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THE  
MASTER, WARDENS, AND ASSISTANTS  
OF THE WORSHIPFUL  
COMPANY OF DRAPERS  
1913-1914

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Colonel Starling Meux Benson, LL.D.

WARDENS.

Lieut.-Col. John Lewis Rutley, V.D.	Arthur George Ashby.
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ASSISTANTS.

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Arthur Warren Williams.	Rev. John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O.,
Walter Silvester Gardner.	C.M.G.

CLERK.

Ernest Henry Pooley.





THE History of The  
Worshipful Company  
of the Drapers of  
London : preceded by  
an Introduction on London  
and her Gilds up to the close of the XVth  
Century. By the Rev. A. H. JOHNSON,  
Fellow and Chaplain of All Souls College

Vol. I



Oxford  
At the Clarendon Press  
1914

**Oxford University Press**  
**London Edinburgh Glasgow New York**  
**Toronto Melbourne Bombay**  
**Humphrey Milford M.A.**  
**Publisher to the University**



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## PREFACE



(1)

It is the play of economic interests and social forces which chiefly determines the movements of history and gives it its true meaning, and of all the outward forms, which these interests and forces assumed, few are more important than the mediaeval Gilds.

The Gild belongs to the period which has been called that of 'Town Economy',<sup>2</sup> when each city and its neighbourhood was looked upon as a self-containing and economical unit, based on a jealous protective spirit. As long as this lasted the influence of the Gilds was all-pervading. They did not confine themselves exclusively to their industrial functions. They influenced the social environment and the civic structure of the town to which they belonged; they formed as it were the warp of its social and economic structure. They took part in its public burdens, they shared in its civic joys and griefs, in its fortunes good and evil.

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from the Ordinance Book, p. 75.

<sup>2</sup> The classification is that of Bücher, *Die Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft*; cf. translation by Wickett, especially pp. 114 ff.

But by the close of the fifteenth century the wider system of 'national Economy' began to be developed, to be followed by that of an 'international' or 'world Economy', and the industrial conditions grew too complex to be satisfactorily organized by the Gild system. The market now became far wider than that of the town, while the capitalist entrepreneur who rose to meet the new developments refused to submit to the old Gild restrictions.

From that moment the usefulness of the Gilds declined, and by the end of the seventeenth century they had altogether ceased to control the industrial world. Nevertheless they still remained as interesting relics of the past, and, of late, by their renewed activities in the promotion of philanthropic work, and of education, both theoretical and technical, have gone far to satisfy all but the most extravagant.

Of the Gilds of London, that of the Worshipful Company of Drapers is one of the most important. I have been entrusted with the valued privilege of writing its history, which is long overdue.

Although Herbert in his work on the Livery Companies of London has already seized on the more salient points, his account is based on a somewhat superficial study of the original documents in the possession of the Company, and is unfortunately very inaccurate. And no other history of the Drapers has been attempted.

If the interest taken by the author in his work were the measure of his success, I should feel no qualms. Unfortunately much more is required. It is therefore with some trepidation that I face my readers.



## *Preface*

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Whatever success I may have attained is certainly largely due to the generous assistance I have received on all hands.

The earlier part of my work, up to the end of the reign of Elizabeth, has been much facilitated by the transcripts of the Company's Documents, which had been already executed by Mr. Welch and his son.

I owe my thanks to Mr. Pooley, the Clerk of the Worshipful Company, and to Miss Greenwood for help most ungrudgingly and generously given. I have also to thank Miss Greenwood for the Index. Without the loyal co-operation of Miss Watkins, my Secretary, and the assiduous attention of Mr. Whitaker, the Sub-Librarian of All Souls College, and his staff, the publication of this first instalment would have been long delayed.

Bodley's Librarian as well as the staff have often helped me in elucidating difficult questions. M. Pirenne, the eminent Historian of the Low Countries, has generously given me much valuable information on the early history of the cloth industry in its original home.

Among others, I owe to Miss M. Sellers and Mr. Heaton much instruction with regard to the Yorkshire cloth industry; to Professor Oman, assistance in heraldry; and to the Rev. Dr. P. H. Aitken, great help with regard to the earliest paper used for the Drapers' documents.

Finally I have to thank Mr. Leys, of University College, Oxford, and Professor Unwin, of the Victoria University, Manchester, for their careful reading of the proofs, and the latter for many invaluable criticisms and suggestions.

*Preface*

The first two volumes, which are now offered to the public, bring the History of the Drapers' Company up to the close of the reign of Elizabeth. How many more volumes may be required to complete the work, I am not as yet in a position to state. The material in the possession of the Company is very voluminous and has been as yet untouched by me. But the Court has kindly acceded to my wish that I should no longer delay to publish the History of the Company during the period when, in common with the other Gilds of London, it most profoundly influenced not only the industrial but the civic life of our metropolis.

I have prefaced the history of the Company by an Introduction on the relations of the Gilds to the government of the City up to the close of the fifteenth century, in the hope that the exact position of the Company in the development of London would thereby be made more clear.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE,  
OXFORD,  
July 1914.

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# INTRODUCTION

## LONDON AND HER GILDS FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES



(1)

THE theory that the civic structure of London grew out of, or was originally based on the Gild, has now been abandoned by most historians. Gilds, indeed, as we shall see, existed in London before the Norman Conquest. But it was not till much later that the voluntary association of the Gild and municipal Government began to influence one another and to coalesce.<sup>2</sup>

London at the date of the Conquest and in the reign of Henry I.

From the scanty Charter<sup>3</sup> of the Conqueror to London we learn little except that the City

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from Charter No. I.

<sup>2</sup> The suggestion of Mr. Loftie that the Cnighthen Gild formed a part of the government of the City in Anglo-Saxon or Norman times is refuted by Mr. Round. Loftie, *London*, i. 98; Round, *Commune of London*, pp. 103, 221. Mr. Loftie makes much of the fact that Leofstan, who had been Portreeve in the Confessor's day, was head of the Cnighthen Gild in the reign of Henry I. But this proves nothing; the same man might be Portreeve and head of the Gild at the same time, without there being any connexion between these two offices, just as we know that several of the members of the Gild were Aldermen at the time of its dissolution. Nor again had London then or at any time a Merchant Gild. Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i. 105. For an account of the Cnighthen Gild and Merchant Gilds cf. pp. 15, 16 of this volume. Cf. also Petit Dutaillis, *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs*, p. 67; Maitland, *Township and Borough*; Bateson, *Mediaeval England, Borough Customs*. So too, abroad, the origin of the civic government is to be looked for not in the Gild system but in the rural organization of the Manor. The Merchant Gild abroad had even less

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Stubbs, *Charters*, 8th ed., p. 108.



The Charter  
of Henry I.

had 'a certain unity under its portreeve and its Bishop', and that the burghers were to be held 'Law worthy'. The Charter of Henry I is much more explicit, but, although it makes some changes, it probably did not alter materially the basis of the civic constitution.

The City at that date is organized on the analogy of a rural shire. It is independent of any other county; and Middlesex, the county in which it lies, is held of the Crown at a 'ferm' of 300 pounds. It is given the privilege of electing a Sheriff and a Justiciar of its own, who have the sole jurisdiction over the burghers. The folkmoot of London, answering to the shiremoot of a shire, is recognized as well as the 'Husting Court', which was a general meeting of the citizens for judicial purposes.<sup>1</sup>

Although the charter does not appear to mention the Wards,<sup>2</sup> there can be little doubt that they already existed.<sup>3</sup>

connexion with the municipal organization than in England; and the Craft Gilds, although they seriously modified the later development and in some cases, as in London, became subsequently an integral part of the town administration, were not so at first. On the Foreign Gilds generally, cf. Gross, *Gild Merchant*, 282; Pirenne, *Belgique*, i. 169 ff., 255 ff., 366 ff.; *Revue historique*, 53, 1893, 57, 1895, *Les Origines des institutions urbaines*; Lavis, *Histoire de France*, iv. 341 ff., v. 397 ff., vi. 76; Luchaire, *Communes françaises*; Giry, (a) *Histoire de la ville St. Omer*, (b) *Études sur les origines de la commune de St. Quentin*; Flach, *Origines de l'ancienne France*; Lecaron, *Les Origines de la municipalité parisienne* (*Mémoires de la Société de l'histoire de Paris*, vii, viii, 1880-1); Fagniez, *Études sur l'industrie à Paris aux xiii<sup>e</sup> et xiv<sup>e</sup> siècles*; Hegel, *Städte und Gilden der germanischen Völker im Mittelalter*; Gierke, *Das deutsche Genossenschaftsrecht*; Below und Keutgen, *Urkunden zur städtischen Verfassungsgeschichte*; Schanz, *Gesellenverbände*. For the Hanseatic League cf. article in *Encyclopaedia Brit.* and authorities quoted; Doren, *Entwicklung und Organisation der florentiner Zünfte im xiii.-xiv. Jahrhundert*, in Schmoller, *Forschungen*, p. 59. Ashley, *Surveys Historic and Economic*, p. 67, gives a useful survey of the most important writers on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> On the Hustings Court, cf. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, i, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> The word 'wardemotum' in the passage should probably be read 'vadimonium' (debts owing). Cf. Round, *Commune of London*, Appendix P, p. 370. He shows that the word 'vadimonium' occurs in the Charter of Henry II, which was framed on the model of that of Henry I, and points out that the singular, 'wardemotum', is meaningless, since there were many Wardmoots, not one Wardmoot.

<sup>3</sup> The most ancient list of the Wards that has been found is in Liber L MSS., Library of St. Paul's, and is probably of the date of A.D. 1115 or thereabouts. The number there recorded is twenty. Of these one is called the Bishop's Ward. Three have local names—Warda Fori (Cheap), Alegate (Aldgate),

Thus the municipal unity granted by the Charter is 'of the same sort as that of the county and hundred'. But, as in the shire, the churches, the barons, the citizens, retain their 'sokes' or jurisdictions and their privileges; and the City is only as yet 'a bundle of communities, townships or villages, parishes and lordships'.

Brocesgange (Walbrook or Dowgate). Sixteen are called by the names of citizens who, though not yet called Aldermen, evidently enjoy that position. Two at least of these are among the fifteen members of the Anglo-Saxon Cnighthen Gild who surrendered their lands and their soke of Portsoken to the Prior of Holy Trinity in 1125 (cf. p. 16). This would make twenty-one. Three more were added at some date previous to 1227-8, when we find twenty-four Wards. In 1393 Farringdon Ward, previously called Warde de Lodgate et Neugate, was divided into two, Within and Without. This brought up the number to twenty-five. No further increase was made till the middle of the seventeenth century, when Cripplegate was divided, although the same Alderman to this day presides over the two Wards.

The heads of the Ward, who become known as Aldermen in the thirteenth century, in all probability originally held their position by hereditary right as being the possessors of estates and courts, like the rural manorial courts in the City. They held views of frankpledge in their Wardmoots, set the watch and kept the gates of the City, and their jurisdictions were specially safeguarded in the Charter of Henry I, which promised that 'all churches, barons, and citizens should enjoy their "sokes" and customs in peace'.

This hereditary position was, however, soon changed for an elective one. The first notice of an Alderman being elected is in 1299, when Alexander Le Ferrun was chosen by the Ward of Walbrook. By the close of the thirteenth century the Wards are all known by local names. See Beaven, *Aldermen*, i. 363, ii. p. xv; Baddeley, *Aldermen of Cripplegate*, p. 213; Letter Book A, p. 209; C, pp. 11, 12; Stow, *Survey*, ed. Kingsford, ii. 286. Pirenne, *Belgique*, i. 284, ii. 44, note, shows the same change with regard to the Echevins.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Select Charters*, 8th ed., p. 108; Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, ed. 1874, i. 405. Three points have been much disputed:

- (1) The grant of the 'ferm' of Middlesex.
- (2) The relation of the Sheriff to the earlier Portreeve.
- (3) The meaning of the Justiciar.

Mr. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 41, holds that the grant made the shire subject to the City. But Mr. Round (*Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 140, and Appendix F, p. 347) argues with great force that Middlesex included London as it had before. They had been held by Geoffrey de Mandeville. Henry granted them to the citizens of London. But Stephen revoked this grant and bestowed the 'ferm' of Middlesex and London on the grandson of Geoffrey. It was not till 1199 that London regained the 'ferm' as well as the right of appointing the Sheriff. Henceforth Middlesex and London are united and the 'ferm' paid to the King is sometimes called that of London, sometimes of Middlesex, sometimes of

The reigns of  
Stephen and  
Henry II.

Nevertheless the privileges which the City had obtained by the Charter of Henry I were great, and on his death we find them even claiming the special right of electing the new King.<sup>1</sup> At a later date in Stephen's reign, according to some authorities, they even arrogated to themselves the corporate unity of a French 'commune'.

But the fortunes of the day were against them. Their nominee Stephen was but the shuttlecock of rival factions; Geoffrey de Mandeville, who was Constable of the Tower and had been created Earl of Essex by Stephen, proved faithless, and only returned to his allegiance when bribed by being appointed to the offices of Sheriff and Justiciar of London and of Middlesex, the 'ferm' of which was also granted to him. Though de Mandeville died in 1143, Henry II did not restore the right of election to the citizens,<sup>2</sup> but nominated the Sheriff himself. Such exceptional powers as had been granted by Henry I were distasteful to the first Angevin King, and the same policy was at first continued by Richard I.

Grant of the  
Commune  
by John,  
1191.

When, however, that knight-errant King had gone on his

both. Mr. Round also maintains that the Sheriff represents the Portreeve, a title which henceforth disappears. The number of the Sheriffs varied from time to time, until finally in the reign of Richard I two became the regular number. Though the Charter of Henry I allowed them to be elected by the citizens, they were nominated by the King during the reigns of Henry II and Richard I. John in 1199 restored the right of election to the citizens. By that date, however, London had its Mayor and the Sheriffs had become subordinate officers. The grant of the Justiciar, whether new or not, may be compared to the policy adopted by Norman kings of sometimes allowing the Sheriff to be justice in his own county. 'It represents', says Mr. Round, 'the transitional stage between the localization of justice under the sheriff and the centralization under the future justices of the central Court.' During the reign of Stephen the office was granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. But with the more centralizing policy of Henry II, who forbade Sheriffs to be justices in their own county, the London Justiciar disappears. It may be, as is stated by the *Liber Albus* (p. 12), that the future Mayor represents the Justiciar, as well as the Portreeve, and that it was in virtue of this and not by royal commission that he was one of the Justices for gaol delivery in London.

<sup>1</sup> *Gesta Stephani*, Rolls Series, iii. 5-6.

<sup>2</sup> Most writers say that Henry II confirmed the Charter of Henry I. But Mr. Round has shown that the clause with regard to the Sheriff finds no place in Henry II's Charter. Round, *Mandeville*, p. 368.

Crusade, and William Longchamp Bishop of Ely, and the King's brother John, were rivals for the control of the Government, the Londoners once more had their opportunity. John, having succeeded in driving the Bishop from power, and being anxious to obtain the support of the Londoners, granted them, with the consent of the other Bishops, Earls, and Barons, 'their "Communa" and swore to preserve it and all other dignities of the City as long as it should please the King; the citizens on their part declaring their willingness to recognize John as King should his brother die childless.'

The exact meaning of the word 'Communa' has indeed been disputed. But the best authorities agree that, whether the grant was a new one, or the confirmation of an old claim, made as early as the reign of Stephen,<sup>2</sup> or whether again the idea was borrowed from Rouen or some other foreign town,<sup>3</sup> it at least gave to London a 'communal unity', 'a corporate unity of the municipality', which took the place of the previous shire organization.<sup>4</sup> Further, there is every probability that the concession was accompanied by the establishment of the Mayoralty,<sup>5</sup> while Mr. Round

<sup>2</sup> Benedictus Abbas, ii. 213.

<sup>3</sup> As mentioned above. In 1141 the Londoners, when demanding the release of Stephen, then in the hands of the Empress Matilda, declared that they were sent 'a comunione quam vocant Londoniarium' (Malmesbury, Hist. Nov., iii. s. 46). This, according to some, shows that they had then formed a 'communa', and even the cautious Bishop Stubbs allows that, if the municipal organization represented by the French 'Commune' did not yet exist in London, the 'communal idea' seems to have been there. *Constit. Hist.*, i. 407; Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 49.

<sup>4</sup> Round, *Commune of London*, pp. 225 ff., argues that the idea of the commune was borrowed directly from Rouen and other French towns. This is, however, disputed by Miss Bateson, and is very questionable. Cf. Adams, *London and the Commune*, *Eng. Hist. Review*, xix. 702; Bateson, *Eng. Hist. Review*, xvi. (1902), 480, 707; Petit Dutailis, *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs*, p. 98.

<sup>5</sup> It should, however, be understood that this grant of a commune did not go so far as to recognize the City as a legal 'persona'. This only came with Edward IV's Charter.

<sup>6</sup> The *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* says that Fitzaylwin was the first Mayor of London in 1189. In the *Chronicles of London*, 1205 is given as the date of the first Mayor. It seems, however, more probable that the office originated with the grant of the Communa. A Mayor is first mentioned in an official document in 1194, when he was treasurer for Richard I's ransom. Cf. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 66; *Archaeol. Journal*, i. 259.

quotes a document to show that the Mayor was assisted by 'échevins' who were probably Aldermen.<sup>1</sup>

The establishment of the *Communa* must not, however, be looked upon as a move in the direction of democracy. The government was evidently in the hands of the powerful and the rich. The majority of the Aldermen of the Wards were still in all probability men of old descent, who held their Wards as private franchises.<sup>2</sup> That the lower classes were not benefited by this concession of autonomous rule is indicated by the rebellion of William Fitzosbert five years subsequently; a rebellion caused by the heavy and unequal taxation imposed upon the citizens by those in authority, taxation necessary to raise the ransom for King Richard.<sup>3</sup>

Nevertheless, London had in 1191 made a very distinct advance in the direction of self-government, and it seemed as if she was going to rival some of the great towns of Germany or of Flanders in establishing a very large measure of municipal independence. This, however, was prevented by the might of the English Crown, and by the strong centralization which had already been established by earlier Kings, notably by Henry I and Henry II.

The ministerial opinion as to the danger of this communal organization is well expressed by the royalist chronicler who declares that a commune 'puffs up the people, threatens the kingdom, and enervates the priesthood', and that 'neither Richard I nor his father Henry II would ever have conceded it, even for a million marks of silver'.<sup>4</sup>

John had made the concession to win support, but after the return of Richard we hear no more of the *Communa*, although apparently Henry Fitzaylwin remained Mayor for the rest of

The Commune disappears, but Londoners allowed to elect their Mayors.

<sup>1</sup> Round, *Commune*, p. 235, contrary to the general opinion, would have us believe that the *Skivini* were borrowed from the 'échevins' of Rouen. Cf. *Petit Dutailis*, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> The first mention of Aldermen being elected is in 1293, *Letter Book C*, pp. 11, 12.

<sup>3</sup> 'Imponebantur eis auxilia non modica, et divites, propriis parcentes marsupiis, volebant ut pauperes solverent universa.' Hoveden, iv. 5. Cf. Stubbs, *Charters*, ed. Davis, 1913, p. 247.

<sup>4</sup> *Ric. Divis.*, p. 53. Cf. Stubbs, *Charters*, p. 252.

his life. John, however, after his brother's death, restored to the citizens the 'ferm' of Middlesex and London and the right of electing their Sheriff at the price of 3,000 marks,<sup>1</sup> and finally in 1215 the King, in his vain endeavours to win their support against his rebellious Barons, granted them the right of annually electing their Mayor.

Meanwhile, shortly after the accession of King John we hear of two bodies, one of twenty-five (1200-1) and another of twenty-four (1205-6), which have been by some considered to be the origin of the Court of Aldermen and of the Common Council.\*

<sup>1</sup> English Hist. Review, July 1902, p. 508.

\* The *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* mentions a body of twenty-five elected in 1200-1 'de discretioribus civitatis', and sworn to take counsel on behalf of the City with the Mayor. In the Additional MS. British Museum, 14252, fo. 110, we find under date 1205-6 an oath taken by a body of twenty-four that they will exercise justice impartially and honestly. Mr. Sharpe (*London and the Kingdom*, i. 72), neglecting the second body of twenty-four, holds that the twenty-five are the origin of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Round (*Commune of London*, p. 239), apparently neglecting the twenty-five, holds that the body of twenty-four are the origin of the Court of Common Council. He shows that at Rouen there was a similar body of twenty-four who acted as the Mayor's Council, and points out that 'the powers possessed by the Mayor and his Council' over the whole town 'were quite distinct from the local power of each Alderman in his district or ward'.

The difficulty of coming to a decision on the matter is considerable.

1. The body of twenty-five can scarcely be the Court of the Aldermen of Wards, since there were at that time certainly not twenty-five Wards.
2. The actual writ ordering the election of the twenty-four is to be found in the Close Rolls, Feb. 4, 1205-6, p. 64. They are to be elected to amend the evils caused by the misgovernment of those in power whereby the City has suffered damage and the King has lost his proper tallages and forfeitures. The passage, which has been pointed out to me by Mr. Unwin, seems to dispose of Mr. Round's suggestion that they were borrowed from Rouen in 1191, when the Commune was started. Moreover, the twenty-four evidently have to exercise judicial functions which were enjoyed by the future Court of Aldermen, not by the Common Council.

A possible explanation might be found in considering the elected twenty-five with their deliberative functions as the origin of the Common Council, and the twenty-four with their judicial functions as being a recognition of the Court of Aldermen, since we know that it was somewhere about this date that the number of Wards was twenty-four. Cf. on the whole question Round, *Commune of London*, p. 239; Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 72; Bateson, *Hist. Review*, 1902, p. 507; Baddeley, *Aldermen of Cripplegate*, p. 137; Beaven,

London sup-  
ports the  
Barons  
against King  
John, 1215.

These concessions of John did not pacify the Londoners. They still supported the Barons. Fitzwalter, the owner<sup>1</sup> of Baynard's Castle and its soke or Ward, was one of the most prominent leaders of the rebellious Barons, and the importance of London is conclusively proved by the fact that the Mayor (Serlo le Mercer) stands on the list of the twenty-five Guardians of the Great Charter.

So violent, indeed, was the hostility of the City to the King that, when supported by the Pope he annulled the Great Charter, they joined the extremists in calling in the French Prince Louis, and only tardily came to terms with the young King Henry on condition that their liberties should be acknowledged, and that citizens captured in the late hostilities should be set at liberty.<sup>2</sup>

Henry III, however, did not keep his promises. He interfered with their right to elect their Sheriffs; he extorted money from them; he bid for the support of the lower classes against the City magnates, depriving the Aldermen of their Wards, though offering to restore some of them if they were elected by the Common Council, and on more than one occasion 'took the City into his own hands'.<sup>3</sup>

London and  
the Barons'  
War, 1258.

It is not, therefore, surprising that, when the quarrel finally broke out between Henry and Simon de Montfort, the Londoners were found on the side of the Barons. At first, however, as in the reign of Richard I, the City was not of one mind. All were indeed united in resisting the exactions of the King, but in many ways the interests of the ruling aldermanic class were not those of the lower.<sup>4</sup> The King had attempted to take advantage

Aldermen, ii, p. xi; Petit Dutailis, *Studies*, 99. Cf. also the *Curia Scawageriorum* of Edward I's reign, the meaning of which is disputed. *Letter Book C*, pp. 151, 196; *English Hist. Review*, 1902, p. 511.

<sup>1</sup> On Fitzwalter cf. Sharpe, *London*, i. 74, and authorities quoted there.

<sup>2</sup> Treaty of Lambeth.

<sup>3</sup> The authority for part of the reign of John and for the struggle under Henry III is Fitz Thedmar, an Alderman, author of the *Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs of London*. He himself had suffered from the royal tyranny in 1258, but nevertheless became a violent royalist partisan. Much is to be learnt from his account, but it is unfortunate that the popular party has no chronicler. Cf. Beaven, *Aldermen*, p. 368.

<sup>4</sup> An attempt has been made to trace the conflict between the two parties in



of these divisions with some success, and in 1261, shortly before the outbreak of the Barons' War, Fitz Thomas was elected Mayor, apparently with the temporary approval of the King, against Fitz Richard, the representative of the aristocratic burghers. In any case Fitz Thomas soon broke with the King and voiced the cause of the lower people. To the indignation of the Alderman chronicler Fitz Thedmar, Fitz Thomas encouraged them to style themselves the commons of the people, and followed their will without consulting the Aldermen or chief citizens. He acquiesced in an attack made on the French merchants, to whom Henry III had shown favour, and in still more questionable deeds. 'The people leagued themselves together by oath by the hundred and by the thousand under colour of keeping the peace, and went about reclaiming public land and rights of way which had been encroached upon.'<sup>1</sup>

In 1263 Fitz Thomas was again elected by popular vote, the votes of the Aldermen being excluded, but in 1264-5 the King refused to confirm his third election, an act to which Fitz Thomas responded by siding with de Montfort on the outbreak of war.<sup>2</sup>

The victory of Lewes (May 1264) made Fitz Thomas and his party complete masters of London.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, according to Fitz Thedmar, instead of strengthening the City government against the King, as the Aldermen would have done, he 'told the men of each Craft to make such provision as should be to their own advantage, and that he himself would have the same proclaimed and observed'. Accordingly, 'individuals of every Craft made new statutes and provisions, or rather what might be styled abominations, and that solely for their own advantage, and

London from the accession of Henry III from the names of the Mayors and Sheriffs. Loftie, i. 129.

<sup>1</sup> Riley, *Chronicles of Mayors*, p. 59.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Beaven, *Aldermen*, p. 369. On the King's side there were two ex-Mayors, six Aldermen, one of them Fitz Thedmar, and two who became Aldermen shortly after. On the side of de Montfort were three Aldermen and the Mayor Fitz Thomas.

<sup>3</sup> It should be remembered that in 1265 two burghers from each town were for the first time summoned to attend Parliament. Unfortunately the names of the representatives for London are not given.

to the intolerable loss of all merchants coming to London and visiting the fairs of England, and the exceeding injury of all persons in the realm'.<sup>1</sup>

The death of Simon de Montfort at the fatal battle of Evesham, on August 4, 1265, was followed by the immediate overthrow of Fitz Thomas, only just in time to prevent a massacre of the best and foremost of the City which, if we may believe Fitz Thedmar, was being prepared by the revolutionary Mayor. That Fitz Thomas, however, found some support among the upper classes is proved by the fact that among those proscribed after his fall are found two or three of the oldest names in the City. The truth is that the old oligarchy was breaking up, and the City, deprived of its head, was once more taken into the King's hands.

Right of  
electing the  
Mayor re-  
stored to the  
citizens,  
1270.  
A disputed  
election,  
1272.

Five years afterwards, in the year 1270, owing to the good offices of the young Prince Edward, the aged King restored to the Londoners their right of electing their Mayor and their Sheriffs and confirmed their privileges, although, as usual, the King's favour had to be bought with money. The first two elections following this concession appear to have passed quietly, but in 1272, when the ex-Mayor, Walter Hervi, sought re-election, the old contentions between the more 'discreet' citizens and the commoners broke out once more. The more 'discreet' were in favour of Philip le Tailleur, but the 'commons' or mob of the City cried out, 'Nay, nay, we will have no one for Mayor than Walter Hervi'.<sup>2</sup> The Aldermen at first asked for arbitration,<sup>3</sup> but as the King died at this moment they gave way and Hervi was elected.

The Mayor  
Hervi sup-  
ports the  
Crafts, but  
his policy is  
reversed by  
his successor.

Hervi pursued the policy of Fitz Thomas. Fresh ordinances for various crafts were drawn up, and the position of the Craft

<sup>1</sup> *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, translated Riley, pp. 58, 60, 65.

<sup>2</sup> Fitz Thedmar, *Chron. of Mayors and Sheriffs*, in Riley, p. 153.

<sup>3</sup> On the side of Hervi we find: Robert Gratefige, Robert Hauteyn, a Mercer (?), Alland le Hurer (Cap-maker), Bartholomew le Spicer (Grocer?), Henry de Wyncestre. Two apparently were members of Craft Gilds, and all, except perhaps the last, men apparently of the middle class; while those on the side of the Aldermen were apparently men of higher standing—John Adrian, late Mayor; Henry le Waleys, subsequently Mayor; Walter le Poter; Henry de Coventre; Thomas de Basinge. Riley, *Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs*, p. 157.

Gilds was improved. Yet Hervi did not succeed in getting re-elected again, and no sooner was his successor in power than the Charters he had granted were revoked as being solely for the benefit of the wealthy men of the trades to which they were granted, as also to the loss and undoing of all the other citizens, and the members of the crafts were ordered to pursue their crafts as before.<sup>1</sup>

It is unfortunate that the actual trades to which Charters had been given are not mentioned, and it is somewhat confusing to find that Hervi was accused of favouring the wealthy men of the trades. We must, however, remember that the only account we have is from an avowed enemy, Fitz Thedmar, and his own statement that Hervi 'had, when accused, appealed' to a great multitude of those trades to which he had granted Charters and to the populace,<sup>2</sup> as well as the popular support which he evidently secured, furnishes the best answer to the charge that he favoured the rich.<sup>3</sup>

From the date of Edward I's return to England till the year 1285 we know nothing of the internal politics of London. Our interesting though partial chronicler, Fitz Thedmar, fails us, and there is no one to take his place adequately.<sup>4</sup>

In that year, however, owing to the refusal of the then Mayor, Gregory de Rokesly, to appear, as Mayor, before the King's Justices,<sup>5</sup> then sitting at the Tower, he was deposed, and for

The Govern-  
ment of  
London in  
the hands of  
a Custos,  
1285-98.

<sup>1</sup> Riley, *Chronicles of Mayors*, pp. 170, 171.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 170.

<sup>3</sup> Hervi declared that his object in becoming Mayor had been that he might support the poor against the rich, who wished to oppress them in the matter of tallages and expenditure of the City. Cf. *Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs*, p. 156.

<sup>4</sup> Our authorities now are mainly: 1. The *Chronicles of Ed. I-II*, *Rolls Series*, ed. W. Stubbs. 2. The series of *Letter Books*, now published under the title *Letter Books, A to K*: these are of especial value. 3. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills in the Court of Husting*. 4. *Liber Albus*, translated by Riley. 5. *Liber Custumarum*, *Rolls Series*.

<sup>5</sup> Rokesly held that he was not bound to appear for judgement beyond the Liberties of the City, unless he had received fully forty days' notice. Apparently the City wall passed through the precincts of the Tower, and all the part which lay to the west of the wall was therefore in Tower Ward, all to the east belonged to the special jurisdiction of the King. The Ward of Portsoken, however, lay

thirteen years the City was in the hands of a 'Custos', 'whilst the Sheriffs were sometimes appointed by the Exchequer, sometimes chosen by the citizens.'<sup>1</sup> It was not till 1298 that the right of election was again restored to the City, when Henry de Waleys was chosen Mayor by the Aldermen and twelve men selected by them from each Ward<sup>2</sup>—'an important departure from the old close system,' says Dr. Stubbs, although, since the selection of the twelve lay in the hands of the Aldermen, this can scarcely be called a triumph of the elective principle.

True meaning of the past controversy.

The exact meaning of the struggle that had been going on in London since the reign of Richard I is difficult to unravel. Some would represent it merely as one between the richer and

outside the Tower to the east, and thus was also part of the City. Cf. Map in Kingsford's ed. of Stow, vol. ii; Coke, Institutes, iii. 135.

It should, however, be understood that the privileges of Londoners to be tried in their own courts did not, since the disappearance of the 'Justiciar', extend to criminal cases. The Charter of 12 Edward II promised that the King should not, except in cases of grave emergency, assign Justices to sit in any part of the Liberty of the City, except the Justices Itinerant who sat in the Tower, the Justices for gaol delivery who sat at Newgate, and for correction of errors at St. Martin's le Grand. By the Charter of Edward III the Mayor was constituted, *ex officio*, one of the Justices of gaol delivery at Newgate. In criminal cases the preliminary inquest of recognition was held before the Sheriffs or Coroner by a Jury of the Ward in which the offence had been committed, and the accused was either acquitted or presented for final trial to the Justices sitting in the Tower. Felons arrested in the City were committed to Newgate by the Sheriff to await the next gaol delivery at Newgate.

No freeman could be arrested or punished except by the officers of the City, and no freeman could be impleaded before the King's Marshal.

Of civil cases the Sheriffs also had cognizance in their court. Appeals 'in error' were returnable from that court to the Hustings Court of Common Pleas, and thence to the Justices or Commissioners sitting at St. Martin's le Grand. (This was a liberty originally belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who in early days possessed a Court of Record, distinct from the City of London.) From these Justices the final appeal lay to the House of Lords. Since Henry VIII the Justices have sat at the Guildhall.

No citizens could plead outside the City walls except in pleas of outside tenure. Pleas of 'escheats' of tenements within the City were to be pleaded before the Justices Itinerant at the Tower. Cf. Pulling, Laws and Customs of the City of London, pp. 170 ff.; Norton, Commentaries; Liber Albus, translated Riley, i. 44 ff.; Letter Books, ed. Sharpe, D, p. iv, 290; E, 41, 55, 202, 244, 340; F, xxxv, 64.

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, London and the Kingdom, i. 122; Riley, Liber Albus, pp. 15 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Norton, Commentaries, p. 87; Letter Book B, 111.

poorer citizens, or of the members of the Wards against their aristocratic Aldermen, who by this time often held some of the minor royal offices, such as Chamberlain, farmer of taxes, and the like;<sup>1</sup> others look upon it as the first move on the part of the Craft Gilds to gain control of the municipal government. It is not without significance that it is about this time that the Wards are no longer called by the names of their Aldermen, and that the Aldermen become in all cases, except in the case of Portsoken, where the office was held by the Prior of Holy Trinity, elected officers. Further, it is in 1285 that we find the Aldermen acting with the aid of an elected council in each Ward, and, as just mentioned, twelve men selected by the Aldermen from each of their Wards taking part in the election of the Mayor in 1298.<sup>2</sup>

All these indications might lead one to infer that the quarrel was nothing more than one between the 'magnates and the commoners', as Bishop Stubbs is inclined to think.<sup>3</sup> Yet, on the other hand, the frequent mention of the Craft Gilds as the supporters of Fitz Thomas and of Hervi leads one to the conclusion that these two men were attempting to organize the Crafts more thoroughly against the patrician party as represented by the Aldermen of the Wards, and, if so, we here see the beginning of the movement which before the end of the fourteenth century was to end in the triumph of the Gilds. Mr. Loftie,<sup>4</sup> indeed, would have us believe that Henry, by his policy of granting charters to the Gilds, first gave them the idea of corporate unity, which many of them were eventually to gain from the Crown. In any case it must be remembered that, though the distinction between the masters and the journeymen was not as yet so marked as it became in the fifteenth century, yet the real control of the Crafts always lay in the hands of the masters, and that the journeymen and apprentices had little power.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. note on Wards, p. 2, note 3.

<sup>2</sup> It is of course true that, as the Aldermen selected the twelve, they can scarcely be called elected.

<sup>3</sup> Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, iii. 571; Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 65.

<sup>4</sup> Loftie, *London*, i. 60.

Probably the real solution of the controversy is that we have here two aspects of the same question. The members of the Craft Gilds, whether rich or poor, were perforce residents in the Wards. They would therefore be equally interested in wresting the control of their Wards from the hands of the Aldermen, and at the same time of having a voice in the election of the Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council, while there are many indications which show that the Crafts were increasing in power. Dr. Stubbs says 'that municipal independence so far as it was based on the Gild must be regarded as the result of a series of infringements on the ancient rights of the free inhabitants'. This, though no doubt true of later times, would scarcely apply to this date. Even if the Craft Gilds were really at this time in the hands of the more well to do, they would at least represent more popular interests than the Aldermen, and the struggle may be called one of the mercantile and industrial against the aristocratic element. Moreover, the Gilds were then in the stage when, as Dr. Stubbs himself says in the same sentence, 'they stood for the protection of the weak'.<sup>1</sup>

Early History  
of the Gilds.

It is upon the Gilds that we must now concentrate our attention. Here, therefore, will be a good opportunity for a brief review of their previous history and of the position they now held in London.

The Gild was a universal institution in Mediaeval Western Europe, and indeed, under different forms, is to be found even in the East.<sup>2</sup> It is, in fact, a natural social development in the direction of association, which followed or accompanied the weakening of the family tie, and was rendered all the more necessary because of the absence of a strong central government and of a uniform system of justice at that early date.

In no country is the history of these Gilds more interesting and more enduring than in England, based as they were on the

<sup>1</sup> Stubbs, *Constitutional History*, i. 419. We find an interesting parallel in the struggle in Flanders between the rich 'poorters' ('viri hereditarii', 'ledigangers'), who had abandoned trade, and the smaller craftsmen, especially those of the woollen trade. Cf. Pirenne, *Belgique*, i. 284.

<sup>2</sup> For Eastern forms of Gilds, cf. Unwin, *The Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 2, and authorities there quoted.

English love of local association, of self-government and self-help, and yet 'the English dislike to abrupt constitutional change obscures their rise and fall, while on the Continent the rule of the Crafts frequently corresponds to a definite period in the constitutional history of the towns'.<sup>1</sup>

When we meet with the Gild in the twelfth century it has many aspects, social, religious, and economical, and it is unwise to look for any single origin for so complex an institution.

The earliest Gilds of which we have any knowledge in England are the so-called Frith Gilds, of which one existed in London in the reign of Athelstane. This was an association partly for the purpose of maintaining the peace and for the suppression of theft, partly for mutual help, to which was attached the duty of providing masses for the departed members of the Fraternity. Although its ordinances were enforced by the public authorities, it was probably not the creation of law, but was originally a voluntary association which came to be used as a part of the police organization,<sup>2</sup> and in this respect it resembles the later Gilds which are constantly, often unconsciously, 'crossing the line which separates public from private functions, compulsory from voluntary association'.

As no more is heard of this London Frith Gild it can scarcely have had any lasting influence on the municipal constitution. The same may be said of the Cnighthen Gilds, of which the most interesting is that of London. This Gild, which held a charter from Edward the Confessor and claimed to have existed as early as the days of Cnut, was partly a religious and partly a social Gild. It was granted land and the soke of what became subsequently the Ward of Portsoken, and was apparently composed of lesser Thaners, although at the time of its dissolution most of its fifteen members were Aldermen or relations of Aldermen. Possibly the Gild undertook the duty of defending the City, but there is no evidence to show that it formed any part of the

<sup>1</sup> Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Stubbs's *Charters, Judicia Civitatis Lundonne*, p. 67; Liebermann, *Geschichte der Angelsachsen*, i. 173; Gross, *Gild Merchant*, i. 178; Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 19. For other Anglo-Saxon Gilds, which were mostly voluntary religious Fraternities, cf. Stubbs, *Constit. Hist.*, i. 413.



government of the town, as Mr. Loftie would have us believe. It received Charters from William I, William II, and Henry I, and then in 1125, with his consent, surrendered its land, its soke, and the church of St. Botolph to the Prior of Holy Trinity. Henceforth the Prior became the *ex officio* Alderman of the Ward and remained so until the Reformation.<sup>1</sup>

Earliest  
Merchant  
Gilds and  
Craft Gilds.

The idea, therefore, of association in Fraternities or Gilds was well known in London, as elsewhere, before the Norman Conquest. But the Anglo-Saxon Gild had not extended its functions much beyond the sphere of mutual help and protection. Of trading Gilds or Craft Gilds we have no mention<sup>2</sup> until the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Letter Book C, xviii, and pp. 217 ff.; Round, *Commune*, p. 104; Geoffrey de Mandeville, Appendices K, P; Loftie, i. 98.

<sup>2</sup> We have already stated that there is no evidence to show that London ever had a Gild Merchant. This, which in other towns was a department of the town organization, more or less connected with the municipal government, was perhaps unnecessary in London, where the more rapid extension of Crafts and of trade led to an earlier development of Craft Gilds than elsewhere, and where the more highly developed constitution could do all that the Gild Merchant did elsewhere. Nor had the Cinque Ports any such Gild, possibly because, owing to their dependence on foreign trade, they were less exclusive.

The Gild Merchant, of which the earliest mentioned are those of Burford and Canterbury at the close of the eleventh century, was probably of foreign origin. The number of towns in England, which had such a Gild in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was very large. Although not originally, at least, a definite part of the municipal constitution, but rather an association of the chief traders and business men of the City, it soon became 'an important, if subsidiary part of the municipal machinery subordinated to the civic magistrates, though with greater autonomy than any department of the town government enjoys to-day'. The Gild concerned itself mainly with the regulation of trade. Its judicial authority was at first very limited. It formed a tribunal before which brethren were expected to appear before carrying their quarrels to the ordinary Courts, and in some cases in the thirteenth century also exercised jurisdiction in pleas relating to trade matters. Thus, while the Gild Merchant was not the origin of municipal government, it influenced its development. The Gild Merchant was not definitely confined to the wealthy, although the entrance or initiation fee, which in many cases was high, would be a serious bar in the way of the poor. Craftsmen were admitted, but in those days the distinction between a Merchant and a Craftsman was not strongly emphasized, since most traders made the goods they sold. Nor, in spite of much jealousy between the richer and poorer traders and masters, is there evidence for Brentano's theory, that those jealousies took the form of a struggle between the Gild Merchant and the Craft Gilds, ending in the victory of the latter. When, however, the Crafts

twelfth century, if we accept the doubtful case of the Saddlers, whose claim rests upon tradition alone.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1155, however, the Bakers of London are recorded in the Pipe Roll of the Exchequer as paying £6 a year for the privilege of having a Gild, and are subsequently found holding their Hall-moots,<sup>2</sup> while the Fishmongers claim a very early origin as well as the right to have their Hall-moot.<sup>3</sup> But the earliest and by far the most important Charter is that of Henry I to the Weavers, which gave them the control of their trade and thereby, as was subsequently maintained, the right to hold a court with jurisdiction over their members 'in a plea of debt, contract or small transgression'.<sup>4</sup>

Perhaps the success of those Crafts in gaining privileges may have excited others to organize themselves, especially during the weakness of Stephen's rule, since we learn that in 1179-89 eighteen Gilds were declared to be 'adulterine' and fined because

increased in number, and organized themselves under their separate Gilds, there was no further use for the Gild Merchant. It therefore disappeared, or, in the few cases where it survived, it had in the fifteenth century either been transformed into a simple religious Fraternity, or had become completely merged in the municipal organization. Borough and Gild, Burgess and Gildsman became, as they had not been before, identical terms, and the head of the town was the head of the Gild.

Abroad the Merchant Gilds are not mentioned before the middle of the eleventh century, and when, in the twelfth century, they became important, they are less connected with the civic government than they are in England. The concession of a Gild Merchant, or rather of a Merchant Gild, is rarely mentioned among the privileges granted to a town. More often these Gilds receive Charters of their own, and resemble the later English mercantile Gilds or Companies, such as the Merchants of the Staple, the Merchant Adventurers, and the Mercers' Company, organized either for foreign trade or to regulate some part of a local monopoly. In some cases Craftsmen were still admitted as members, and in a few cases the Merchant Gilds controlled the Crafts. Cf. Gross, *Gild Merchant*; Ashley, *Surveys Historic and Economic*, p. 213; Maitland, *Collected Papers*, ii. 222.

<sup>1</sup> This is made in a document which is certainly not earlier than the reign of John, and at that date they seem to have been only a religious Fraternity. Loftie, *London*, i. 173; Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Liber Custum.*, Rolls Series, i. 420-2.

<sup>3</sup> *Liber Albus*, p. 323.

<sup>4</sup> Unwin, p. 44. The Charter itself does not exist, but it is recited in one of Henry II.

they had not obtained the royal licence.<sup>1</sup> It should, however, be noted that only four of those are connected with the names of trades or Crafts, the Goldsmiths, the Pepperers, the Cloth-finishers, and the Butchers.<sup>2</sup> The others appear to have been either religious or social Gilds, and Mr. Unwin is inclined to believe that even those connected with the names of trades or Crafts were rather religious or social Fraternities than trade Gilds in the strict sense, and that the Goldsmiths' Gild of 1180 is very possibly the same as 'the Fraternity of St. Dunstan' which we find in existence in 1272, and which supplied the basis for the later Livery Company. It is also possible that some, if not all, of these adulterine Gilds, more especially those bearing the name of their Aldermen,<sup>3</sup> as well as the richer Gilds of the Goldsmiths and Pepperers, whose fine is very high, represented the political aims which had appeared in the attempted organization of the Commune in Stephen's reign and were to triumph in the grant of the Commune and the Mayor in the reign of Richard I; aims which we know were distasteful to Henry II. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the number of religious Fraternities increased rapidly<sup>4</sup> and that, whether the Fraternity was the original association or not, all the greater and most of the lesser Gilds were finally connected with one.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Pipe Roll of 1179-89. Subsequently the City authorities had the power to authorize the formation of Gilds.

<sup>2</sup> Of the other fourteen: seven are alluded to by the name of their Aldermen; five are called Gilds of Bridge, which may mean that the levying of contributions for the rebuilding of London Bridge, which was going on at that time, was part of the objects of the Gilds; two are called the Gild of St. Lazarus and the Gild of Haliwell (Holywell?) respectively.

<sup>3</sup> N.B. The Alderman of the Gild must be distinguished from the Alderman of a Ward.

<sup>4</sup> From the evidence to be derived from the Wills in Sharpe's Calendar of Wills and from the Gild Certificates of 1389, it is pretty clear that the majority of the Gilds of London up to the end of the fourteenth century were solely religious and social, and not connected with any particular trade.

<sup>5</sup> Thus the Saddlers' Fraternity was connected with St. Martin's le Grand; the Fraternity of St. Dunstan, which may be the same as the Goldsmiths' adulterine Gild of 1180, was connected with the Goldsmiths' Company; the Skinners' Company with the Fraternity of Corpus Christi; the Grocers' Company with the Fraternity of St. Antonin; the Taylors' Company with the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist; the Drapers' Company with the Fraternity of St. Mary of Bethlehem.

Mr. Unwin holds that in most cases the religious Fraternity was the earlier

One motive at least for thus connecting Crafts with religious Fraternities was that they thereby gained; not only the sentimental bond which religion gave, but also a religious sanction for the enforcement of the oaths administered to the members before they had obtained the legal authority so to do. They thereby obtained the support of the Church, and some were in the habit of registering their ordinances in the Court of the Commissary of London in order to secure the assistance of the Spiritual arm, since those who broke the rules could be summoned before the Spiritual Courts.<sup>1</sup>

The thirteenth century is marked by the rise of what has been called the system of Town Economy.<sup>2</sup> It is the period when the earlier family or Manorial system is breaking down; when industry is no longer a mere by-employment subservient to agriculture, but has become more specialized, and when each town with its surrounding country was looked upon as a self-supporting economic unit. The principles on which this system was worked were, that everything that could be produced within the town or its district should be there produced, and should be sold directly by the producer without any intermediary or any 'forestalling' or 'regrating', while the imported goods should only be offered in the open market and sold in gross not by retail. These were the essential principles of the Gilds, whose aims, moreover, were to meet at a 'just price' the wants of the home consumers, while full satisfaction was given to foreign customers of local industries.<sup>3</sup>

The rise of  
Town  
Economy.

association, and that it was the cohesion of the Fraternities, and the religious element in them, which gave them influence in the City, and enabled them to secure their trading privileges from the Crown. The reason, he thinks, why we hear so little of them before is to be found in the secrecy which is a characteristic of all religious societies. Cf. Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*.

In Flanders we find religious brotherhoods—'confréries'—being formed among craftsmen in the twelfth century, while in the thirteenth century they become 'Métiers' or Mysteries. Pirenne, *Belgique*, i. 372; and so in Paris, Lavis, *Histoire de France*, v. 402.

A good many of the customs of the Gilds with regard to Feasts, elections, and religious observances seem to have been borrowed from those of the Society of Le Puy, of which there were branches in England. Cf. *Liber Cust.*, *Rolls Series*, lii. 216.

<sup>1</sup> Unwin, *Gilds of London*, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> Bücher, *Industrial Evolution*, English translation, Wickett, p. 114.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Liber Albus*, *Rolls Series*, i. 273.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that, as the century advanced, the Craft Gilds were organizing themselves for the purpose of local industry or trade, and that the first Pageant in which every citizen took part according to his Craft, belongs to the early years of Edward I.<sup>1</sup>

The Gild system was, however, closely protective. Not only was the 'foreigner' vigorously excluded, but no one within the town was allowed to work at any trade or Craft unless he belonged to the Gild that controlled his particular industry. Their rise, therefore, was not only viewed with jealousy by those who were excluded, but led to quarrels between Gild and Gild.

Already in the year 1202 we find the Mayor and the citizens paying King John sixty marks to suppress the Gild of the Weavers.<sup>2</sup> Fitz Thomas was accused of urging the various trades to organize themselves in Craft Gilds, and Hervi of actually giving them Charters when he was Mayor,<sup>3</sup> while in 1268 the Goldsmiths and Taylors had a violent quarrel in which the Clothworkers and the Cordwainers joined. Over 500 persons are said to have taken part in it, and many to have been killed.<sup>4</sup>

Relation of  
the Gilds of  
the four-  
teenth cen-  
tury to the  
Municipal  
Govern-  
ment.

Nevertheless the fourteenth century saw a remarkable advance in the position and powers of the Gilds. In dealing with this period we must, as Mr. Unwin has reminded us, distinguish between two different aspects of the Gild. 'It is one of the main agencies in the transformation of the civic constitution' and yet 'exercises a subordinate authority delegated to it' by that constitution.<sup>5</sup> Thus, on the one hand, we find the reforming Mayor, Richer de Refham, (1310-11) granting powers of self-regulation to many Crafts with the support of the Aldermen,<sup>6</sup> and in 1321 the City authorities claiming, and in 1328 exercising, the right to authorize

<sup>1</sup> Herbert, *Livery Companies*, quoting Stow.

<sup>2</sup> They gave him sixty marks 'pro gilda telaria delenda et quod de cetero non suscitetur'. Letter Book C, p. 55. The attempt was repeated in 1322, when the Weavers produced their Charter, and though the Gild was not dissolved, it was held that they had gone beyond their Charter. Riley, *Lib. Cust.*, i. 416.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. pp. 9, 11.

<sup>4</sup> Riley, *Chronicle of Mayors*, p. 65.

<sup>5</sup> Unwin, *Gilds of London*, p. 65.

<sup>6</sup> The Tanners, Dyers, Whittawyers, Ironmongers, Cappers, and others. Cf. Unwin, p. 68.

their government.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, under the next Mayor, John de Gisors (1311-13), the good men of the commonalty of every Mystery demanded that, 'since the City ought to be governed by aid of the men engaged in trades and handicrafts, no stranger, native or foreign,<sup>2</sup> be admitted to the freedom of the City until the merchants and craftsmen, whose business he wished to enter, had certified the Mayor and Alderman of his condition and trustworthiness, and prayed that such observance may be strictly kept for the future as regards the wholesale trades and the handicrafts' ('grossiora officia et operabilia').<sup>3</sup> Finally, in the Charter which the City obtained from Edward II in 1319, it was ordained 'that no man of English birth, and especially no English merchant, who followed any Craft or Mystery, should be admitted to the freedom of the City, except on security of six reputable men of that Mystery',<sup>4</sup> while a complementary article, which each Craft subsequently got inserted in its own ordinances, ordered that no one should exercise his Craft unless he were free of the City.

By the same Charter of Edward II it was also enacted that the Mayor and Aldermen should be annually elected, and should not hold office for two years running. By an ordinance of 1346 it was, indeed, ordered that the Common Council should be elected by the Wards, each Ward sending from four to eight representatives according to its size, but, inasmuch as the freedom of the City was a qualification for membership, and freedom could only be enjoyed by those who belonged to some

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book E, p. 143. In 1328 the names of those sworn to govern twenty-four Mysteries are approved by the Mayor. Ibid. 232.

<sup>2</sup> The 'foreigner' who was not an alien meant one who was not a London man.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book E, p. 134. John Simeon—a 'foreign' Draper, who had been admitted to the freedom by favour of certain great men without the goodwill of the Drapers—and his valet were accordingly ousted from the freedom.

<sup>4</sup> Liber Albus, i. 127. Of course, this would not refer to exceptional cases where the freedom was conferred as an honour, though in many cases the recipient of the freedom became the member of a Gild. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, ed. 1878, p. 573, says: 'This may mean either that trades were gaining a hold on the City or that the governing body were so jealous of admitting any tradesman to the freedom that it required six sureties for his good behaviour.' Taken, however, with the other evidences there can be little doubt that Stubbs's first interpretation is the true one.

Craft, this ordinance practically secured that Gildsmen alone should compose the Common Council.

We are here dealing no longer with a struggle between the commons of the City, represented by the Crafts, as yet ill-organized, and the old semi-hereditary Aldermen of the Wards, but with a movement of well-organized Crafts, who, with the support of the Aldermen, now for the most part members of the more important Gilds, are seeking to wrest the municipal government from the hands of the Wards, as well as to gain control of those pursuing their respective industries.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Sharpe holds this to be a triumph of the Craft and manufacturing element over the mercantile;<sup>2</sup> but the evidence seems scarcely to support this view. The trading Gilds seem to have taken at least an equal interest in the question. The movement was led by wealthy merchants like John de Gisors, a Pepperer, and Hamo de Chigwell, a Fishmonger, who frequently filled the office of Mayor in the early part of the fourteenth century,<sup>3</sup> and by the richer traders and employers. The truth seems to be, as Mr. Unwin says, that the victory was not one 'of one class over another, but of a new form of social and political organization (that of the Gilds) over an old one, and one of the main causes of the victory was that the ruling class (the Aldermen) had gradually transferred itself from the old form to the new'.<sup>4</sup>

Divisions  
within the  
Gilds.

Nevertheless, the interests of the various classes which had thus won the victory were not identical, and, the victory once won, divisions arose. The organization of a Craft under the Gild would always benefit the master rather than the journeyman or apprentice, but in earlier days, when little capital was required, the master himself worked at his Craft, and the journeyman who had passed his apprenticeship could rapidly become a master. But with the widening of the market more capital was required; the

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 70; Loftie, *London*, i. 218; Beaven, *Aldermen of London*, p. 242. After 1340 almost all the Mayors and Sheriffs and Aldermen belong to some Craft.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *London*, i. 110.

<sup>3</sup> John de Gisors was Mayor in 1311, 1312, 1314; Chigwell in 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1325, 1327.

<sup>4</sup> Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 75.

industry became more specialized, and the business of management more elaborate. Thus the dividing line between master and journeyman was more clearly defined and less easy to cross, and the master began, like the modern entrepreneur, to be a wealthy employer of labour if not a trader. Already in the time of Hervi complaint had been made that the charters he had granted had benefited the wealthy men of the trade to the loss of the poor. As the fourteenth century advanced, this cleavage of classes within the Gilds became daily wider, and the Craftsmen proper, under the name of Bachelors or Yeomen, fell into a position of independence, or broke away and organized another Gild of Craftsmen, although this was often forbidden by the Mayor.<sup>1</sup>

This, added to the specialization of industry, led to a great increase in the number of the Crafts, while the widening of the market gave growing importance to the trading as against the handicraft Gilds, or to those Gilds in which the trading element was predominant.<sup>2</sup>

Increase in the number of Crafts. Rise of the trading element and struggle to secure the trading business.

Thus, during the reign of Edward III, the number of Crafts which obtained the right from the Mayor and Common Council to elect officers and to publish ordinances increased from twenty-five to eighty-eight, and most of them represented the humbler trades,<sup>3</sup> and in 1422 the number of the Crafts is given as one hundred and eleven, although not all had received powers of self-government.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Riley, *Memorials*, p. 542, where in 1396 the Saddlers complain that their serving men have influenced the journeymen under colour of sanctity to form a Fraternity with the object of raising their wages. Cf. also Letter Book H, p. 431.

In 1415. The Yeomen taylor attempt to consort together in various houses, and become insolent. The Mayor and Aldermen, on being appealed to, enjoin them to submit to the rule of their wardens and forbid them to live together or to wear a livery. Letter Book I, p. 136.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Liber Albus, p. 495, where Gilds are already in the reign of Edward II divided into 'Officia mercatoria' and 'Officia manuoperalia'. Cf. the struggle abroad—the Arti Maggiori and Minori in Florence; the privileged Corps de Metiers in Paris; the lower and higher Zünfte in Germany and in Ghent. The reason why the conflict between the trading and handicraft interest came at a later date in England than abroad is because England was in early days an agricultural not a manufacturing country, and its chief export was wool. Cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, pp. 17 ff.

<sup>3</sup> For a list cf. Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 88; Letter Book E, p. 232.



Meanwhile a tendency appears for the smaller handicrafts to fall into groups under the leadership, or rather the tutelage, of the more powerful Gild, that is, the Gild which represented those who finished the article and sold it. Thus the Cutlers take the lead over the Bladesmiths and the Sheathers, the Skinners over the Whittawyers and the Curriers. In other cases there was a struggle between the several Gilds connected with a particular industry to secure the profitable trading business. This was the case, as we shall see, with the Drapers, the Tailors, the Fullers and others, while again some, like the Grocers, were attempting to deal in all vendible kinds of merchandise. To prevent this the Stat. 37 Ed. III, c. 5, ordained that, whereas, by the consequent engrossing the price was enhanced, all artificers and people of Mysteries were in future to choose their own Mystery and abide by it, and the subsequent increase in the number of Craft Gilds was probably a result of this Statute.

The demand  
for Royal  
Charters.

But the more successful Gilds were not content with the somewhat limited powers of autonomy which they could obtain from the Mayor. They wished for royal authorization and for those more extensive privileges which the Crown alone could give, more especially that monopoly of their business which the Statute just mentioned granted.

In 1327 four Gilds or Crafts, those of the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Taylors, and the Girdlers, succeeded in their aim, to be followed by three others in 1363-4, the Drapers, the Vintners, and the Fishmongers.<sup>1</sup>

Although these earlier Royal Charters did not grant full incorporation, they gave the monopoly of the Craft or trade, and with it the right to see that the proper standards or measures were adhered to, a duty which hitherto had been discharged by the Mayors and Sheriffs by fits and starts;<sup>2</sup> as well as the power to punish any infraction of their privileges, and complete authority

<sup>1</sup> These Charters, as well as those granted at later dates, must not be considered as the origin of the Gilds. They are, in most cases, obviously founded on the 'ordinances' which the Gilds had already drawn up with the consent of the Mayor, and in any case they recognize the Gilds as existing organizations. Indeed, the ordinances themselves are generally confirmations of an organization which had previously existed.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Letters Patent, 38 Edward III, to the Drapers.

over their members. Thereby the chartered Gilds gained a position of supremacy and prestige which every other Craft envied and tried to win. Hence the constant jealousy between Gild and Gild, which on occasion broke out in violent conflicts.

At the same time the growing importance of the Gilds is illustrated by the fact that kings and nobles became Honorary Members. Thus of the Skinners six Kings (Edward III, Richard II, Henry IV, V, VI, and Edward IV), nine Dukes, two Earls, and one Baron were members before the time of Elizabeth, while the Merchant Taylors in the reign of Richard II counted four Dukes, ten Earls, ten Barons, and five Bishops among their Fraternity.<sup>1</sup>

All this was accompanied by increased antagonism to the 'foreigner'. The smaller craftsmen had always been jealous of foreign workers, whether they were Englishmen who were not Londoners, or men of alien race. Hitherto, however, there had been little English capital and many of the Crafts, more especially the mercantile ones, had been largely dependent on the foreign capitalist. But from the middle of the fourteenth century English began to replace foreign capital, and as a result the members of the mercantile Crafts, the Drapers, the Grocers, the Vintners, and others, began to engage in foreign trade with their own capital and therefore wished to exclude the foreign merchant.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 230; Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 29, note.

<sup>2</sup> No stranger was allowed to stay more than forty days in the City. No stranger was allowed to sell by retail. They were to sell in gross within forty days after their arrival and to sell all before they left. They were to sell in London itself, and no freeman was allowed to go to meet merchandise coming to the City by land or water. They were neither to buy from nor sell to foreigners except at fairs on certain market days. Sometimes, as by 5 Henry IV, they were ordered to expend the money they gained by sale on commodities of the realm. They paid 'Scavage', a duty payable on 'showing' their goods to official examiners (Scavagers, Scavageators). No stranger was to exercise any calling 'to citizens pertaining'.

Exceptions to these regulations were from time to time made by the Crown in favour of certain merchants, as for instance to the Hanse of Almaine or Teutonic Hanse, the Hanse of London, the merchants of Gascony then in English hands, and others. Cf. Letter Book B, p. 77. In the reign of Edward III a long struggle began, in which the City opposed the free-trade proclivities of the King, who was generally supported by Parliament, representing as it did the interests of the consumer and of the landed classes. In 1335 the Statute passed at York

Complex nature of the controversies in London at the close of Edward III's reign.

These new features mark the commencement of that evolution which was eventually to overthrow the mediaeval organization of industry based on the Gilds, and at the same time help us to unravel the complicated and confused events which close the reign of Edward III and embrace that of Richard II. Not that the issues were solely municipal. The rural revolution which had been accompanying the industrial changes in the towns, both of which were affected by the Great Plague;<sup>1</sup> the religious stir caused by the Wycliffite controversy;<sup>2</sup> the political crisis which was eventually to lead to the fall of Richard II and the accession of the Lancastrian house under Henry IV;—all play their part. Even in the reigns of John and Henry III London had felt the influence of the wider national questions. But now she was really the Capital of England, and, as it were, the very storm-centre.

It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise that the civic

allowed Merchant Strangers to trade freely throughout the realm. Two years later, 1337, Letters Patent were issued confirming the City's rights notwithstanding the Act. From the year 1337 to 1383 the whole question of Strangers became involved in the struggle between the Victualling and non-Victualling Gilds. Cf. p. 31, note 1. In 1351 the Statute of 1335 was again confirmed.

But finally the towns were victorious. In 1393 by 16 Ric. II, c. 1, the old restrictions were confirmed. No alien was allowed to deal with another, or to engage in retail trade, except in common victuals. These restrictions continued till the close of the Middle Ages.

The Hanse of London was a union of various Gilds started in Flemish towns in the twelfth century. To this Hansa Bruges furnished the Hansgrave. It subsequently became, like the Hanseatic League, a federation of towns. It disappeared at the close of the thirteenth century. The Teutonic Hanse originated in a Gild of merchants of Cologne who received privileges from Henry II and Richard I, and expanded into the Hanseatic League with its Steelyard in London. The members of both these Hansas imported foreign cloth to England and bought English wool. Cf. British Museum, Additional MSS. 14252, fo. 99 b, 101, 105 a; Liebermann, *Leges Ang.*, saec. xiii ineunte Lond. collectae; *Liber Custum.*, Rolls Series, xxxiv. 61, 63; *Liber Albus*, Riley's translation; Charters of Edward I, II, III, pp. 126, 128, 131, 586, 587; Letter Books—C, p. ix; D, pp. 282, 283; I, 30, 38, 39, 40, 54; F, iii, 14, 111, 190, 229, 241, 242, 248; G, iv; H, xiii, 53; K, 167, 174; Ashley, *Economic History*, Bk. I. ii, pp. 104 ff., II. i, p. 13; Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Kingsford, ii. 319; Pirenne, *Belgique*, i. 267; *La Hanse de Londres*, Bruxelles, 1899.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Johnson, *Disappearance of Small Landowner*, p. 17, and authorities quoted there.

<sup>2</sup> Trevelyan, *Age of Wyclif*.

history during this troubled period should be difficult to explain. The notable advance in the position of the Gilds or Mysteries during the reign of Edward III, and the fact that the Mayors, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen were now practically, though not necessarily, members of the more important Mysteries, had increased the pretensions of the Gilds.

Accordingly, they now make an attempt to wrest from the Wards the right to elect the Common Council,<sup>1</sup> a body which by this time had definitely assumed the legislative and executive authority over the City.

Thus in 1351 and again in 1352 the thirteen greater Mysteries were summoned to elect members of their Crafts to act as a Common Council.<sup>2</sup> The attempt was premature. In 1353 the right of electing the Common Council was temporarily restored to the Wards, a triumph which was very possibly due to the increase in the number of the parish Fraternities not connected with any Craft.<sup>3</sup> The claim of the Gilds to elect the Common Council was, however, soon to be renewed.

Premature attempt on the part of the Crafts to elect the Common Council of the City.

<sup>1</sup> The first list of Common Council men that exists is that of 1347. They were then 133 in number. Riley, *Memorials*, p. liii.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book F, pp. 237, 238.

The Grocers	}	elect six Representatives each.
The Mercers		
The Fishmongers (Pessoners)		
The Drapers		
The Goldsmiths	}	elect four Representatives each.
The Woolmongers (Laners)		
The Vintners		
The Skinners (Pelleters)		
The Saddlers (Celers)		
The Taylors		
The Cordwainers		
The Butchers		
The Ironmongers (Ismongers)		two Representatives.

Of these, three (the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Tailors) had obtained Royal Charters, three (the Drapers, the Vintners, the Fishmongers) were shortly to obtain them, and nine were subsequently counted among the twelve Greater Livery Companies.

<sup>3</sup> On Parish Fraternities cf. Unwin. The struggle of the Gilds to get the election of the municipal officers and the Common Council is paralleled by that which was going on about this time in Flanders, Brabant, and Liège, only with these differences: (1) Abroad, the richer Merchants appear to have been

London involved in political issues of the day.

Renewed attempt of the Crafts to elect the Common Council.

At this moment the municipal history of London became involved in the wider political history of England. The discontent, which had been gaining strength during the declining years of Edward III, came to a climax in the 'Good Parliament' of 1376. Lord Latimer and three Aldermen<sup>1</sup> were impeached for malversation of the finances; and one of them, Alderman Peche, was also accused of obtaining, with the connivance of the Mayor and other Aldermen, a monopoly in sweet wines.<sup>2</sup> This gave an excuse for attacking the system under which the members of the Common Council were elected by the Wards, and for demanding that they should once more be elected by the Crafts as they had been in 1351 and 1352.

The Mayor, John Warde, a Grocer, in virtue of the powers given to the citizens by the late charter to remedy 'hard or defective customs',<sup>3</sup> acceded to the demand. At a gathering of the representatives of forty-one Crafts, which met on August 1, 1376, it was decided that in future the Common Council should be formed of six, four, or two representatives elected for a year from the 'sufficient' Mysteries according to their size; that the Mayor and Sheriffs should be elected by this Council; and that no member of the Common Council should hold the office of collector or assessor of talliages. In accordance with this resolution, on August 9, 1376, a Council was forthwith formed of 157 members, returned by forty-seven Mysteries, who bound themselves by oath to preserve for each Mystery its reasonable customs. The King also confirmed the rule of 1319 insisting on the annual election of Aldermen.<sup>4</sup>

Mr. Unwin is of opinion that John of Northampton and the organized in a Gild Merchant. In London there was no Gild Merchant. (2) The distinction between the trading Gilds and artisan Gilds is not so marked in England as abroad. Indeed, many of the English Gilds included men who were at once traders and makers of goods. Cf. Pirenne, *Belgique*, ii. 43, 51 ff.

<sup>1</sup> Richard Lyons, a Vintner, Adam de Bury, a Skinner (he had been removed from the Mayoralty ten years before by the King's orders, Letter Book G, p. 199), and John Peche, a Fishmonger.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book, p. 318.

<sup>3</sup> 15 Edward III.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book H, p. v and pp. 39, 41, 58. For the number of the members of the Common Council from this time until 1838, cf. Printed Minutes, Common Council, Jan. 23, 1840.

non-Victualling Gilds were the chief movers in this change, which gave the election of the Common Council to the Mysteries. No doubt he was subsequently accused of it, but the evidence seems scarcely to bear out the charge. John of Northampton was not Mayor at this moment as his accusers alleged, but John Warde the Grocer, while Walworth and Brembre, both of them also members of the Victualling Gilds, were among the deputation who informed the King that the change had been decided upon 'to prevent the tumult arising from large gatherings'.<sup>1</sup> It is true that the subsequent restoration of the right of electing the Common Council to the Wards in 1384 was effected when Brembre was Mayor; but there was good reason for a return to the old custom, since it was found that, as long as the election was in the hands of the Mysteries, their quarrels had been intensified. Nor again does it seem likely that the system of election by the Gilds was more favourable to the popular party. No doubt a number of the smaller Mysteries shared the privilege, yet it must be remembered that the situation had changed since the thirteenth century. In the Gilds themselves the real power had now fallen to the richer masters or employers, and the journeymen and apprentices had no voice in the election, while, on the other hand, the Aldermen were no longer semi-hereditary magnates but the elected representatives of their Wards. It may, indeed, be said that, inasmuch as membership of a Gild was now a necessary condition of 'freedom of the City', all the members of the Wardmoots would be Gildsmen, but the excuse given for taking the right of election from the Wards, that it led 'to tumults arising from large gatherings', would seem to show that the meetings of the Wards for the purpose were not confined to the rich, which would be practically the case when only the representatives of the Gilds attended. Dr. Stubbs would therefore seem to be right when he says that the change excluded

<sup>1</sup> Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 131; Sharpe, *Letter Book H*, xxviii, p. 36. Mr. Unwin has, however, kindly pointed out to me that, although Northampton was not Mayor, yet his party may have been strong enough to get the alteration made, especially as his 'Jubile Book' of Reform seems to have appeared at this time. The parties were evidently pretty evenly balanced. Thus Warde was succeeded as Mayor by Adam Stable, a Mercer, in 1376, and Northampton was Sheriff in that year.

a considerable body of citizens from municipal power,<sup>1</sup> and that the growth of the Gilds, from this date onwards at least, was accompanied by an invasion of the rights of the free citizen. If this be so, it seems unlikely that Northampton, who posed as a reformer, would have specially associated himself with their cause. All these arguments tend to show that all the Gilds, though they were jealous enough of each other, were interested in controlling the election to the Common Council as well as that of the Mayor and Sheriffs. Finally, there is some reason to believe that the quarrel between Northampton and his rivals did not arise on this question, and that the close association of John of Northampton and the non-Victualling Gilds with John of Gaunt had not been formed in 1376.

Wyclif and  
Lancaster.

In the spring of 1377, however, the peace of the City was disturbed by the controversy concerning Wyclif. Lancaster, who had now regained power, had, owing to his opposition to William of Wykeham, made himself the champion of the reformer, and when, in February, Wyclif appeared in St. Paul's to answer his accusers, the Duke, accompanied by Earl Percy the Marshal, stood by him. The matter ended in a riot, which was increased by the rumour that a Bill had been, or was about to be, introduced into Parliament to place the government of the City in the Marshal's hands, and that he had imprisoned a citizen. In consequence of this riot the Mayor, Adam Staple, a Mercer, was deposed and Brembre, a Grocer, was elected in his place, apparently at the instigation of John of Gaunt (March 1377).

So far the City appears to have been of one mind. All the Crafts, it would seem, had been concerned in getting the election of the Common Council into their hands; the majority of the citizens were on the side of the Church against Wyclif, probably because of their hostility to Lancaster; and all were indignant at the attempted infringement of their rights of self-government.

Quarrel be-  
tween the  
Victualling  
and other  
Crafts.

But now a question arose which divided the City into two camps. Edward III had by Letters Patent (December 1376), in answer to a petition of the City, confirmed its privileges and forbidden strangers to sell goods to other foreigners to be sold again, until the question had been settled by the next Parliament,

<sup>1</sup> Stubbs, Const. Hist., iii. 575.

saving always that Lords of the realm might buy wholesale of any one for their own use, and saving the liberties of the merchants of the Hanse.<sup>1</sup>

Though all the Crafts were more or less interested in securing the monopoly of their own particular trade,<sup>2</sup> that of the Victualling Gilds, which supplied the City with its daily food, was more severely and generally felt by the consumer. Especially was this the case with regard to fish, which, either fresh or salted, was the ordinary food of the poor throughout the year, and of all classes during Lent.<sup>3</sup> Thus there arose a party representing the non-

<sup>1</sup> Liber Albus, i. 492-3. The changes with regard to Merchant Strangers from this date to the fall of Richard II are so frequent that for clearness' sake I tabulate them here.

In December 1377, during the Mayoralty of Brembre, Richard II confirmed the Charter of his father and forbade strangers to sell to other foreigners or by retail.

The Parliament of October 1378, Stat. of Gloucester, 2 Ric. II, c. i, annulled this Charter and gave strangers the right to sell by wholesale or retail.

In 1382, during the Mayoralty of Northampton, Parliament by the Stat. 6, Ric. II, cc. ix, x, forbade Victuallers to hold judicial office if another fit person could be found, and allowed foreign Victuallers to sell by wholesale or retail.

In 1383, during the third Mayoralty of Brembre, the Stat. 7 Ric. II, c. xi, repealed the former Statute, and Richard II issued an *inspeximus* Charter restricting the trade of Merchant Strangers.

In 1388 the Merciless Parliament, under the control of the Lords Appellant, declared free trade throughout the Kingdom.

In May 1389 Richard, in his attempt to gain the support of the Victuallers, confirmed the privileges of the Fishmongers.

It will be thus seen that Richard was generally on the side of the Victualling Gilds, while the non-Victualling Gilds were supported by Parliament.

<sup>2</sup> The conduct of the non-Victuallers is certainly contradictory, for while objecting to the monopoly of the Victuallers they are protecting their own. Cf. petition of Drapers and Weavers, Letter Book H, pp. 91, 94.

<sup>3</sup> The 'surveying of victuals' had always been a chief concern of the municipal authorities, who had, by their Assizes of Bread, Ale, Wine, and regulations with regard to other victuals, especially those of flesh and fish, attempted to maintain 'a reasonable price', as well as to ensure that the quality was good. For this purpose the victualling Crafts had been subjected to more interference than was the case with regard to the other Gilds, and to prevent the Mayor or other officer of the City from abusing his authority they were especially forbidden to deal in victuals by gross or retail. Cf. Assize of the Mayor, 1277. 'No retail dealer of corn, fish, poultry or victuals shall buy victuals before the hour of



Victualling Crafts, who, with little consistency, voiced the popular discontent; and hence a violent dispute which was to disturb the City for several years.

The leader of this so-called Reforming party was the Draper, John of Northampton, Alderman of Cordwainer Street Ward and subsequently of Dowgate. Of his immediate followers one William Essex was, like himself, a Draper, two were Mercers, and two more hailed from the Taylors' and Goldsmiths' Gilds respectively, while he found much support from the Saddlers, the Cordwainers, the Haberdashers, and members of other lesser Crafts. John of Northampton accused the Victualling Gilds, and more especially the Fishmongers and the Grocers,<sup>1</sup> of enhancing the prices of their imported food-stuffs.<sup>2</sup>

At once the hostility of the Victualling Gilds was aroused. Led by Nicholas Brembre, a Grocer, the newly appointed Mayor, William Walworth, a Fishmonger,<sup>3</sup> and John Philpot, a Grocer, they were at this moment attempting still further to increase the area of their monopoly by bringing the vill of Southwark, which had just been granted to the City by the King, under the closer jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, because there was a market at the Southwark end of London Bridge 'where many bakers and other foreign victuallers and false

Prime, nor before the reputable men of the city have bought.' Letter Book A, p. 217. Ashley, *Econ. History*, Bk. II, c. i, p. 30.

In the reign of Edward II a long controversy had arisen as to whether the Fishmongers might sell by retail on any quay even at Fishmongers' Wharf, or in their shops, their opponents urging that fish should be sold wholesale in the boats of those who brought them, and not at any quay, and that the markets (Bruggerstrete, Olde fishe Street and Le Stokkes) were the only proper place for sale by retail. They also disputed the legality of their Hallmoot. The Mayor, Hamo de Chigwell, found against the Fishmongers, but the Justices decided that they might sell by retail as well as wholesale in their shops. *Liber Cust.*, pp. 385 ff.

<sup>1</sup> The Grocers or 'Grossers', i. e. those who engrossed (buying wholesale to keep and sell at a higher price) had just formed themselves into a Fraternity and the Fishmongers had just obtained a Royal Charter.

<sup>2</sup> For a somewhat similar struggle over the privileges of the Victualling Gilds in Florence, cf. Dören, *Florentiner Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, ii. 116.

<sup>3</sup> These Fishmongers were divided into Fishmongers and Stock Fishmongers, each with their Hall-moot. They were not united till 1536. Stow, *Survey*, ed. Kingsford, i. 315.

workers at divers trades repair, who eschew the punishment of the City'.<sup>1</sup>

Thus London became divided between those who favoured the Victuallers and their opponents. John of Northampton, who was a supporter of Wyclif, joined the cause of Lancaster and raised the cry that the price of the people's food was in danger of being enhanced owing to the monopolies of the Victuallers, while the leaders of the Victualling Gilds placed themselves on the side of orthodoxy, and declared that the trading privileges of Londoners were being threatened by foreign merchants, and their freedom attacked by the Duke.<sup>2</sup>

If the lower classes could have had their say, possibly the party of Northampton might have won. For Wyclif probably would find his supporters among them, and the rise in the price of victuals, and more especially of fish, would touch them closely. But in the counsels of the Gilds they had little part. All the trading masters cared much more for the monopoly of their own business than for the price of commodities; and the cry that the privileges of the City were being endangered by the hated John of Gaunt and by the 'stranger' found even wider support.

When, therefore, the elections came on in October 1377, the Victuallers swept the board. In the previous March eight Fishmongers, one Grocer, and one Vintner, that is ten belonging to the Victualling Gilds, had been elected to the Common Council, a large proportion considering that the number of Gilds was at this date certainly above fifty. Now, in October, Nicholas Brembre, the Grocer, was re-elected Mayor. At the same time, Walworth and Sibylle two Fishmongers, Philpot a Grocer, and

Nicholas  
Brembre re-  
elected  
Mayor, Oc-  
tober 1377.

<sup>1</sup> Petition, Rolls of Parl., ii. 366. It was only the 'vill' or Gildable Manor of Southwark that was thus granted by Edward III. Edward IV amplified this by allowing the citizens to hold a fair there with a Court of 'Pie Powder'. But it was not till 1550 that the other two Manors, the King's Manor and the Great Liberty Manor, and the Borough were bought by the City, and formed into the Ward of Bridge Without. Sharpe, *London and Kingdom*, i. 443.

<sup>2</sup> The first notice of the quarrel is in May 1377, when five Common Councilmen, of whom two were Mercers and three were severally a Draper, a Goldsmith, and a Taylor, were removed for betraying the secrets of the Council and for being remiss in their duties. The two Mercers, More and Norbury, were subsequently the stanch supporters of Northampton. Letter Book H, p. 64. Richard II succeeded his father June 1377.

Carlille a 'Spicer', all of them supporters of Brembre, were returned as Members of Parliament. Their opponents, indeed, succeeded in getting Nicholas Twyford, a Goldsmith, elected as Sheriff, but when, in the following March, he attempted to protect one of his party, who had been concerned in a quarrel between the Pepperers and the Goldsmiths, he was removed from office till he had made submission to the Mayor and had promised to find sureties of indemnity.<sup>1</sup>

For four years the Victuallers ruled the City.\* The richer members secured the support of the young King by lavish loans,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, pp. 58, 61, 77. It is noticeable that when Northampton became Mayor he was relieved from this recognizance. *Ibid.* 99.

<sup>2</sup> John Philpot, a Grocer, succeeded Brembre in October 1378; John Hadley, a Pepperer, was elected October 1379; William Walworth, a Fishmonger, in 1380. The majority of the Aldermen during Brembre's rule also belonged to the Victualling Gilds, but the number of those belonging to the Grocers has been exaggerated owing to a mistake of Herbert in his *History of the Livery Companies*. The actual numbers of the Aldermen during these years of strife belonging to the chief Victualling and non-Victualling Gilds are as follows:

Mayor.	Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1377 Brembre, Grocer	9	7
1378 Philpot, Grocer	12	10
1379 Hadley, Pepperer	11	8
1380 Walworth, Fishmonger	13	8
1381 Northampton, Draper	11	9
1382 Northampton	10	7
1383 Brembre, Grocer	8	13
1384 Brembre	12	8
1385 Brembre	12	7
1386 Exton, Goldsmith	12	8
1387 Exton	12	7
1388 Twyford, Goldsmith	10	9
1389 Venour, Grocer	9	10
1390 Bamme, Goldsmith	10	11
1391 Hende, Draper	10	11
1392 William Standen, Grocer	9	12
1393 Hadley, Grocer	9	10
1394 Fresshe	9	12

Cf. Beaven, *Aldermen*, vol. i, p. 360.

<sup>3</sup> Brembre, Walworth, Philpot, and Hadley lent £10,000 between them. Letter Book H, xii.

and Walworth and Philpot were made 'treasurers' for the sums voted in Parliament. In return the young King confirmed the Charter of his father against the aliens, excepting, however, the merchants of the English Province of Aquitaine (Dec. 1377), and declared the citizens free from the Marshal's jurisdiction.

Armed with this Charter the Mayor issued a precept to eight of the principal Gilds, the Grocers, Mercers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Ironmongers, and Vintners, bidding them elect searchers to see that no merchant strangers sold their goods by retail within the City and suburbs, that they sold by wholesale only to those of the franchise, and that they lodged with some citizen. Restrictions were also imposed on the sale of cloth by foreigners, and they were forbidden to meddle with the Craft of free Weavers. At the same time the privileges of the German Steelyard were suspended.<sup>1</sup> This policy of monopoly was, however, difficult to carry out in the divided condition of public opinion; and the difficulty is well illustrated in the question of the Weavers which arose at this moment.

The Weavers had been much annoyed by the privileges accorded by Edward III to the Flemings and Brabanters, and their grievances had just been answered. Accordingly, in August 1378, they sent a petition to a Committee of the Council asking that the aliens, 'being for the most part exiled from their own country as notorious malefactors', should be compelled to place themselves under the rule of the English Weavers, who should regulate the price of their labour. As, however, it was not to the interest of the Drapers or Clothworkers to allow the Weavers to control the aliens, since they too employed them, and it might forfeit the King's support if the privileges granted by his father to the Flemings and Brabanters were withdrawn, the City authorities contented themselves with advising the Weavers to wait till 'some deceit' on the part of the foreigners should furnish an excuse for further measures. In July 1380 the question was finally settled by the foreign Weavers agreeing to make common search as to the number of looms belonging to either party and to pay their

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, pp. 90, 91, 94, 95.

share of the 'ferm' of twenty marks two shillings which the English Weavers owed to the King.<sup>1</sup>

The  
Peasants'  
Revolt.

But the dominant party had yet to deal with John of Gaunt. In October 1378 a Parliament was summoned at Gloucester, probably to remove it from the influence of the rich merchants who had lent so much money to the King. The Charter against the 'strangers' was then revoked, and the management of the subsidy was taken from the hands of Walworth and Philpot. In the same month, however, Philpot succeeded Walworth in the Mayoralty, and the Victualling party, fearing the loss of trade which would result from the absence of Parliament from the City, succeeded, by bribing influential people,<sup>2</sup> in getting the next Parliament summoned to Westminster in 1379. In the following year the Parliament of 1380 imposed the fatal Poll Tax which was the occasion for the Peasants' Revolt. The part which London took in that revolt has never been cleared up. No doubt, as is usual in such cases, a host of ruffians seized the opportunity to wreak their vengeance on Society, and there were plenty of smaller journeymen and apprentices, always a turbulent class, who had personal or other grievances to avenge. Yet it is remarkable that there was little pilfering, and that in most cases the destruction and the murders may be assigned to a definite motive. Amongst these may especially be noted the hatred of Lancaster, the dislike of the Marshalsea, and the hatred of the foreign Fleming.<sup>3</sup> Now these were the principles more especially represented by the Victualling Gilds who were at this moment in power under Walworth, the Fishmonger Mayor. There is no reason to believe that Walworth himself had any dealings with the rebels, but it must be admitted that the conduct of three Aldermen, all of his party, is highly suspicious. John Horn, the Fishmonger, gave the rebels a royal standard to unfurl on their march; Alderman Sybille, another Fishmonger, opened London Bridge to them; and Tonge, a Vintner, admitted them to Aldgate.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, pp. 94, 95, 151.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., pp. 123, 124; Stat. Gloucester, 2 Ric. II. c. i.

<sup>3</sup> For an account of the attack on London, cf. Oman, *The Great Revolt*; Réville, *Soulèvement des Travailleurs en 1381*.

Yet these men after a long trial were finally acquitted, when in 1384 their party was once more in power: and Tonge, who was one of the City's representatives in Parliament at the time, was re-elected in 1388.<sup>1</sup>

The conduct of these prominent members of the Victualling party has puzzled historians.<sup>2</sup> It has been left to Mr. Unwin to suggest that the true explanation of their conduct is to be found in 'the relation of parties within London' during the six preceding years.<sup>3</sup> He reminds us that at the moment 'the hated foreigner had been reinstated in all his privileges and the monopoly of the City retailer withdrawn . . . and that John of Gaunt, the author of these calamities, had still the leading influence in the national councils. If they could use the force of popular discontent . . . to strike a decisive blow at the Duke, to settle old scores with the Marshalsea, to make an end of the foreigner, and to place their leaders in the position they were naturally qualified to occupy of confidential advisers to the King, a little interval of disturbance would be a small matter to pay for so many advantages.'

But they had overshot their mark. Although Walworth was knighted for his prompt action in striking down Wat Tyler and in suppressing the revolt, his party were fatally compromised by the conduct of Sybille, Tonge, and Horn, and by the atrocities of the rebels. In the following autumn, October 1381, John of Northampton, the Draper and representative of the non-Victualling Gilds, was elected Mayor and remained in office two years. Although he never had a majority of his party among the Aldermen, he proceeded at once to take vigorous measures against his opponents. Many of the charges subsequently brought against Northampton are obviously false. It is therefore difficult to discriminate. But it is certain from the terms of a petition sent to Parliament that he was principally concerned in attacking the privileges of the Victualling Gilds, more especially those of the Fishmongers and stock Fishmongers, and in spite of the opposition of Exton, one of

Fall of the  
Victuallers.  
John of  
Northamp-  
ton, a  
Draper,  
elected  
Mayor, Oct.  
1381.

<sup>1</sup> Réville, *Soulèvement des Travailleurs*, p. 199; Letter Book H, pp. 329, 334.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Oman, *The Great Revolt*, p. 18, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 142.

the members of Parliament for the City, who, though a Goldsmith, was a personal enemy of Northampton, an Act was passed which allowed foreign Victuallers to sell their wares in the City by wholesale or retail, forbade members of Victualling Gilds to hold a judicial office in London and other towns if another fit person could be found,<sup>1</sup> and ordered them to abandon all trade while holding such office. Northampton also bade the Fishmongers bring their Charters to the Guildhall to be inspected; he exacted from them the admission that their trade was no Craft, and consequently not entitled to rank as a 'Mystery' at all, and thus 'brought it about that those who were before superiors were now scarcely admitted amongst the inferiors'.

The new Mayor also compiled a 'Jubile' Book\* with the object of annulling those ordinances of the City to which he objected. The views of the Fishmongers as to this policy are well illustrated by the language of the Alderman Carlille, a Grocer. He cursed the strangers and said it was a mockery that such rebels should be selling fish within the City and that he would be better pleased that a City Fishmonger should make £20, than such a rebel 20d.<sup>3</sup>

Northampton also posed as a reformer of morals. He not only took proceedings against usurers, a measure peculiarly distasteful to the rich members of the Victualling Gilds, but proceeded to call the other trades to account. Brewers and Bakers were ordered to sell farthing-worths of beer and bread. Priests were only to charge one farthing for a Mass, and a special issue of farthings was made so that they should have no excuse for not giving change, and if a priest made this excuse the fee need not be paid.<sup>4</sup> Fortune-tellers and quacks were sent to the pillory together with those who dared slander the Mayor.<sup>5</sup> Nor were his opponents spared. Philpot was removed from his aldermanry,

<sup>1</sup> Stat. 6 Ric. II. cc. ix, x (1382).

<sup>2</sup> The book was so called because it appeared in 1376-7, the Jubilee of Edward III's accession.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book H, xxviii-xxxi, xli. 198-200, 210; Powell and Trevelyan, p. 30; Riley, Memorials, p. 468.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book H, pp. 176, 183, 189.

<sup>5</sup> Riley, Memorials, pp. 455 ff.

and Strode, the Common Serjeant, was deprived of certain apartments which had been granted him for life by Brembre.<sup>1</sup>

Such violent measures as these, however desirable, not unnaturally made the reforming Mayor unpopular, especially as his election for two years in succession was contrary to regulations lately established, and caused a reaction. At the next election his opponent, Brembre, was again successful (October 1383), while Walworth and Philpot and two other Victuallers were returned to Parliament. Northampton and his party, declaring that Brembre had gained his election by force, unwisely betook themselves to riot and conspiracy, which gave their enemies an opportunity to strike. John Constantyn, a Cordwainer, was tried and beheaded, and Northampton, foolishly demanding that his trial should be postponed in the absence of John of Gaunt, was condemned to death, although by the intervention of the 'good Queen Anne' of Bohemia, the wife of Richard II, his sentence was commuted for imprisonment in Tintagel Castle.<sup>2</sup> The Victuallers had won once more and for the next five years retained their supremacy.<sup>3</sup>

Fall of Northampton. The Victuallers return to power, Oct. 1383.

Forthwith the policy of Northampton was reversed. Victuallers were to be allowed to hold judicial office; the King in an 'Inspecimus' Charter again restricted the trade of the merchant strangers, and in 1388 the 'Jubile' Book was burnt.<sup>4</sup>

It is, however, to be noted that one of the measures of Brembre's second Mayoralty was the restoration of the right of electing the Common Council to the Wards (1384). It seems not unlikely that the question as to the electoral basis of the Common Council was connected with the growth of religious and social Fraternities not connected with any particular trade. That the number of such Gilds was great is proved by the Gild certificate of 1309.

Election of the Common Council restored to the Wards.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, xxxii, xxxiii.

<sup>2</sup> There are many references to John of Northampton in the Patent Rolls; cf. 1371, pp. 322, 464, 470, H. 2. Northampton was no low demagogue, but a wealthy man. Besides the Manor of Shoreditch he held much property in the City. Cf. Patent Rolls, 1384, pp. 462, 463, 472, 474, 516, 524, 531, 562, 573.

<sup>3</sup> Brembre was re-elected in 1384 and 1385, and Nicolas Exton, a supporter of Brembre though a Goldsmith, in 1386 and 1387.

<sup>4</sup> Stat. 6 Ric. II. c. ix (1383); Letter Book H, p. 222.



In any case the system of election by the Craft Gilds, established in 1376, had not worked well. It had only exaggerated the jealousy and strife between the Crafts, and for some years attempts had been made to find some remedy. Accordingly, in July 1384, a Common Council of 267 members decided that a return should be made to the old system of election by the Wards. Each Ward was to send from six to two members according to its size. To prevent any Mystery having too great a weight in the Common Council it was further enacted that no Mystery should have more than eight of its members on the Council at the same time.<sup>1</sup> Thus the constitution of the Common Council was finally settled in the form in which it has since remained.<sup>2</sup>

It may be questioned whether the importance of the controversy has not been exaggerated. As stated above, no one could be a member of a Ward unless he were a Gildsman, and although it is true that journeymen would, as members of their Wardmoot, have a voice in the election of the Common Council, as a matter of fact the Common Council has since that date usually been composed of the leading members of the more important Gilds.

The Aldermen elected by the Wards.

No alteration was made as to the election of Aldermen.<sup>3</sup> They continued to be elected, as by the Charters of Edward II and Edward III (1319, 1376), by the Wards, and, until the year 1394, they were to be elected annually and not to be eligible for re-election. Since that date, however, they have held their office for life, if not removed for some reasonable excuse.<sup>4</sup>

The Mayor is to be elected by the Common Council and other 'sufficient men'.

Meanwhile the election of the Mayor and the Sheriffs, as well as of the Parliamentary representatives for the City, remained in

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, p. 227; Lib. Albus, translated by Riley, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> In 1389 it is true the Mayor and Aldermen (without the Common Council) resolved that they should themselves elect a certain number from each Ward. But it is doubtful whether the resolution was ever put into effect.

<sup>3</sup> As to the qualification for Aldermen, till 1430 they had to be honest and discreet men. In that year they had to be freemen by birth, apprenticeship, or patrimony. In 1434, since admission by patrimony had become very lax, it was ordered that strangers were no longer to be admitted to the freedom by patrimony.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. Parl., iii, 317.

the hands of the Common Council 'with as many other sufficient men of the city as they might think necessary'.<sup>1</sup> It is usually said that this ordinance left the election of the City officials and Parliamentary representatives in the hands of the Gilds. But though it is true that henceforth the Gilds did enjoy considerable influence, and that, until the year 1649, there is no instance of a Mayor being elected who was not a member of one of the more powerful Gilds, yet it is to be noted that the ordinance makes no specific mention of the Gilds or of Gildsmen.<sup>2</sup>

The long controversy, therefore, which had lasted for some eight years, did not seriously modify the civic constitution. Its importance lies chiefly in the graphic illustrations which it gives us of the internal life of the City, and of the relations of the Gilds to one another and to the political parties of the day.

The quarrels which had rent the City did not end with the

Survival of  
the quarrel  
between the  
Victualling  
and non-  
Victualling  
Gilds.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book, p. vii.

<sup>2</sup> It is curious that when in 1376 the Common Council was elected by the Mysteries, it alone was summoned to the election of the Mayor, but that from the date when the Common Council was to be elected by the Wards, we often hear of an 'immense commonalty' being summoned as well as the Common Council and the discreet men. In the year 1404 an ordinance commanded that, 'because of the tumult caused by apprentices and servants, no one was to enter the Guildhall at the time of election, and no one was to be summoned, except they be of the Common Council or of the more sufficient men of the city'. The rule was apparently not kept, since we often hear again of an immense commonalty being summoned, and sometimes, as in 1442, there is not even a specific mention of the Common Council or of the discreet men being summoned at all. Thus apparently the question as to who should be summoned lay with the Mayor for the time being.

It is also to be remembered that in 1406 the Aldermen for the first time asserted that the right of the Commoners (whether they were members of the Common Council or no) was limited to the nomination of two fit persons, who had served as Aldermen and Sheriffs, and that the final selection between these two lay with the Mayor and Aldermen alone. This eventually became the rule, while, by the ordinances of the Common Council in the seventh and fifteenth years of Edward IV, the discretionary power of the Mayor in the matter of summons was put an end to, it being then enacted that, besides the Common Council, only the Masters and Wardens of the greater Companies and honest men of the Mysteries coming in their best liveries (i. e. of the livery) were to be present. Cf. Letter Book I, p. 53; Liber Albus, p. 19; Letter Book K, pp. 275 note, 288; Norton's Commentaries, pp. 126, 127. For earlier regulations, Letter Book F, p. 304; G, p. 265.

Mayorality of Brembre in 1386. In the year 1387 Brembre was violently accused by the Mercers, the Drapers,<sup>1</sup> and others of the non-Victualling Gilds of securing the election 'through debate and stronger partie', and of accroaching the royal authority by using force to overawe the citizens. As the reign proceeded the Victualling Gilds, who had always been favoured by the King, now became more definitely a royalist party, while their opponents supported the 'Lords Appellant'. In 1388 the Merciless Parliament, then under the control of the Appellants, condemned Brembre to execution for treason, and to please the non-Victualling Gilds, who then held the Mayorality in the person of Twyford a Goldsmith, once more declared free trade throughout the kingdom.<sup>2</sup> Even after this date traces of the old contest may be seen in the disputed election in 1389 between William Venour, a Grocer, who was elected, and Adam Bamme, a Goldsmith, and also in the succession of Mayors till the close of the reign who were members now of one group now of another.<sup>3</sup>

In May 1389 Richard II took the Government into his own hands. The King and the Lords Appellant were nominally reconciled, and for eight years Richard ruled with astounding consideration. Yet in 1392, when John Hende, a Draper, was Mayor, a dispute arose with the King, either over the demand for a sum of money, or over a City riot. The Mayor and Sheriffs were imprisoned, the City was deprived of its liberties, and the wrath of the King was only assuaged by the payment of a fine of £10. By this high-handed act Richard alienated even his supporters, and when, in 1397, he, who had been called 'the Londoner's King', made his bold attempt at absolutism, the favour of the Londoners was finally lost by his renewed extortions. In vain the King at the last moment tried to win the support of his old allies, the Fishmongers, by restoring to them their privilege of monopoly.<sup>4</sup> They did not move; perhaps they dared not. For a Goldsmith, Drew Barantyn, was Mayor, and he it was who welcomed Henry of Lancaster when he approached the City.<sup>5</sup>

Richard  
gradually  
alienates  
the support  
of the  
Londoners.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Petition of the Mercers, Herbert, i. 39; Petition of the Drapers, Appendix, Rot. Parl., iii. 225-6.

<sup>2</sup> 11 Ric. II. c. vii.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book H, pp. 447-8.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book H, Introd. liii.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book H, Introd. liii-lvii.

The close connexion between current politics and the quarrels among the Gilds finds an interesting parallel in the history of Flanders under the Arteveldts.<sup>1</sup> But whereas abroad this is no uncommon feature, in England it is exceptional. As a rule the English Gilds took little part in rival politics and were rarely divided on such issues, and to this difference in a great measure may be attributed the long life of the English Gild.

The condition of the towns, and more especially of London, throughout the reign of Richard II had, however, been so full of turbulence, 'rumours, covines, congregations, and affrays', that all parties were convinced of the necessity, if possible, of controlling, if not reducing the number of the Gilds. Accordingly, the Merciless Parliament had demanded an inquiry. In November 1388<sup>2</sup> writs were issued to the Sheriffs of Counties and of London ordering 'all Masters and Wardens of Mysteries and Crafts to bring their charters and letters patent into Chancery, and all other Masters of Gilds and Fraternities to make return as to the nature of their foundation and particulars of their customs, privileges and property'. This action on the part of Parliament and the central authorities was but one part of the movement in the direction of greater central control, whether municipal or national, over the various smaller communities which found its climax in the Tudor period.<sup>3</sup>

The first Writ applied to those Gilds which, beyond their social and religious aims, controlled the various trades and crafts of the City; the second referred to unchartered associations formed solely for religious or social purposes. No returns to the first Writ survive (if they were ever made) and only thirty-one to the second.<sup>4</sup> These pleaded that their objects were purely

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ashley, J., *The Arteveldts*.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book G, p. 336.

<sup>3</sup> Unwin, p. 155. It is in the reign of Richard II that we also meet with the earliest attempts of journeymen or yeomen to form Fraternities of their own, which became a serious question in the fifteenth century. Cf. Riley, *Memorials*, 495, the Cordwainers, 1387; 542, the Saddlers, 1396.

<sup>4</sup> The total number of returns for the whole of England was 462. Cf. Toulmin Smith, *Gilds*; *Clare Market Review*, published by the London School of Economics, i, 67. Cf. the return made by the Religious Fraternity of the Drapers, Appendix, Vol. I, iv. The majority of these Gilds had no connexion with any particular trade. In the wills of this date, to be found in Sharpe's *Calendar of*

social and religious and had no political meaning, which appears to have been the case, since their ordinances refer to the government of the Society, and for the rest are concerned with the relief of poor members and with the singing of dirges or masses for the departed. In any case the inquiry was not followed by any definite action, except that in 1391 a statute forbade any Gild to acquire property in mortmain, as they had before, without the royal licence.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless the Gilds were not unnaturally alarmed, especially since in the same Parliament petitions had been brought forward asking that not only the giving of 'livery' by an individual to his retainers, but also the giving of 'livery' under colour of fraternity, or any other association, should be forbidden under severe penalties. In the Act 7 Henry IV, c. 14, which was finally passed and which forbade the giving of liveries, 'the Gilds, Fraternities, and people of Mysteries of cities and boroughs that be founded to a good intent' were exempted. Nevertheless, for further security the Gilds in future generally obtained a licence from the Crown.<sup>2</sup>

The Gilds  
press for  
Charters  
from the  
Crown.

Meanwhile several Gilds strove to gain a fuller confirmation of their privileges. During the remaining years of Richard II four Wills, we find members of different trades making bequests to the same religious Gild. But the Fraternity of the Drapers is one of the few interesting exceptions. The others are the Barbers, the Cutters, the Glovers, and the Whittawyers. After this date the bequests are more often made to Craft Gilds, such as the Grocers, Haberdashers, Taylors, and Skinners, as well as to the Drapers.

<sup>1</sup> This restriction was probably due to the jealousy of the City, which had no such privilege. Letter Book H, xlix.

<sup>2</sup> Ashley, *Econ. History*, i. 127. The giving of livery, that is, of a distinctive dress or badge, was a common custom of the time. It was considered dangerous, because powerful men in this way organized their retainers into a semi-military force and often by their assistance not only endangered the peace, but overawed the Law Courts. The Act 7 Henry IV, c. 14, forbade Lords to grant liveries to any but their actual servants and to persons indentured to them for life, and forbade the practice altogether to persons below the rank of banneret.

The wearing of a distinctive dress by the Gilds became common in the fourteenth century and hence the term 'Livery Companies' applied to the Gilds of London. The attempt to include the Gilds in the statute against liveries was probably due to the dislike for their growing power.

<sup>3</sup> Stow, ed. Kingsford, ii. 192, doubts whether the Gilds thought it necessary to apply for licences. But certainly we have a pardon granted by Richard III to the Drapers for all offences, including the wearing of livery. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVI.

more Crafts, the Taylors, the Skinners, the Mercers, and the Saddlers, obtained Royal Charters (1390, 1393, 1394, and 1395), while the Goldsmiths obtained a renewal of those which had been granted in 1327. Henceforth this becomes the aim of every Craft. It should be observed that most of the Charters thus gained differ in several important respects from the earlier ones. In the earlier Charters of the reign of Edward II and Edward III the Gilds are generally spoken of as Mysteries,<sup>1</sup> and the main object of the Charters is to grant more or less exclusive privileges of trade. Although there can be little doubt that in most cases the social and religious 'Fraternity' existed, and that it was by means of the religious sanction, thus gained, that the Gilds were able to enforce the regulations on their members, the earlier Charters do not mention or give legal sanction to the 'Fraternity'. When we pass to the later Charters, although the term 'Mystery' is still retained and trade privileges are generally though not universally mentioned, it is the religious aspect of the Societies to which prominence is generally given. They are empowered to establish their Gild and 'Fraternity'. The 'Fraternity' is often connected with the name of the Saviour or of some Saint,<sup>2</sup> and the 'benefit' or charitable work of the Gild is generally mentioned, even where it is not given as the reason for granting the Charter,<sup>3</sup> while the religious aspect is often enforced by imposing the duty of maintaining chaplains. Finally, by the later Charters, the Gilds are for the first time constituted 'in name and fact one perpetual body and one community, with perpetual succession and a common seal', and it is on the 'Gild' and 'Fraternity', not on the Mystery, that the legal personality is conferred. They are given the right to hold property, and to sue and be sued in their common name. In

Peculiarities  
of these new  
Charters.

<sup>1</sup> The word *Mysterie*, French *mystère*, is certainly derived from *maestera* (Italian *maestiera*), a Trade or Craft, and this from *ministerium*, not from *mysterium*, a secret.

<sup>2</sup> The Drapers were in honour of the Virgin Mary, Mother of the Holy Lamb. The Taylors called themselves the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist. The Fishmongers adopt St. Peter as their Patron. The Patron of the Goldsmiths was St. Dunstan. The Skinners were in honour of Corpus Christi. Cf. Charters given by Herbert.

<sup>3</sup> e. g. Goldsmiths undertake to relieve those who by fire and smoke of quicksilver have lost their sight; the Mercers to provide a chaplain and relieve those who have suffered from shipwreck. Cf. Herbert, Livery Companies.

other words, the Gilds thereby become for the first time a 'persona', a legal collective personality, a perpetual corporate Fraternity recognized by the State.

No doubt the corporate spirit had existed long before ; indeed, as Gierke<sup>1</sup> has shown, the metaphysical conception of the organic unity of any group of individuals, acting together for some common end, with a common will, existed everywhere in the Middle Ages, and the Charters rather confirm privileges which had been founded on custom, and which had already been granted by the Mayor if not by the King, than create anything new. But whereas before the strength of this corporate spirit lay in the moral sanction of the Church, it now gains the more practical and definite support of the Law. The State steps in and adds its secular sanction.<sup>2</sup>

By these Charters the Gilds secured a greater independence from the control of the municipal authorities. They no longer enjoyed their privileges by the authority of the Mayor alone, but

<sup>1</sup> Gierke, *Political Theories of the Middle Ages*, translated by Maitland, pp. xxvi ff. and 98 ; Maitland, *Collected Papers*, iii. 210, *Corporations Legal and Moral*.

<sup>2</sup> The following extracts from the Charters of the Drapers will illustrate these differences :

*The Charter of 38 Edward III.*

The Members of the Mystery of Drapers are granted the monopoly of making, buying, selling, cloth and drapery in retail, with some exceptions. They are authorized 'to elect four of their Mystery to rule and govern' the said Mystery, who are to be sworn before the Mayor to oversee that no fault or deceit be used or committed in the said Mystery, and are to punish such as shall offend according to the advice and by the aid of the Mayor and Sheriffs.

*The Charter of 17 Henry VI.*

Empowers the men of the Mystery of Drapers 'to erect, found, and establish their Gild and Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and to hold and enjoy the same and their perpetual successors for all times to come'. It empowers them to elect four Wardens and a Master to support the burthen and business of the Fraternity, and to govern the same ; and constitutes the Master, Wardens, brothers and sisters of the said Fraternity in deed and name one body and perpetual Community with perpetual succession and a common seal ; grants them legal power to purchase lands, tenements, rents, &c. in perpetuity, and in their common name to plead and be impleaded.

by that of the Crown, and accordingly it became henceforth the aim of every Gild to secure incorporation. In the reign of Henry VI four of the leading Victualling and five of the most important non-Victualling Gilds attain their end. But in most of these later Charters the industrial aspect, rather than the social or religious, is again more strongly emphasized.<sup>1</sup>

With the accession of Edward IV, and the adoption of a policy of protecting home industries, the number of Charters of Incorporation increases. No less than nine are granted by that King, and one by Richard III. Thus by the end of the Middle Ages twenty-five Gilds had been recognized as Collective Personalities, and shortly after five more were added.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Unwin, *Gilds*, pp. 161, 163. The Charters of the Armourers and Haberdashers are, however, granted to the Fraternities, and there is no reference to the trade regulations.

<sup>2</sup> The Goldsmiths	1393	The Barbers	1462
Skinner	—	Ironmongers	1463
Mercers	1394	Pewterers	1468
Saddlers	1395	Dyers	1471
Tailors	1408	Musicians	1472
Grocers	1428	Parish Clerks	1475
Fishmongers	1433	Carpenters	1477
Vintners	1436	Fullers	1480
Brewers	1437	Cooks	1482
Drapers	1438	Wax-chandlers	1484
Cordwainers	1349	Plasterers	1501
Leather-sellers	1444	Coopers	1501
Haberdashers	1447	Poulterers	1504
Armourers	1453	Bakers	1509
Tallow-chandlers	1462	Innholders	1515

Of these only eleven eventually gained the peculiar privilege of being called a Greater Livery Company. The twelfth was that of the Clothworkers, a union of the Fullers and Shearmen, who were incorporated in 1528.

In some cases, as in those of the Skinners, the Goldsmiths, and the Parish Clerks, there is some doubt as to when exactly full incorporation was granted. The Parish Clerks were not clerics. Apparently they were often employed to sing in dirges and at feasts, and to act Miracle Plays. Arundel, *City Companies*, p. 217.

The distinction between the Greater and Lesser Livery Companies may be



The Mayor  
insists on his  
authority.

The municipal authorities were not unnaturally jealous of this increased independence on the part of the more successful companies. They had always claimed that the Gilds could only exercise their powers of self-government and issue ordinances by their leave. Even during the factious times of Richard II, the Mayor for the time being had often insisted that the opposing Gilds should submit their Charters to him for confirmation, and in 1437 the right was recognized by Parliament. On the grounds that many 'Gilds and Fraternities and other companies corporate, by colour of rule and governance and other terms in general words to them granted . . . by charters of divers kings, made many unlawful . . . and unreasonable ordinances for their own singular

traced as early as the reign of Edward III, and it was hastened by the Act of 1364 which ordered all artisans to choose and adhere to the Company proper to their own Mystery, but the right of being counted among the Greater was one of prescription only, and fell to those Companies which were composed of traders rather than handicraftsmen, and who therefore represented the capitalists. In 1503, at the burial of Elizabeth of York, only nine are ordered to stand in Chepe, though others were permitted. Finally, in the seventh year of Henry VIII, a precept of the Mayor which settled the dispute between the Clothworkers and the Dyers fixed the order thus :

- |                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mercers     | 5. Goldsmiths   | 9. Salters      |
| 2. Grocers     | 6. Skinners     | 10. Ironmongers |
| 3. Drapers     | 7. Taylors      | 11. Vintners    |
| 4. Fishmongers | 8. Haberdashers | 12. Shearmen    |

In the reign of Edward VI there were some fifty Lesser Livery Companies in London. The Privileges of these Greater Companies were as follows :

1. They alone had the honour of enrolling the Sovereign among their members.
2. They alone took part in the elections of the Mayor.
3. They took precedence in all civic pageants, sending 'assistants' to attend on the Mayor.
4. Their Masters and Wardens had the exclusive right of attending the Lord Mayor when he waited on the Chief Butler at the Coronations.
5. Until 1742, with only one break in 1649, the Mayor was by custom always a member of one of these Greater Companies.

The Privileges were accompanied by certain special burdens :

1. They alone contributed to the repair of the City walls.
2. The loans raised by the Government or the City were chiefly subscribed by them, and, owing to the wealth, their contribution to the subsidies was considerable. Herbert, i. 37, 135; Arundel, 343 ff.; Letter Book L, xlii.

profit and to the damage of the people, as well as many of such things whereof the cognisance and punishment only pertaineth to the King, lords of franchises and other persons, whereby the King and others be disinherited of their profits', the Act 15 Henry VI, c. 6, orders all to bring their Charters to be registered and their ordinances confirmed by the Justices of the Peace or the chief Governors of cities, boroughs, and towns.<sup>1</sup>

The City forthwith put the Act into operation, and disputes about the validity of Charters 'are the main staple of city politics at this period'.<sup>2</sup> In cases where the Charter was proved to be authentic the Mayor did not indeed venture to annul it. Thus the Chartered Companies derived their privileges from the Crown, but exercised them under the sanction of the Mayor, who claimed the right to revise their ordinances. The Mayor issued his precepts on matters of municipal government, and the regulation of trade by his own authority or by that of the Common Council, and, besides that, conveyed, through other precepts, the commands of the Crown. The jurisdiction of the Gilds was limited to their authority over their own members. Their functions were inquisitorial rather than judicial, and in the last resort, against a recalcitrant member, or in disputes between rival companies, appeal had to be made to the Mayor.<sup>3</sup>

After all, it was only the richer Gilds who could obtain Charters from the Crown, since the royal favour was not to be gained without the payment of heavy fees, and accordingly, of the 112 Gilds existing in 1411, fifty at least subsequently disappeared, or became merged in the larger incorporated Gilds, or became subordinate to them.<sup>4</sup> The rest still remained under the exclusive authority of the Mayor, who, as in the days before incorporation, authorized their ordinances and allowed

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Liber Albus*, Riley's translation, p. 451; Letter Book K, xli.

<sup>2</sup> Unwin, *Gilds*, pp. 162, 236; Letter Book L, pp. xvi ff. From the beginning of the seventeenth century the licence of the Mayor was necessary before a Charter, whether of incorporation or not, was sued for.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 55; Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 231.

<sup>4</sup> See Hazlitt, *Gilds*, pp. vi, 103 ff.; Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 166. Thus the Leather-sellers absorb the Tawyers, Pursers, Glovers, and Pouch-makers; the Armourers absorb the Bladesmiths and Braziers; the Blacksmiths absorb the Spurriers; the Hatters and Cappers fall under the control of the Haberdashers.

Relation of  
the Gilds  
to the Muni-  
cipal Autho-  
rities at the  
close of the  
fifteenth  
century.

them to organize themselves with some of the powers enjoyed by their more successful rivals.<sup>1</sup>

Thus at the close of the fifteenth century the Gilds fall into two classes. First stood those that had obtained a Royal Charter, among which eleven held the prestige of being counted as among the Greater Livery Companies. Next came the inferior ones, who, without any Royal Charter, enjoyed less extensive powers of self-government granted them by the municipal authority.

Meanwhile, the number of the Parish Fraternities, once so numerous, steadily declined. Some of them had become connected with a Craft Gild, and the growing connexion of these Gilds and the Parish Churches tended to the same end. That their number cannot have been very great in 1547 is shown by the fact that only eighteen were then disendowed.

And yet while the Mayor and the Common Council insisted on their supremacy over the Gilds, the Gilds were practically monopolizing the government of the City. It is true that the Alderman of a Ward was selected by the Mayor and the existing Aldermen out of four candidates elected by the freemen of his Ward,<sup>2</sup> and that the members of the Common Council were

<sup>1</sup> Those powers were generally confined to the right of electing Masters or Wardens, of ruling the Mystery, and punishing disobedient members. Cf. Goldbeaters, Letter Book I, p. 9; Joynours, Letter Book I, p. 13; Steynours, Letter Book I, p. 14. For other instances in the reign of Henry IV, cf. Letter Book I, pp. 25, 50, 65, 68, 144, 147. Twenty-nine Crafts in all obtained this confirmation from the Mayor. Of these seven got Charters of Incorporation in the fifteenth century; two in the sixteenth, four in the seventeenth, and sixteen never. Besant, *Med. London*, ii. 119. Of sixty Crafts who took part in a Mayor's Feast in 1531, not more than half were incorporated.

<sup>2</sup> The change in the position of the Aldermen from hereditary possessors of sokes to that of elected heads of their Wards, appears to have been gradual during the latter part of the thirteenth century, and to have been finally settled in 1377, when it was ordained that they should be elected directly by the Wards for one year, and should not be eligible for two years in succession. So things remained for twenty years, but by the Stat. 17 Richard II, A.D. 1394, they were to hold office for life, and the right of the Wards was confined to the presentation of two candidates, from whom the Mayor and Aldermen chose one. The Court of Aldermen even claimed the right of rejecting the candidates and ordering a fresh nomination, and also of appointing without such nomination. This, with variations as to the number of candidates to be presented by the Ward, remained the system till 1714, when, by the Statute 13 Anne, the right of free

also elected by the Mayor and Aldermen from the Wards, according to their size. But to be a freeman of a ward it was necessary<sup>1</sup> to be a Gildsman who had passed his apprenticeship or had been admitted by redemption. The elections were therefore really in the hands of members of some Gild or other, while most of the elected Common Council men were, whether Aldermen or no, important members of some Gild and generally members of the greater Gilds. In the elections of the Sheriffs and Mayors the influence of the Gilds was still more direct. The Mayor indeed had the privilege of nominating one Sheriff, 'the King's Sheriff'. But the other, or both, if the Mayor did not exercise his prerogative, was elected by the Common Council, assisted by the Masters and Wardens of the twelve great Livery Companies, who were 'to associate with themselves the honest men of their Mysteries, that is the livery men, coming in their best liveries'.<sup>2</sup>

The same body elected the Mayor and also the members of Parliament for the City, but in the case of the Mayor the powers of the electoral body were confined to the presenting the names of two persons, who had already served as Aldermen and Sheriffs, from which the Mayor of the past year and the Court of Aldermen selected one. How completely the government of the City was now in the hands of the greater Gilds is shown by the fact

election was restored to the Wards. Baddeley, *Aldermen of Cripplegate*, pp. 156 ff.; Beaven, *Aldermen*, p. 242.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Riley, *Liber Albus*, p. 140; Charter of Richard II—'Every person admitted to the freedom of the City shall be of a certain Mystery or Craft, and, if a stranger, shall be admitted by apprenticeship only and not by redemption' (*Letter Book I*, p. 63). This remained so till 1835. Since then the freedom of a Gild, though one qualification for the freedom of the City, is no longer necessary.

<sup>2</sup> This custom was not relaxed till the middle of the sixteenth century. Norton's *Commentaries*, pp. 126, 127; *Ordinances of Common Council*, 7 Edward IV and 15 Edward IV, as confirmed later by Act of Parliament, 2 George I. By this ordinance the discretionary power of the Mayor to summon whom he would was abolished. By an ordinance of 1402, owing to the tumult caused by apprentices and serving men at elections, it had been enacted that none are to enter the Guildhall except those summoned by the Mayor. No one was to be summoned except they be of the Common Council or 'of the more sufficient men of the City'. *Letter Book I*, p. 34.

that most of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, and all the Mayors for many years, were members of one of the Greater Livery Companies. Thus by the close of the fifteenth century the Gild organization and that of the City had become amalgamated. The Crafts had triumphed, and the real power lay in the hands of the Greater Livery Companies.

The reign of Edward IV also marks the date when the City itself, as many of the Gilds had before, becomes a complete Corporate unity. No doubt it had practically secured this position before, partly by prescription, partly by Charter. It had long possessed a common seal; it had made by-laws; it had held corporate property; its power of filling up vacancies by election had implied the right of perpetual succession; it had enjoyed the privilege of suing and being sued in its corporate capacity. The Charter of Edward IV only gave the final sanction when it definitely allowed the City to acquire lands by purchase and in mortmain.<sup>1</sup>

Henceforth the relations between the City and the Greater Livery Companies resembled very closely those between the University of Oxford and the Colleges. Just as at Oxford no person could become a member of the University without being a member of a College, and the Vice-Chancellor was chosen from the Heads of the Colleges, yet the University exercised a general control over the studies of the students (though not over the internal government of the Colleges) and granted the degrees; so in London every citizen was under a double allegiance: first, as a Gildsman to obey the Masters and Wardens, and to comply with the ordinances of their Gild; secondly, to obey the Mayor and the other civic authorities and to pay scot and lot.

No sooner, however, had the Tudor mounted the throne than the authority of the Mayor in the matter of confirming the

<sup>1</sup> Stubbs, *Constit. Hist.*, ed. 1878, iii. 577; Gomme, *The Governance of England*, pp. 273, 356; Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, i. 676; Gierke, *Political Theories of Middle Ages*, translated by Maitland. The gradual growth of the civic Corporation and the comparatively late date at which it received its final legal incorporation, as compared with many of the Gilds, are curious, but have their parallel in the history of Oxford, where many of the Colleges received formal Charters of Incorporation before the University. Cf. Case, *The Proposed Statute concerning Finance*, Pamphlet, Feb. 10, 1912, p. 8.

ordinances of the Gilds was transferred to the Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and the Chief Justices of either Bench.<sup>1</sup> This measure may be said to sound the passing bell of the system of 'Town economy' and of the Craft system which was its outcome, and to herald the rise of the new National economy which was henceforth to prevail.

*The Government of London at the beginning of the  
Sixteenth Century<sup>2</sup>*

The Freedom of the City could originally be obtained either by birth or by redemption,<sup>3</sup> that is by paying a fee. At some date, probably in the reign of Henry III or Edward I, the system of apprenticeship in the Gilds was introduced, and thus became a third avenue to citizenship. At the master's death the apprentice continued to serve his widow or executors for the residue of his term, which was never to be less than seven years.<sup>4</sup> In 1368 it was decided that if an apprentice at the end of his term could not pay the fee of 60s. for admission to freedom, he should continue to serve as an apprentice or hired servant.<sup>5</sup> Strangers could only be admitted

Freedom of  
the City.

<sup>1</sup> 19 Henry VII, c. 7, 1503-4; Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 56; Busch, *England under the Tudors*, p. 257.

<sup>2</sup> For a longer description cf. Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, Part I, ch. i; Beaven, *Aldermen*, vol. ii, Introduction.

<sup>3</sup> The keeping of a roll of apprentices and others admitted to the Freedom appears to have been begun in 1275. Chron. Ed. I, II, Rolls Series, i. 85, 86. The earliest list of those admitted by redemption to any Gild, with occasional notices of those admitted by apprenticeship, is in the third year of Ed. II (1309). It continued till 1312. The fees vary from nothing, in case of royal officials and other exceptional persons, to 100s. Letter Book D, pp. 35 ff. The Mayor also had originally the privilege of making six men free of the City. But this privilege was abolished in 1434 in return for an annual gift of four casks of wine. Some exceptional rights of creating Freemen existed till 1856. Letter Book K, xxxv. In the fifteenth century we find complaints that too many are admitted both by redemption and apprenticeship, and attempts were made to stop this abuse by limiting the number to be so admitted, attempts which were not very successful, e.g. No one to put his son or daughter as an apprentice unless he had 20s. a year in land, 9 Henry IV, repealed 8 Henry VI. Letter Book K, xxxv.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book D, ii, vi; E, p. 13, and authorities quoted there.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book G, p. 180.

in the fourteenth century either by the assent of the 'Commonalty in the Husting', or presentation by six of his Craft or Mystery, who should stand surety for him. And as the Crafts increased in importance this became the ordinary way of admission. The Charter of Richard II enacted that every person admitted to the freedom of the City should be of a certain Mystery or Craft.

The privileges of a freeman included the right to reside within the City walls,<sup>1</sup> to engage in wholesale trade throughout the realm, and by retail in the goods of the Mystery to which he belonged, to enter any town without payment of toll, to be exempt from the jurisdiction of courts without the City except in certain specified cases. By the Charter of Edward III he was also to be exempted from military service outside the City,<sup>2</sup> though this privilege was not retained.

**Foreigners.** Strangers, whether of English nationality or no, suffered under serious disabilities. They could not deal by retail, nor buy merchandise in the City for re-sale, nor deal with each other in the City.<sup>3</sup>

**The Wards.** The Wards, twenty-four in number, were composed of all other than villeins who, besides paying scot and lot or being householders, had to be members of some Gild, and if strangers to be admitted by apprenticeship and not by redemption.<sup>4</sup> This continued till 1835, when all those who enjoyed the Parliamentary franchise were held to be Freemen.

**Aldermen.** The Aldermen, since the ordinance of 1402, were nominated for life by the Mayor and existing Aldermen out of four eligible candidates elected by the Wards; the Mayor and existing Aldermen claiming the right to refuse to nominate, and to demand another election, and even to appoint without election. In 1711 the number to be returned was fixed at two, and by 13 Anne (1714) direct election was restored to the Wards. To be eligible the candidate must be 'good and discreet', and have goods to the

<sup>1</sup> Originally they were obliged to reside continuously, but by an ordinance of 1365 this was no longer necessary, if they paid scot and lot. Letter Book G, p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book D, iii; E, xx, and authorities quoted.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book E, pp. 42, 262.

<sup>4</sup> Stat. of Richard II; Lib. Albus, 140; Letter Book I, p. 63.

value of £1,000 (9 Ed. IV). By Stat. 9 Anne (1710) the qualification was raised to £15,000, and to £30,000 by 52 George III (1812). In 1831 the Mayor and Aldermen refused to admit Michael Scales. A long process ensued which was ended in 1839 by the affirmation of the House of Lords of the right of the Mayor and Aldermen to reject unsuitable candidates, and after three rejections to nominate themselves.

Until the latter half of the sixteenth century the Aldermen were always members of one of the twelve Greater Livery Companies and if not so at the time of election, were transferred to one. After that date they often belonged to the Lesser Companies, especially in the eighteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

The Aldermen presided over the moot of their Wards. They tried weights and measures; regulated the Inns; superintended the cleansing of highways and watercourses in their Wards; kept the peace and the gates of the City; held views of frank-pledge; saw that the members of their Wards were assessed to arms, set the watch, and, on the precept of the Mayor, levied the Trained Bands of their Wards, these levies being independent of those raised by the Companies. In the reign of Henry VI they are sometimes, and more often under the Tudors, Justices of the Peace, and, as Justices, fixed wages under the Act of Apprentices. Finally, by the Stat. of 1741 all Aldermen were to be appointed Justices of the Peace. They were obliged to reside in the City, unless they got leave of absence from the Court, and were obliged to serve, unless they could prove that they had not the necessary property qualification or were especially excused.<sup>2</sup>

The Court of Aldermen was composed of the Mayor and Aldermen of the year. Of this Court there were two sessions.

I. That of the Inner Chamber, which claimed a right of control over the acts of the Common Council and of vetoing measures passed there. This right was forbidden during the Commonwealth,

The Court  
of Aldermen.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book H, p. 436; I, p. 18; Beaven, Aldermen, vol. i, p. 243.

<sup>2</sup> The instances of Stephen Fabyan and John Gedney, Drapers. Letter Books 1-157; Baddeley, Aldermen, p. 178; Riley's Memorials, p. 603. In 1501 Sir Lawrence Aylmer was dismissed because he was in prison for debt. Baddeley, p. 183. In 1546 John Sadler was allowed to give up his office on account of sickness. Baddeley, p. 190.



Feb. 1649. But it was again claimed after the Restoration, and decided in favour of the Aldermen.<sup>1</sup> It also had power to punish City officers by fines.

II. That of the Outer Chamber, or Lord Mayor's Court. Though nominally presided over by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Recorder acted as Judge. It had cognizance of all mixed actions, and enjoyed peculiar jurisdiction in cases arising out of the customs of London. It controlled the lower tribunals of the City, and punished by fine, deprivation of freedom, or imprisonment.

The Court  
of Common  
Council.

The Court of Common Council consisted of Aldermen, elected as above, and of Commoners. The Commoners were, by the ordinance of Richard II (1384), to be elected by the Wards, six, four, or two from each Ward according to their size, so long as not more than eight of any one Mystery should be presented. In 1383 ninety-six were elected.<sup>2</sup> The first list we have of a Common Council is in 1437. But it is very imperfect.<sup>3</sup>

The elections to the Common Council, however, during the fifteenth century were very loosely conducted, and it appears that at times the Alderman of each Ward exercised the right of nominating the members from his Ward. It was not till the end of the sixteenth century that the Wardmoots gained the right of direct election. The elections even then were very irregularly conducted. The numbers of the Common Council varied very much. There were 187 in Edward VI's reign, 208 in 1598. Finally, the Act of 1840 fixed the numbers at 206.<sup>4</sup>

The Common Council supervised the general administration of the City, authorized the issue of ordinances by the Mayor (its legislative powers were confirmed by 15 Edward III), looked after the public health and education, and managed the estates of the Corporation.<sup>5</sup>

Hustings  
Court.

The Hustings Court was the County Court of London. It was presided over by the Mayor and Sheriffs.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Loftie, London, ii. 304, 448.

<sup>2</sup> Riley, Lib. Albus, p. 398; Letter Book H, p. 173.

<sup>3</sup> Riley, Memorials, p. liii.

<sup>4</sup> Baddeley, Aldermen of Cripplegate, pp. 209 ff.; Letter Book, p. 235.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., p. 220.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i-ii.

1. It heard pleas of land and Common Pleas, and appeals on a writ of error were returnable to the Justices sitting at the Court of St. Martin's le Grand.<sup>1</sup>
  2. Judgement of outlawry was also pronounced in this Court.<sup>2</sup>
  3. Deeds and wills were proved and enrolled there.
- Members of Parliament were also elected there.<sup>3</sup>

There were originally two Chamberlains:

1. The King's Chamberlain, who was the King's Butler, and also the City Coroner.
2. The City's Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain.

After 1319 the King's Butler and City Coroner dropped the title of Chamberlain, and there is only one Chamberlain of the City or Guildhall, who is chosen by the Mayor and the Commonalty of the City, as well as the Town Clerk and the Common Serjeants. The Coroner continued to be nominated by the King, till Edward IV granted to the Commonalty the privilege of electing their own Coroner in return for a sum of £7,000. The duties of the Chamberlain were chiefly financial, to look after municipal revenues and expenditure. He also admitted persons to the freedom of the City.

The Sheriffs, two in number, are, says Stow, 'the Mayor's eyes, seeing and supporting part of the care which the person of the Mayor is not alone sufficient to bear'.<sup>4</sup> One was nominated by the Mayor, the other elected by the Common Council, assisted by the Masters and Wardens of the Livery Companies and honest men of their Mysteries.<sup>5</sup> In their Courts they had cognizance of civil pleas with appeal to the Hustings Court, and were Sheriffs of Middlesex as well as of the City.

The Sheriffs.

They exercised police authority in the City; held the preliminary inquest of recognition with a jury from the Ward in which the offence had been committed, and, if the offender were not acquitted, presented him for final trial to the Justices sitting

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Pulling, *Laws and Customs of London*, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> Pollock and Maitland, i. 554; Bateson, *Borough Custom*, pp. 72, 73.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book I, p. 57 note.

<sup>4</sup> Strype's *Stow*, ed. 1755, V, c. v.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book I, pp. 33, 59.

The Recorder.

The Mayor.

in the Tower. They arrested offenders and committed them to Newgate to await the next gaol delivery.<sup>1</sup>

The Recorder, who must be a lawyer, acted as Assistant to the Mayor, presided over the Mayor's Court, and delivered its sentences.

The Mayor<sup>2</sup> was elected<sup>3</sup> annually by the Mayor of the past year and the Aldermen from two persons, who had already served as Alderman and Sheriff,<sup>4</sup> presented by the Common Council and the Masters and Wardens of the Greater Livery Companies assisted by men of the Livery of their several companies.<sup>5</sup> By custom the Mayor was always a member of one of the twelve Greater Livery Companies, and if he were not, he was translated to one. Thus in 1626 C. Hackett, a Dyer, in 1669 Sir S. Starling, a Brewer, in 1675 Sir J. Sheldon, a Tallow Chandler, in 1679 Sir R. Clayton, a Scrivener, were translated to the Drapers. In 1649 Andrews, a Leatherseller, was Mayor, but these were revolutionary times. When in 1742 R. Wilmott, a Cooper, was elected, counsel gave opinion that the custom of translation had no legal authority, and since then it has been no longer necessarily observed. The title 'Lord Mayor' is said to date from the Charter of Edward III. But it rests on no official creation, and may be a mistranslation of 'dominus', which often meant no more than 'Sir'. In 1440 we find a mention of 'Domine Mayor' without any name. The earliest instance of the use of the title Lord Mayor is by John Shaw in 1502.<sup>6</sup>

The Mayor claimed the right to assist the Chief Butler at coronations.<sup>7</sup> The first instance of his acting in this capacity was

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book B, vii ; D, iv ; Riley, Lib. Albus, p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> For a list of the Mayors to 1548, cf. Letter Book F, p. 276. It should be compared with the list in Lib. de Antiq. Leg., ii, pt. 1, p. 239, and that in Gregory's Chronicle, Camden Society.

<sup>3</sup> The date of election was altered a good many times, but was finally fixed in 1546 for Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29.

<sup>4</sup> The rule that the Mayor must be an Alderman dates from 1435, and that he must have previously served as Sheriff from 1385. In 1675 the Common Council decided that not more than one member of any Craft should be presented.

<sup>5</sup> Riley, Lib. Albus, p. 19 ; Letter Book I, 34 ; K, 243, 361.

<sup>6</sup> Letter Book G, xxiv. The first use of the title in the Drapers' Books is in 1521. Cf. Rep. 7. 170. It did not become common till somewhat later. Beaven, Aldermen, ii, p. xxviii.

<sup>7</sup> Letter Book K, xii, note, and p. 104.

at the coronation of King John,<sup>1</sup> and since the year 1444 he was a Justice of the Peace for the City. The office of Mayor, like all the unpaid ones, had to be accepted, and refusal to do so entailed a fine. But by an ordinance of 1435 no one was to be called to the office more than twice. By an ordinance of the reign of Edward I no Mayor, Sheriff, or Alderman or other City officer was allowed to brew or keep oven or wine tavern, or to carry on any trade to which a low estimate was attached,<sup>2</sup> or to be a victualler or sell such victuals by retail during his time of office.<sup>3</sup> The Mayor's Court was presided over by the Recorder. But the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs might sit as Judges with him. The Court tried all manner of actions.

In spite of fluctuations the authority of the Mayor grew from the fourteenth century onwards until the reign of James I, when the Mayor claimed to be the Master of all the Companies.

Powers of  
the Mayor  
over the  
Companies.

1. He and the Common Council had extensive authority over the regulation of trade and over matters of civic administration.
2. In cases of disputes between the rival companies the final appeal lay with him.
3. He claimed the right to revise their ordinances until the Act 19 Hen. VIII, c. 7 (1503), which transformed this right to the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and the Chief Justices of either Branch. Even then his licence had to be obtained before a Royal Charter could be sued for.
4. Recalcitrant members were in the last resort handed over to him for imprisonment in the Counter and other City prisons.
5. His regulations and orders were enforced by precepts, which were of two kinds:
  - (1) Precepts issued on his own authority for civic purposes.
  - (2) Precepts issued by order of the Crown. These became more common in Tudor times, when the Mayor became the agent of the royal autocracy and dealt especially with the demands for loans and for military levies, and provided work for the poor.

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, London, i. 69.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book K, p. 237.

<sup>3</sup> Ordinance of 1399, Liber Cust., fo. cciv ; Liber Albus, i. 272.



## CHAPTER I

### THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CLOTH TRADE UP TO THE END OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE DRAPER.



(1)

S for your original,' says Elkanah Settle in the Preface to his Pageant for Sir Thomas Stamp, a Draper, who was Lord Mayor in 1691, 'drapery is unquestionably so ancient as to have the honour of being the immediate successor of the fig leaves. And though we are not quite certain that our great first father began it within his fair Eden, yet we are assured that Eve's spinstrey and Adam's spade set to work together.'

Early importance of the Wool Trade.

Although the Leathersellers or Skinners might dispute this claim, since our first parents used skins to hide their nakedness before Eve had learnt to spin, and the Drapers were, as we shall see, a somewhat late development, at least in England, there is no doubt that the spinning and weaving of wool were two of the most primitive industries. In

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from Charter No. VI.

<sup>2</sup> Elkanah Settle, *Triumphs of London*, 1691. Many other Gilds claim a scriptural origin. Thus the Founders claim to descend from Tubal-cain, the first artificer in brass and iron; the Weavers from Naamah his sister; while the Taylors or Linen Armourers declare that their original founders drove Pride and the Devil himself from Birchin Lane with their needles. Hazlitt, *Livery Companies*, pp. 263, 660.

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The  
Weavers.

England, as in Western Europe, they were of equal importance. With that of baking<sup>1</sup> the weaving industry was one of the earliest to take the form of the Gild. It also was one of the earliest to break through its limits and supplies 'the most striking and detailed example of the influence of economic development on the mutual relations of handicraft organizations'.<sup>2</sup>

From the Great Roll of the Exchequer of 1130 we learn that there existed Gilds of Weavers in Lincoln and London as early as the reign of Henry I. They made an annual payment in return for royal recognition, and there are evidences of their existence in the twelfth century at Winchester, at Marlborough, at York, and at Oxford.<sup>3</sup>

In the reign of Henry II the Cloth-finishers<sup>4</sup> were among the adulterine Gilds, which were condemned because they had received no royal authorization. In the same reign, however, the Weavers of London<sup>5</sup> received their first Charter, in which they were confirmed in the liberties which they had enjoyed under Henry I. They were granted a Court of their own, and no one was allowed to engage in their handicraft in the City, Southwark, or other suburbs, unless they belonged to their Gild. These privileges were, however, much disliked, partly we may guess by those who pursued weaving as a by-industry in their homes,

<sup>1</sup> The Bakers' Gild is mentioned in the Great Roll of the Exchequer, 1155; Madox, Exchequer, 231. Their first Charter is of the date of Edward II.

<sup>2</sup> Ashley, Econ. History, Book II, c. iii, p. 192; Unwin, Industrial Organization, p. 26.

<sup>3</sup> A. D. 1180. Liber Custum., lxi. 131, 132; Pipe Roll Society Publications, 11 Hen. II, &c.

<sup>4</sup> Gilda Parariorum. This may mean Shearmen. Cf. Liber Cust., Rolls Series, pp. 33, 418 ff. Henry II also granted a Charter to the Weavers of York, 1154. This is the earliest Charter to a Craft Gild that is known. In 1175 the Cordwainers of Oxford obtained one. Ballard, British Borough Charters, p. 208.

<sup>5</sup> From a notice in Letter Book K, fos. 119, 119 b of the date of 1432 (or thereabouts), we learn that there 'had always been' three distinct Mysteries of native clothworkers, viz. native weavers of woollen cloth for tapestry, native weavers of woollen cloth for drapery, native weavers of woollen cloth for napery, and that of these three only the second had always had a Gild of their own. We find, however, notices of the Tapicers as having a Mystery by the licence of the Mayor in the fourteenth century. Letter Book E, fo. 210; G, fo. 168b. Stow speaks of weavers of draperie or taperie and napery existing in the time of Edward III. Ed. Kingsford, i. 218.

partly by other Crafts interested in the cloth trade, especially as these Weavers were originally many of them foreigners. So unpopular were they that the Londoners paid sixty marks to King John on condition that he would abolish the Gild.<sup>1</sup> John, however, soon after reinstated it. The Charter was renewed by Edward I, and in the reign of Edward II the privileges were confirmed, although the Weavers were condemned for exceeding the terms of their Charter in some respects, more especially in their treatment of the Burellers. The position of the Weavers from the twelfth to the fourteenth century is a perplexing one. On the one hand, the fact that they were one of the earliest to obtain a Charter and that their 'ferm' of £12 was double that of the Bakers would lead one to believe that they were men of some influence and wealth; on the other hand, the language of the Charter of Henry II, which forbade any one to do them injury, or treat them with contumely, as they were certainly treated in other towns, seems to support the view that the industry was considered a very humble one, and that they were at once disliked and despised. The probable explanation of this apparent contradiction is that the original Craft was composed of foreigners.<sup>2</sup>

The cloth trade was, however, as yet in its infancy. England was an agricultural country; wool, the raw material, not cloth, was her chief export.<sup>3</sup> The better kinds of cloth came to her from abroad, more especially from the Low Countries, which looked to England for her wool, then considered of superior excellence, and where the manufacture of cloth was an established industry as early as the eleventh century.<sup>4</sup> If England provided

<sup>1</sup> Madox, Exchequer. 'Cives Londoniae debent LX marcas pro Gilda Telaria delenda.' Liber Cust., p. 33.

<sup>2</sup> Liber Cust., lxx. 416-24. For position of Weavers in York and Beverley, cf. Leach, Selden Soc., vol. xiv, pp. xlv, 134; Engl. Hist. Review, xvi. 565; Victoria County Hist., Yorks.

<sup>3</sup> The value of wool exported in one year, 1273, was about £1,000,000. Die Wollausfuhr Englands; Vierteljahr-Schrift f. Soc.- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte, vi. 176-8; cf. Cunningham, 1910, i. 628. Some 200 monasteries were sending wool to Flanders in 1284. Cf. also Patent Rolls, 1273, p. 13, which tells us of foreign merchants from Paris, Arras, Amiens, Bec, Rouen, St. Omer, Brabant, Brussels, Louvain, Lubeck, Cologne, Florence, Lucca, Placentia, and Spain, who are exporting wool.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Pirenne, 'Draps de Frise, draps de Flandre,' Siffer, Gand, 1909.



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Condition  
of the cloth  
industry in  
the later  
thirteenth  
century.

herself with the commonest kinds, much of this was still woven at home by men, or women, not yet organized in any Gild, who worked directly for the consumer or for the owner of the wool or yarn. In any case the market was a restricted one, and there was little room for the trader or the middleman. Thus the Assize of 1276 forbade any cloth to be woven for sale except within the franchise of the City.<sup>1</sup>

When, however, we reach the later decades of the thirteenth century the industry has gained a wider sphere. Specialization has increased; a greater variety of cloth is made,<sup>2</sup> and we hear of various Crafts concerned in its production, such as the Dyers, the Fullers, the Shearmen, the Burellers, and the Drapers.

The importance of the rising industry had been realized as early as 1258. The Barons, who under the lead of Simon de Montfort were then endeavouring to restrain the bad government of Henry III, had in the 'Mad Parliament' prohibited the export of wool, and were apparently supported in their policy by Fitz Thomas and the party who were interested in organizing the Crafts.<sup>3</sup> Englishmen were also enjoined not to seek over-precious raiment, but to clothe themselves in homely cloth of English make.<sup>4</sup> Edward I, too, intermittently adopted a policy of protec-

Ashley, *Economic Hist.* Florence also was famous for its cloth industry. Cf. Dören, *Studien aus der Florentiner Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, Bd. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book A, 215.

<sup>2</sup> e. g. Cloth of Candlewick Street, Borel, Bissets, Black cloth, Rayed cloths, Hawes, Says, Kerseys, Poreies, Memist, Wadmell, &c. Cf. *Liber Cust.* 549 and Glossary; Letter Book E, 53; Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 395. Bluettos, Blankettos which came from Marlborough. Close Rolls, 1218, p. 82. Blanchette of Stamford and Northampton, Blues, Pers Cloth and Burnette of Beverley, Pannivirides, Scarlette of Beverley and York, and Tela Missete of Lincoln, Tela Missete of Leicester, Cloth of Canterbury. Close Rolls, 1235, p. 73; 1236, pp. 301, 375, 527; 1237, p. 422; Poulson, 'Bevelac', p. 58; Close Rolls, A. D. 1236, p. 301; 1319, p. 164; Victoria County Hist., ii. 2. Some other cloths are given in Close Rolls, 1237, p. 527, and in the Wardrobe Accounts of the reign of Edward I; but whether they were home-made is uncertain.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Introduction, vol. i, p. 9. Even before that, Henry III had in 1244 prohibited the export of wool. But this was 'in odium Francorum et Ordinis Cysterciensis (Cistercians)', *Annales de Dunstable*, *Annales Mon.*, Rolls Series, iii. 163.

<sup>4</sup> Close Rolls, Ed. I, 1274, pp. 70, 74. Patent Rolls, Ed. I, 1273, p. 13; 1274, pp. 50, 71.

tion, although he was influenced rather by political and financial than economical reasons. When his relations with the Countess of Flanders were strained, he forbade any one, under peril of life and limb and loss of all his goods, to take any wool out of the realm, until it be otherwise ordained. But the customs on the export of wool were too valuable to be lost and licences to export were continually granted.<sup>1</sup> Again, in 1326, when Edward II was under the guidance of Hugh le Despenser, a policy of protection was resorted to. The staple was withdrawn from Bruges to towns in England, Ireland, and Wales, and the export of teasles, fuller's earth, madder, woad, butter, and other things necessary for making cloth was forbidden;<sup>2</sup> while at the very close of the reign all 'commons' who resided outside cities were to use home-made cloth, always excepting the Royal family, nobles, prelates, or those who had lands to the annual value of 40s.

The policy of prohibition, however, had not been consistently maintained; exceptions were frequently made, and it had but little effect. Edward III added to these measures of prohibition the more fruitful method of encouraging foreign, and especially Flemish, Weavers to transfer their industry to England. In 1330 the King issued a letter of protection to John Kemp, a Flemish Weaver, 'coming to England to exercise his art and to teach it to such of our people as shall be inclined to learn', and to all others of his occupation, as also to Dyers and Fullers.<sup>3</sup> In 1335 the Parliament at York allowed strangers as well as denizens to traffic freely in all cities, though Edward III specially exempted London by Letters Patent of 1337.<sup>4</sup> This policy reached its climax in the Act of 1337,<sup>5</sup> which forbade, on pain of

Policy of  
Edward.

<sup>1</sup> Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 194, quoting Walter de Hemingburgh.

<sup>2</sup> Riley, *Memorials*, 150; *Close Rolls*, 1326, p. 565; *Patent Rolls*, 1327, p. 98.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, *Foedera*, II. iv. 496. Cf. also *Patent Rolls*, 1343, p. 115; 1336, p. 341; 1337, pp. 431, 500, where protection is given to certain Weavers of Brabant, to a burgher of Ghent 'making woollen cloth', to 'workers of wools and cloths from Seland, and to certain Dyers and Fullers who have lately come into the realm'.

<sup>4</sup> The Statute was confirmed in 1350, and again by the Statute of Cloths, 1351, notwithstanding any Charter to the contrary. Cf. *Statutes at Large*, Letter Book F, fo. 5 b; note, pp. 14, 229.

<sup>5</sup> Stat. 11 Ed. III, cc. 1-3, 5.

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heavy punishment, the export of wool and the importation of foreign cloth or the wearing of it, except by the members of the Royal family, and at the same time promised security to foreign clothworkers and 'franchises as many as may suffice them to the intent that they shall the greater will to come'. Finally, in 1353 Edward removed the staple from abroad to certain towns in England, Wales, and Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

Edward III also promised protection to all foreign clothworkers and released them from the old restrictions hitherto enforced by the Aulnager as to the length of cloth to be made.<sup>2</sup> The disturbed

<sup>1</sup> The Staple Towns. The system of naming staple towns where English exports, chiefly wool, woollens, leather and tin, could alone be sold was primarily established to facilitate the levying of the customs, no articles being allowed to be sold until such customs had been paid and they had been sealed with the 'cocket'. Sometimes the staple towns were confined to England, at others foreign cities were granted the privilege, and the constant shifting of the staple was chiefly due to diplomatic reasons. The system dates definitely from the reign of Edward I, when Antwerp was for a time fixed as the staple town. In the reign of Edward II Bruges was at first made the foreign staple town, but in 1327 the King, then under the influence of Hugh le Despenser, confined it to certain towns in England, Wales, and Ireland. Edward III frequently shifted the foreign staple according to the exigencies of the political situation, and in 1328 temporarily granted to all merchants freedom to purchase with or without the staple in return for a loan for the Scottish war. But in the year 1353 (27 Ed. III) the staple was again removed from abroad. In 1360 Calais, then just ceded to Edward III, was made the foreign staple town, but in 1369 the Stat. 43 Ed. III, c. 1, confined the staple to the following towns:—In England: Boston, Bristol, Chichester, Exeter, Hull, Newcastle, Queenborough, Westminster, Winchester, Yarmouth. In Wales: Carmarthen. In Ireland: Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Waterford. All transactions at these markets were placed under the jurisdiction of a Mayor and Constable of the Staple, who judged according to the Law Merchant with natives and aliens as assessors, and every inducement was offered to aliens to frequent them. The wisdom of establishing these staple towns in England was doubtful. It was apparently hoped that thereby the market would be improved, but the free flow of trade was hampered, while the English merchant was jealous of the foreigner who visited the staple towns. Partly owing to this jealousy Calais was again made the foreign staple town by Richard II, and remained so without exciting much opposition till it was lost by England in 1558. Cf. Cunningham, *English Industry, Early and Middle Ages*, 5th edition, pp. 311, 316; Riley, *Calendar of Letters*, vi; *Close Rolls*, 1320, p. 234; 1328, p. 251; 1332, p. 525; 1333, p. 13; *Patent Rolls*, 1313, p. 15; 1326, pp. 269–74; Stat. Staple 27 Ed. III; 36 Ed. III, c. 7.

<sup>2</sup> The Aulnager visited the fairs, enforced the measures of cloth which had been fixed by the Assize of Cloth, and levied the aulnage or duty. See *Magna*

condition of the Netherlands, and more especially of Flanders, where the burghers were fighting against their Count Louis, who was supported by Philip, King of France, led many to respond to the tempting offers,<sup>1</sup> and Edward III, who was then negotiating an alliance with James van Arteveldt, the famous burgher of Ghent, justified his policy on the ground that the refugees had been driven from their homes by their Count owing 'to their adhesion to our cause'. His aggrieved subjects, the English clothworkers, however, thought otherwise. They declared that they were for the most part malefactors exiled for their misdeeds.<sup>2</sup> The treatment of the foreigners was so bad that a royal proclamation had to be issued threatening dire penalties against those who dared assault them.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, the Weavers' Gild, which had by this time forgotten its foreign origin, protested. It demanded that it should at least have jurisdiction over the foreign Weavers, or be freed from the 'ferm' it owed the King.<sup>4</sup> The quarrel was for the present ended by the formation of an association of 'Weavers alien'. In 1380 we find this association agreeing to pay its proportion of the 'ferm' and joining with the 'Free (or English) Weavers' in an annual scrutiny of looms belonging to either party.<sup>5</sup>

Carta, c. 25; 2 Ed. III, c. 14 (1328). Perot le Tailleur in the reign of Edward I is the first Aulnager mentioned. Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, I. iii. 180. Cf. Record Office, 48. 9 Ed. III, Bundle 340, no. 22 ff. For the future history of the aulnage see p. 116, note, of this volume.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. W. Cunningham, *Alien Immigrants to England*, p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book H, fo. 89; Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 197.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book F, fo. 92.

<sup>4</sup> Madox, *Firma Burgi*, 284, n. col. 2. Quoted, Ashley, II. iii. 245; Rymer, *Foedera*, iii. 23.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book H, fo. 124. Of these 'Weavers alien' the most important were the Flemings and those of Brabant. Both of these were allowed to elect 'bailiffs' to supervise their Mystery (cf. Letter Book G, fos. 137, 173 b, 187; Riley, *Memorials*, pp. 306, 331). The relations of the Brabanters and the Flemings were not always very friendly. In 1370 the Flemish Weavers petitioned the Mayor that they, and the Weavers of Brabant, might hold their meeting for hiring servants apart, the one in the Churchyard of St. Laurence Pountney, and the other in that of St. Mary Somerset as heretofore; although they wish that their serving men shall serve under the Weavers of either nation (Letter Book G, fo. 254; Riley, *Memorials*, 345, 346). As late as 1428 we find mention of a Mystery of foreign woollen Weavers which had its Masters, and in 1433

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Motives of  
this Policy  
diplomatic  
rather than  
economical.

It is no doubt a mistake to attribute this policy of Edward solely to a far-seeing desire to promote the cloth industry in England and thus to make her a manufacturing country. That the King and his counsellors had, like others before them, some vague ideas of the kind may be true, but a careful attention to chronology will show that the actual measures taken at the moment were really caused by the exigencies of diplomacy, and by difficulties with his Parliament arising out of the war with France.

In the year 1336, just before the outbreak of war, Edward was eager to obtain the alliance of Louis of Nevers, Count of Flanders, and of John, Duke of Brabant. Louis of Flanders, however, had of late been supported by the King of France against his subjects, and therefore not only rejected Edward's advances, but prohibited commercial intercourse with England and seized the English merchants in his country. Edward at once procured the famous Act of February 1337, which forbade the export of wool, ordered all, except the King, the Queen, and the Royal children, to wear home-made cloth, and encouraged foreign clothworkers.

That the chief motive for this measure was retaliation is proved by the saving clause that it should stand 'till by the King and his Council it be otherwise provided'; and by the fact that at that very moment Edward was offering privileges to the Duke of Brabant, the enemy and commercial rival of the Count of Flanders, and granting favours to his subjects.\* When, in July 1338,

a royal writ is addressed to the Mayor ordering him to allow foreign 'cloth-workers' to exercise their trade without belonging to the (English) Weavers' Gild (Letter Book K, fos. 66, 119, 119 b, 127). Meanwhile the foreign Weavers evaded the payment of their share of the 'ferm', as we see from petitions of the English Weavers of 1406 and 1414. In the reign of Edward IV 'foreigners', whether members of the Gild or not, were compelled to contribute, and at some later date, before the reign of Anne, the native Weavers regained control over the foreigners. Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 202.

\* Licences were granted to persons to export to other places besides Flanders, e. g. to John Molas of Aragon to export wool to other places than Flanders. Close Rolls, 1338, p. 318.

\* In February 1337, Edward III, in answer to the Duke's request, had established the staple at Brussels, Louvain and Mechlin, which were in Brabant. Rymer, *Foedera*, ii. 959. In March and August 1338, the cloth of certain merchants of Brabant, which had been seized under the Statute of 1337, is restored to them,

## *to Close of the Thirteenth Century* 69

Edward was granted the right of pre-emption of 20,000 sacks of wool in England, he forthwith had them exported to Antwerp in Brabant, which was made the staple town. The Duke was thus prevailed upon to ally himself with England.

Meanwhile, Edward turned to the Flemish rebels, offering to renew their privileges of sending their cloth to England, and to make Bruges once more a staple town. In January 1340 a treaty on these terms was made with Artevelde, and Count Louis fled to the protection of the French King.

In the same year Edward, having received a grant of customs on the export of English wool, hides and woolfells, and wishing to conciliate the powerful wool industry at home, allowed the export of wool on the condition that silver, of which moreover he was in some need, should be imported in return, the same 'to be taken to the King's exchange and there to receive his money', which was then much debased.<sup>1</sup> Finally, in 1341, a further subsidy in the form of wool having been granted to the King, it was ordered that no merchant should export wool till the Michaelmas next ensuing, to the intent that 'the King may be served of that to him granted'.<sup>2</sup>

It would thus appear that the royal policy cannot be adequately explained on any definite economic principle. The protection of the cloth industry was partial, and it was not consistently maintained. At one time the export of the raw material was forbidden; at another it was encouraged, or made use of for the financial needs of the Crown, and, above all, the royal policy was altered in the interests of diplomacy.

Nevertheless we may well believe that even this partial protection, and more especially the introduction through foreign craftsmen of more skilled workmanship, had its effect. Of this at least we may be certain: it is from the reign of Edward III that we can trace a remarkable development in the manufacture

In March certain merchants of Brabant are allowed to export wool. In 1340 merchants of Brabant are allowed to sell foreign cloth in England 'in consideration of their good deeds to the King'. Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 318, 339, 353; 1340, p. 393. In 1338 Edward granted trading privileges in England to the burgesses of Dort, Brussels, Mechlin, and Louvain. Rymer, Foedera, ii. 1058. Cf. also the Treaty of 1339, Voisin, p. 29.

<sup>1</sup> 14 Ed. III, Stat. 1, c. 21.

<sup>2</sup> 15 Ed. III, c. 5.

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Competition  
among the  
Crafts for  
the trading  
monopoly.

and in the export trade of cloth.<sup>1</sup> Hence a growing connexion with the Continent and a widening of the market which at once gave new importance to the function of the trader.

There were several classes of men concerned in the wool trade, any one of which might have availed themselves of this opportunity of earning the profits which have always fallen to the dealer: those who dealt in wool, those who spun the yarn, and those who made or finished the cloth. In the earlier days, when the chief trade was in the export of wool, the dealers in wool had no doubt the chief monopoly, but, although in the later fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries men, like the famous Jack of Newbury or John Winchcombe the clothier, united in their own persons the functions of the grower and buyer of wool with those of the great modern entrepreneur who employs the artisans to make up the raw material and exposes it for sale, at the period with which we are now dealing, when the industry was for the most part confined to the towns, it was among those who made up the wool that the competition arose.<sup>2</sup>

There are some indications that the Dyers, the Fullers, and the Weavers did attempt to become the employers of others and to sell the finished article. In 1335, as we shall see directly, the Weavers were allowed to sell cloths which they had made themselves to London merchants,<sup>3</sup> but a regulation of 1362 forbade Weavers and Dyers 'to be so daring as to prepare any manner of cloth on pain of forfeiture of the cloths so made'.<sup>4</sup> In the Charter granted

<sup>1</sup> The increase in the export of cloth is shown by the fact that it was thought worth while to impose new customs on such export. According to one authority the exports of cloth in 1354 amounted to 4,774½ pieces of cloth, and 8,061½ pieces of worsted stuff. The finest kinds of cloth were, however, still imported. Ashley, *Econ. Hist.* i. 204.

The question how far this improvement in cloth-making, so far as Yorkshire is concerned, was due to Edward's measures is discussed in the *Victoria County History, Yorks.*, iii. 438 ff. Cf. also Heaton, *The Cloth Trade in Yorkshire*, to be published shortly.

<sup>2</sup> Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 30 ff., shows that the same struggle was going on abroad, especially in Paris and Strassburg. Cf. also *Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte*, ii. 64, 65, for the same struggle in the Low Countries; and Dören, *Florentiner Wollentuch-Industrie*, for Florence.

<sup>3</sup> *Liber Cust.*, Rolls Series, II. i. 130, 423.

<sup>4</sup> Riley, *Memorials*, p. 309.

to the Drapers in 1364, Weavers, Dyers, and Fullers were allowed to sell to Drapers and to Lords and Commoners for their own use in gross, and we shall see that at a later date these craftsmen made some further attempts to retain the right to trade. But their proper function was to weave, full, and dye the wool entrusted to them by others,<sup>1</sup> and they never seriously competed for the trading business. Of the Dyers or the Fullers attempting to do so we have no other instance, and if the Weavers did do a little selling in 1335, it was apparently confined to such cloths as they wove themselves, and did not include any which they had put out to be woven by others. Nor were they allowed to finish the cloth by fulling, or dyeing, or shearing. The offences of which they are charged in 1335, and to which we shall return, are the offences of those who work for others rather than those of employers, and, as the process of specialization advanced, they dropped back into the position of Weavers only, and were engaged in constant quarrels with the newly imported foreign Weavers.<sup>2</sup> Although in 1378 they formed a religious Fraternity, their Gild had then sunk to the ninth place among the Mysteries. It was perpetually in arrears with its payments to the King, and at the close of the fifteenth century it is evidently composed of poor artificers.<sup>3</sup>

It has been generally assumed that the first London Craft to establish an important cloth industry in London was that of the Burellers, and that they were the predecessors of the Drapers. Herbert derived the word Bureller from the old rule that the width of cloth should be two ells, such pieces being termed Burells.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Unwin suggested that Bureller is another name for 'Burler', one who 'burls' or picks the burrs or burls from the surface of the cloth.<sup>5</sup> It seems to me far more probable, as Mr. Sharpe thinks, that the Burellers were so called from Borel, a coarse kind of cloth, which was originally made in Normandy, and which with some certainty can be identified with cloth of

<sup>1</sup> Liber Cust., pp. 130, 423.

<sup>2</sup> Unwin, *Gilds and Companies of London*, p. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 201.

<sup>4</sup> Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 645.

<sup>5</sup> Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 28. On personal reference to him, Mr. Unwin has withdrawn this explanation and says that he now agrees with me. In the later thirteenth century the Fullers did this burling. Letter Book L, p. 261, note to fo. 265 b.



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Candelwick Street.<sup>1</sup> We hear of London Borel as early as 1218, when it was specially exempted from the Assize of Cloth which had fixed the lengths of certain kinds of cloth,<sup>2</sup> but the first notice of a Bureller that I have come across is of the year 1277, when we hear of Alfred Le Bureller.<sup>3</sup> Two years later we meet with a Bureller of Candelwick Street,<sup>4</sup> and another in 1280,<sup>5</sup> while in 1289 another Bureller, Fulk de St. Edmund, was a Sheriff of London.<sup>6</sup> In the early fourteenth century the notices of the Burellers are frequent,<sup>7</sup> and three documents of the dates of 1300, 1320, and 1335 seem to be conclusive as to their functions at that date. In 1300<sup>8</sup> seven Burellers, seven Weavers, and four Aldermen were appointed to draw up ordinances defining the relations of the two Crafts of Burellers and Weavers.

In 1320 the Weavers presented the following claims before a Jury: that if any one made 'pannos de Candelwyke Street' he ought to be supervised by the Weavers' Gild and that no one should make such a 'pannum' in less than one day; that all yarn used should be inspected; that if members of their own Gild brought bad yarn they should be punished by the Craft, but if it were brought by a Bureller he should be fined by the Mayor on their information. The Jury, while supporting the claim of the Weavers to view the yarn brought to them by Burellers, as well as their general demand that no one should interfere with their Mystery in London or in the suburbs, condemned their policy of calling 'canny' and of limiting the number of their members and their looms, measures which were maliciously adopted for the purpose of enhancing the price.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book A, p. 37, note to fo. 19. 'Pannos de Candelwickestrete.' Liber Cust., Rolls Series, II. ii. 417. It was also made at Marlborough. Close Rolls, 1207, p. 82; Patent Rolls, 1218, p. 164. In 1280 a Bureller is also called a chaloner, or maker of coverlets and blankets. He also buys yarn. Letter Book A, fos. 19, 31.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls, 1218, pp. 153, 155; *ibid.*, 1225, p. 523.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book A, fo. 135 b.

<sup>4</sup> Calendar of Wills, i. 39.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book A, fo. 19.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, fo. 102.

<sup>7</sup> Letter Book D, fos. 41 b, 43, 84 b; E, fos. 9, 24 b, p. 172, note to fo. 139 b, fos. 238, 260, 296. Calendar of Wills, i. 424, 458.

<sup>8</sup> Liber Cust., Rolls Series, II. i. 121.

<sup>9</sup> In 1335 the Weavers, on the indictment of the Wards of Candelwick Street

The matter, however, did not end there. In 1335 the Weavers accused the Burellers of interfering with their Craft by weaving without becoming members of their Gild. The question having been brought before the Mayor and the Sheriffs, the Burellers answered that though they were not Weavers they were at liberty, as freemen of the City, to engage in any trade or Mystery, and further that they had servants who were apprentices and members of the Weavers' Gild. At the second hearing of the case the Weavers did not appear, and were declared to be 'in mercy' for a false claim, while the demand of the Burellers, and indeed of all freemen, to have looms was confirmed.<sup>1</sup>

From these documents it appears that the Burellers made some at least of the yarn for the cloth of Candelwick Street; that they sometimes wove it or had it woven at home, sometimes sent it to the Weavers to be woven, and then they, rather than the Weavers, were the employers.<sup>2</sup> In 1335 we also hear of a Bureller buying woad, which looks as if they sometimes dyed it themselves,<sup>3</sup> while it is noticeable that there is no mention at all of their 'burling' the cloth. On the other hand, the Burellers claimed the right of having looms themselves because of their privileges as freemen.<sup>4</sup> That the Burellers did sell 'cloth of Candelwyke Strete' we learn from a reference to certain members of the Craft who had sold sixty pieces to the King.<sup>5</sup> All this, however, does not prove that the Burellers had a monopoly either of the making or selling cloth in London, since at the same time the Weavers are also mentioned as being allowed to sell.<sup>6</sup> The truth of the matter seems to be that there were several Crafts, then as at a later date, which did some selling, and

and of Wallbrook, were condemned for conspiring together in the Church of St. Margaret de Patyns to raise the price of their labour. Liber Cust., II. i. 416.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book E, fos. 243, 247, 247 b, 248. By the so-called custom of London, any citizen who was free of a Gild could carry on the trade of any other Gild.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 421, 'Burellarius qui fecit filum'; 423, 'Si aliquis Burellarius detulerit filum aliquod texendum'.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book A, fo. 135 b.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book E, fos. 247, 247 b, 248.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book E, fo. 139 b.

<sup>6</sup> Liber Cust., i. 423.

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that the differentiation between the trading and manufacturing Gilds had not yet been clearly emphasized.

The difficulty of deciding the question whether the Drapers succeeded to the position of the Burellers lies in the absence of any direct evidence. It is true that the Burellers disappear just as the Drapers are becoming powerful. There is no notice of the Burellers in the Letter Books after 1335, nor in the Close or Patent Rolls. The last mention of them that I have found is of the date 1356, when two Burellers make a bequest to the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of St. Mary Abchurch in Candlewick Street.<sup>1</sup> In 1361, indeed, Richard de Essex, a Draper, mentions the Fraternity in Candlewick Street,<sup>2</sup> and this may be the Fraternity of the Burellers, which also appears in the Will of John de Aylesham, a Mercer in 1345.<sup>3</sup> Again, the absence of all mention of the Burellers in the Drapers' Charter of 1363 shows that they were not, then at least, their rivals. Moreover, Candelwick Street, where the Burellers did mostly congregate, became subsequently the chief home of the Drapers.<sup>4</sup>

In any case, the fact that the Burellers and the Drapers existed at the same time in London, and that the numbers of the members of both Crafts were numerous in the early fourteenth century, proves that at least the transition was gradual. It may be true that as the century wore on the Drapers absorbed or were recruited from the Burellers, who had apparently developed the function of employers, but the Burellers who are found in other towns, such as Marlborough, seem to have confined themselves to the making of their special kind of rough cloth and of selling it, and it appears far more probable to me that the disappearance of the name Bureller is to be explained by the fact that the cloth itself ceased to be made. At all events the original

<sup>1</sup> Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, i. 693.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. 301.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, i. 484.

<sup>4</sup> Lydgate in his *London Lickpenny*, published some time in the fifteenth century, says :

‘ Then went I forth by London stone  
Throughout all Canwyke Street  
Drapers much cloth me offered anone.’

For the meaning of ‘ London stone ’, which is now built into the wall of St. Swithin's Church, cf. *Lethaby*, London before the Conquest, p. 179.

function of the Drapers was, as we shall see, a wider and a different one.

The tradition that Fitzalwyn, the first Mayor of London, 1189-1212, was a Draper, rests on no solid evidence, and though, according to some authorities, the Drapers may claim William Hardel, the Mayor of 1252, as of their Craft, this also is doubtful.<sup>1</sup> The earliest Drapers.

With the questionable exception of Fitzalwyn I have not been able to discover any notice of a Draper earlier than that of Pentecost Le Draper of the date of 1222 given by Mr. Ashley.<sup>2</sup> But as the century advanced they grew rapidly both in numbers and in importance. I have come across no less than forty-one Drapers of London between this date and the year 1300, and a district in Westcheap became known as the Drapery.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Herbert, i. 399. Stow says Fitzalwyn was a Goldsmith. In a deed of 1196 he is called a grandson of Leofstan, and one of the nobles of the City. Very possibly he was one of the hereditary Aldermen of London. The Company has, indeed, a certificate of William, Clarencieux King of Arms, of the date 1613, certifying the arms borne by Fitzalwyn, and that he was free of the Drapers' Company; cf. Book of Evidences, A, v. 290; but even heralds and Kings of Arms sometimes blunder. There is, however, a notice of his burial-place in the Ordinances Book (given in Appendix, vol. i, No. VIII) which says that he lies buried in the porch of St. Mary Bothaw 'sub lāna marmorea'. This is the proper abbreviation for *lanura*, which is an unknown word. If we could read *linura* for *lanura*, the words might be translated 'under a marble woolpack', for *linura* is found in contemporary documents in the sense of woollen tippets, and this would support the tradition that he was a Draper, but unfortunately the *a* in 'lāna' is very clearly written. Most probably we should read 'sub lamina marmorea' (a marble slab). The only other scrap of evidence in favour of Fitzalwyn being a Draper lies in the fact that he did possess a 'tenter ground' or place for stretching cloths after the fulling process, but this does not prove that he used the 'tenter ground' himself. Fitzalwyn's house and his property passed to Sir R. Aguylon, whose mother was Fitzalwyn's granddaughter. Aguylon left his house and garden, with the exception of a 'tenter ground', to the Prior of Tortington. In 1539 it was granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and in 1641 it was purchased of its then owner, Capt. G. Smith, by the Salters' Company to become the Salters' Hall. The 'tenter ground', however, passed eventually to Eburton, a Draper, who left the tenements called Drapers' Hall in St. Swithin's Lane to his Company (1490). It is therefore clear that the first Drapers' Hall was not Fitzalwyn's House, although probably it was built on the 'tenter ground' which had belonged to him'. Cf. Stow, Survey, ed. Kingsford, ii. 315; Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, ii. 586 note, 601.

<sup>2</sup> Ashley, Econ. Hist., II. iii. 249, note 74.

Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i. 49.

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That these Drapers were men of weight in the City itself is sufficiently attested by the fact that, before the century closed, four, excluding Hardel and Fitzalwyn, were Mayors, all of whom had previously been Sheriffs, and three of whom had served as Aldermen. Further eight were Aldermen and Sheriffs, while one, Joseph L'Acatur, added to his aldermanry the position of member for the City in the Parliament of 1283.<sup>1</sup>

Two Drapers also, Reginald de Frowyk and Richard de Gloucester, were on a Committee elected to approach Edward I, after his quarrel with Mayor Rokesly, with a petition that the privileges of the City should be restored.<sup>2</sup>

Nor was their influence confined to London, since two of them, Ivo de Linge and Robert Bernard, took part in the great political movement led by Simon de Montfort in 1258.<sup>3</sup>

The word Draper is derived from the French word *Draperie* or cloth work, and 'to drape' is generally interpreted to mean the 'making' of cloth,<sup>4</sup> though Ducange gives various uses of the word. M. Pirenne, the great authority on the mediaeval history of the Low Countries, has personally informed me that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Flemish Drapers, while they did not make cloth in the sense of weaving it, did superintend the whole process of its fabrication through its various stages of being woven, fulled, sheared and dyed, and that they then pressed it, folded it, and prepared it for the market. In France, as in Flanders, they are found in the fourteenth century employing the Weavers and the Dyers,<sup>5</sup> and at the close of the previous century we hear of a certain Jean Boine Broke, Draper and Sheriff of Douai, who was a great merchant entrepreneur. He bought the raw material and placed it out to be made up by the various

The  
Draper's  
Function  
in the  
thirteenth  
century.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. II. I cannot find any evidence to prove that William Fitz Richard, who was twice Mayor (1259-60, 1260-1), had previously been Alderman. But probably he had, since that was, at a later date at least, the invariable custom.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book B, fo. 34.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs*, Camden Soc., p. 120.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the various uses of the word in Ducange.

<sup>5</sup> Lavissee, *Hist. de France*, viii. 145; Lespinasse, *Les Métiers de Paris*, iii. 145; Pirenne, *La Belgique*, i. 270. Mr. Ashley thinks the Fullers were originally the employers in France. *Econ. Hist.*, II. iii. 212.

craftsmen, or rather he sold the wool to them and bought it back from them as cloth. Some dyeing and washing he apparently did in his own house. For the rest he prepared for the market and sold. His house was not a manufactory, but a *dépôt* of raw material and of cloth and a place of business, where he sold not only the cloth thus made but other cloth.<sup>1</sup> Mons. Broke, in fact, like the Jack of Newbury of the time of Henry VIII, resembled a great modern entrepreneur, except that the actual industry was carried on in the homes of the workers instead of in a factory. He had reduced his employees to a condition of helpless dependence. They were most of them in debt to him, many lodged in houses rented of him, and he had established a kind of truck system.

In England of the thirteenth century, however, the cloth industry was only in its early stages, and I can find no Drapers who at all occupy the same position as that of Mons. Broke. I can discover no evidence of their superintending the manufacture of cloth or of having anything to do with it. It is true that Fitzalwyn, the first Mayor of London, did possess a 'tenter ground', or place for stretching cloth; but, as we have just seen, it is doubtful whether he was a Draper. They do not appear to be buying wool or yarn or woad, although the Burellers do this,<sup>2</sup> and, curiously enough, a Mercer, William Hauteyn, both buys wool and sells cloth at the fairs of St. Ives and St. Botolph and at Winchester.<sup>3</sup>

Nor indeed do we hear much of any London-made cloth other than Borel, which seems to disappear with the Burellers; although the existence of the Weavers, the Shearers, the Fullers, and the Dyers in the City proves that the industry must have been established.<sup>4</sup> It is true that the evidence I have collected only

<sup>1</sup> *Vierteljahrschrift für Social- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte*, iii. 35: Jean Boine Broke, Drapier de Douai, Espinas.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book A, fos. 19, 135 b (William de Bristol, also called a 'chaloner', fo. 31).

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book A, fos. 7, 16 b.

<sup>4</sup> In 1297 Fullers and Dyers are accused of sending cloths to be fulled at mills outside the City, instead of fulling them by the feet of men of their Craft or their servants in their houses within the City, and certain Dyers, Burellers, Weavers,

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refers to a very limited number of persons, some eight, and these evidently rich merchants. It may be that the smaller Drapers were superintending the making of London-made cloth, though I am inclined to think that they were chiefly, if not exclusively, engaged in the retail sale of foreign cloth; but I am convinced that the more wealthy members, most of whom were Aldermen or Sheriffs, were at the time devoting themselves almost exclusively to the sale of cloth, and especially to the importation and sale of foreign cloth, which would be the more profitable business on account of its greater volume.<sup>1</sup> For the rest they appear to have been general merchants dealing in various wares and selling especially to the King.<sup>2</sup> Nor is a reason wanting for this difference. In the Netherlands the industry of making cloth was a very large one; in England it was as yet not very important, and in London at least would be chiefly in the hands of the Burellers. The Drapers of London then, if not of England, were in all probability originally merchants like the Grocers, and not manufacturers; and if this is so, it is evident that their most formidable rivals must have been not so much the other makers of cloth in England, as the foreign merchants who had the start

Fullers, and Taylors are summoned to make better provision for the Craft of Fullers. Letter Book C, fo. 37; D, fo. 112.

It must be remembered that the Taylors were at that time called Linen armourers, and worked with linen, not with wool, devoting themselves more especially to making the linen linings for armour. They received a licence from Edward I, and their books go back to 1299.

<sup>1</sup> The evidence for this statement has been collected from the following authorities: the Letter Books of the City, the Close Rolls, the Patent Rolls, and the Accounts of the Great Wardrobe. By far the most valuable of these evidences are the recognizances of debt, made either before the City or State officials, which are to be found in the Letter Books and Close Rolls. It is unfortunate that in the majority of cases we are only given the names of the debtors and creditors and the amount of the debt, not the cause of the debt. Probably in some—though not in all—cases the Draper had been lending money on credit.

The other evidence is found in notices of seizures of goods by pirates and others, while in the Patent Rolls we here and there get some assistance from the records of those fined, or where their property has been confiscated. The most pertinent cases, arranged under heads, will be found in Appendix, vol. i, No. II B.

<sup>2</sup> e. g. Linen, canvas, bed furniture, wax, furs, grocery, wine. Cf. Close Rolls, 1221, p. 483; 1291, p. 480; 1300, p. 532.

of them,<sup>1</sup> and who, even if they were Drapers, were dealing like the English Draper in other goods as well. But time was on the side of the Englishman. The foreign merchant was jealously watched,<sup>2</sup> and could only sell his wares by wholesale, and then under severe restrictions. Before long the English Draper threatened to displace his rival not only in the English, but in the foreign markets. It is also most probable that many of these more opulent Drapers were money-lenders as well, like their contemporary Mons. Broke of Douai.

<sup>1</sup> The number of foreigners dealing in England in wool, cloth, cloth of gold, and other commodities, and also lending money on credit, more especially in the latter part of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century, was very large. Amongst others, we hear of:

The Societies of the Bardi, Bianchi, Cerchi-Bianchi, Frescobaldi, Mozi, Peruzzi, Scali, Spina of Florence, Veluti, the Spinelli of Genoa; the Societies of Pulci and Rambertini of Florence and Perugia; the Bellardi and Ricardi of Lucca; the Bonsignori and Galerani of Siena; the Chiarenti; the Portinari; the Rustigath of Placentia; the Amenetti of Pistoia; also numerous merchants from the Low Countries, especially from Antwerp, Amiens, Arras, Douai, Malines, St. Omer, also from Abbeville. Cf. *Close Rolls, Indexes*; Dehaisnes, *Essai sur les relations commerciales de Douai avec l'Angleterre* (*Mémoires lus à la Sorbonne*, Paris, 1866); *Letter Book A*, fols. 46, 72 b; *Close Rolls*, 1288-96, pp. 204, 255, 382, 383, 384, 647; 1296-1302, pp. 269, 271, 487; 1302-7, pp. 5, 34, 87, 172, 290, 319, 343, 357, 360, 426, 483; 1327, pp. 43, 49, 223; 1329, pp. 445, 463; 1330-1, pp. 14, 72, 267, 373, 385; 1332, p. 459; 1333, p. 7; 1337, p. 206; 1338, pp. 548, 568; 1339, p. 225; 1346, p. 175; *Archæologia*, xxviii. 206; *Owens Coll. Historical Essays*, p. 137, 'Italian Bankers and their loans.'

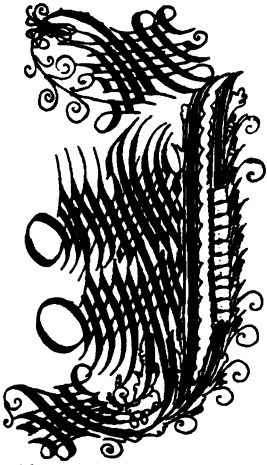
<sup>2</sup> On Merchant Strangers, cf. p. 25, note 2, of this vol.





## CHAPTER II

### THE HISTORY OF THE DRAPERS FROM THE OPENING OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY TO THE LETTERS PATENT OF EDWARD III, 1364.



(1)

INTERESTING and startling changes in the activities of the Drapers meet us as we enter the fourteenth century. They import but little foreign cloth,<sup>1</sup> and are deeply engaged in the export of English wool. The causes of this change before the year 1337 are not very clear. It is possible that the explanation is to be found partly in the more active competition of the foreign merchant, partly in the increase of the home cloth industry. We know that there were many foreigners still engaged in the import trade, while there is good evidence to show that the home industry was advancing. Possibly

The work of the Drapers in the early fourteenth century.

also the Drapers were during these years the agents of the Crown in the export of wool, as they certainly were subsequently. However that may be, with the year 1338 we come to surer ground.

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from the Ordinance Book, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> I have only come across three definite notices of the purchase of foreign cloth by a London Draper between 1300 and 1363. In 1304 Stephen de Abyngdon buys cloth and other merchandise to the value of £1,100 in Antwerp and Malines for the King's Wardrobe. Close Rolls, 1304, p. 143. Again, in 1310, he buys cloth at Lans in Artois. Close Rolls, 1307-13, p. 245. In 1338 John Blakeneye loads 'Le Paternoster' of London with salt, wine, and cloth in Normandy for England. Ibid., 1338, p. 455. But there are plenty of instances of the Drapers selling cloth in England, and some of this was probably of foreign origin before the Statute of 1337, which prohibited its import.

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It will be remembered that in the previous year an Act of Parliament had been passed forbidding the import of cloth, and insisting that all, except the King and the royal family, should clothe themselves in homespun. The export of wool was also forbidden, 'until the king and his council provided otherwise'. Of this proviso Edward III took advantage, when in 1338 Parliament granted him the right of the pre-emption of 20,000 sacks of wool at his own price.<sup>1</sup> The chronicler Knighton tells us that he, or his agents, bought it at £6 the sack and sold it abroad for £20.<sup>2</sup> Again, in 1341, a grant of wool was made to the King, no one being allowed to export until the King was 'served of that granted to him'.<sup>3</sup> Thus the King during these years had a large amount of wool to export, and he accordingly made use of the larger merchants for this purpose, and, among them, of some of the more wealthy Drapers, who, owing to their earlier dealings in foreign cloth, had the necessary knowledge and equipment. But here arose another complication. Since he was unable to get all the wool which he had been allowed to buy, or which had been granted, as speedily as his necessities demanded, he borrowed money on the wool from the merchants,<sup>4</sup> transferring to them his right to buy or to seize the wool, and gave them licences to export, often reducing, and in some cases surrendering to them, the customs payable. Finally, when the King was heavily indebted to foreigners<sup>5</sup> for loans, the merchants would export the wool for the King and hand it over to his creditors, although in some cases the foreign merchants who had lent money were allowed to export on their own account.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Order to Sheriff of York, 1338, Rymer, ii. 1022.

<sup>2</sup> Knighton Coll. 2570. Ramsay, however, gives evidence to show that he did not on this occasion ever pay the purchase money, and that much of the wool was seized. *Genesis of Lancaster*, i. 256.

<sup>3</sup> 15 Ed. III. iii. cc. 2, 3, 5. The grant was of 30,000 sacks, of which 20,000 had been apparently raised in the previous year. Ramsay, *Genesis of Lancaster*, i, p. 291.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Evidences in Appendix*, vol. i, No. III B, and especially the cases of John de Lincoln, Darcy, Pulteney, and Botiller. In 1350 Edward even pledges his 'great crown' to Thomas Swanland and others.

<sup>5</sup> e.g. the Bardi and Peruzzi. *Close Rolls*, 1330-1, pp. 14-72, 267-373, 385; 1338, p. 421; *Merchants of Malines*, 1338, p. 568.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *Patent Rolls*, 1337, pp. 537, 543, 554.

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In August 1345 we find some of these merchants, including the Draper John Swanlond, petitioning that, whereas the King, in return for £50,000 a year lent to him, had, in 1343, granted to them all the customs for three years, and whereas the war had, by checking the export of wool, seriously reduced the customs and otherwise injured them, they should be released from their bond from Midsummer last. Their petition was conceded, and £7,000 was granted to them in recompense for their losses, to be paid by the third penny of the customs; the merchants on their part promising to find another 10,000 marks, for which the tenth and fifteenth, just voted by Parliament, should be pledged. In the following year the same John Swanlond takes the 'ferm' of all the customs with a few exceptions.<sup>1</sup> Thus the character of the Drapers' work was temporarily altered. Checked in one of their most important functions, that of importing foreign cloth, they became the agents of the King for the export of his wool, and meanwhile supplied him with loans upon the customs for his wars.<sup>2</sup> This also is the probable explanation of the frequent appointment at this time of Drapers to the post of Collector of Customs on wool, woolfells, and hides, since they would then have the regulation of the customs under their control.<sup>3</sup> So too we find that in 1362 Edward III farmed to Richard de Oxenford, a Draper of London, the subsidy which had been granted to the King in return for his having remitted his share of the forfeitures or fines arising from the aulnage of London.<sup>4</sup>

Meanwhile, there is good evidence to prove that the home cloth industry is growing. We hear of a much greater variety of English-made cloths,<sup>5</sup> while the appointment of a Broker in

<sup>1</sup> Close Rolls, 1343-6, p. 649; 1346-9, pp. 72, 73, 185, 557.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Rymer, ii. 988, 989, 1022, 1051, 1054, and references given in the Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> Between 1311 and 1339 four Drapers held the office. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. III B.

<sup>4</sup> Rymer, Foedera, Pars II, p. 678.

<sup>5</sup> Thus cloth of half grain (scarlet) and whole grain: Andley, Hawes, Haydok, Kersey, Lumbard, Marbury de flur de vez, Mendeps, Menuet, Porreye, Rayed cloths, Russet, Says of Causton, Louthe, Norwich, Worstede, and other places, Verten Veyr, Wadmol or Wadynell. London-made cloth: Rye and green cloth of Candelwickstrete. Cloths of Beverley, Bristol, Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Kent, Lincoln, Norfolk (worsted cloth of), S. Osyth, Stamford, Suffolk, Winchester, York. Letter Book E, pp. 53, 54; C, p. 163; Close Rolls, 1346, p. 126;

1345<sup>1</sup> and the notable increase in the excise on cloth during the later years of Edward III<sup>2</sup> prove that the trade in cloth was advancing. That in this development the Drapers had a large share may perhaps be best gathered from a petition of theirs of the year 1335, which asserts that it is the manner of Drapers to make their purchases of cloth at home and abroad about Michaelmas for the fairs ensuing.<sup>3</sup> Although we have not much positive evidence of their selling cloth except to the King and the Great Wardrobe, the majority of the debts owed to them by influential persons could not well have been for anything else,<sup>4</sup> and most of the cloth must have been home-made as long as the Act of 1337, which forbade the import of foreign cloth, was enforced.

Nor again have we met with any definite instance of Drapers exporting cloth; yet, inasmuch as denizens were charged a lower duty on such export than aliens,<sup>5</sup> the Drapers, we may be sure, would take advantage of this preference.

That some London Drapers were at this time engaged in superintending the manufacture of cloth does indeed gain some support from the statement that John Swanlond, who was also actively engaged as agent of the King in the export of wool, did in 1338 'buy wool at Lincoln to make cloth for magnates and others of the realm';<sup>6</sup> while from a petition of the Merchant

Patent Rolls, 1347, p. 425; 1348, pp. 27, 287; 1353, p. 472; Liber Cust., II. i. 125. Cf. Glossary for explanation of the terms, *ibid.*, II. ii. 693.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book F, fo. 108. The duty of the Broker was to assist in making a fair bargain between buyer and seller. He was allowed to charge a fixed fee. He might traffic on his own account. He was appointed by the Mysteries who represented the trade, and was sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen. At one time the office was suppressed because the Broker was accused of the 'orrible crime of false chevisauns' (bargaining). Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 235-273; Letter Book I, fos. 8, 66 b; Arnold's Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 73.

<sup>2</sup> Before the year 1347 the receipts from the excise on cloth never rose higher than £23 6s. 6d.; after that date it is never less than £47, and in one year (1358) it rose to £1,061 16s. 9½d. Cf. Ramsay, *Genesis of Lancaster*, ii. 101, Table II.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book F, fo. 197.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. I, No. III B. Possibly the Drapers were also acting as money-lenders to great men, as they certainly did to the King.

<sup>5</sup> Patent Rolls, 1347, p. 424.

<sup>6</sup> Close Rolls, 1338, p. 226.

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Drapers in 1350, already mentioned, it appears that they even made liveries.<sup>1</sup>

But it is not definitely stated that Swanlond did himself superintend the making of the cloth, and it is significant that the Drapers who 'made' the liveries are definitely stated to have bought the cloth. In any case it is difficult to believe that, if the more important Drapers of London were at this time seriously devoting themselves to making, or superintending the making of cloth, or to finishing it, the notices would be so scanty. In my opinion this function was still being performed by the Burellers, of whom, as shown before, we have many notices in the early fourteenth century.<sup>2</sup>

Here once more, however, we must bear in mind that our evidence bears only upon the fortunes of the Drapers of London, and of a small number, the wealthier, of these. As to the work of the more numerous and less wealthy members of the Craft our authorities are silent. We shall not, however, probably be wrong in concluding that the smaller Drapers were as before chiefly engaged in selling cloth by retail in their shops.

The last item of interest which is to be gathered from these evidences is that many of these Drapers were engaging in other trades besides their own. Between 1310 and 1346 four Drapers are also called Hosiers, one is called a Woolmonger, one a Clothier, and one a Cordwainer; some, as stated above, are making liveries, while of Richard de Welleford it is recorded in 1318, that he sold 'divers victuals and garnistures' to H. Nazard, another Draper, for the King's use.<sup>3</sup> It will be seen that this practice was forbidden by Statute in 1364.<sup>4</sup>

Thus the evolution of the functions of the Drapers of London up to this date would seem to be as follows. They first appear as general merchants like the Grocers and the Goldsmiths, dealing originally in foreign cloth and other articles. When the importa-

The gradual evolution of the functions of the Drapers.

<sup>1</sup> 'The manner of drapers is to make their purchases of cloth at home and abroad . . . and to make liveries for great lords and others of the Commons,' 1350. Letter Book F, fo. 197; Rot. Parl., ii. 230. Note also that in 1362 a royal proclamation dealing more especially with London makes a distinction between 'pannarii' and 'factores pannorum'. Foedera, III. ii. 678.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. p. 72 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> Calendar of Close Rolls, 1313-18, p. 549.      <sup>4</sup> 37 Ed. III., cc. 5, 6.

tion of foreign cloth is forbidden, they for a time turn to the export of home-grown wool. As the home cloth industry develops, and as the various trades become more specialized, they devote themselves especially to the purchase and sale both at home and abroad of cloth, and that chiefly home-made. It is possible that at the same time they began tentatively to engage in the superintendence of the making of the article or of finishing it by shearing and dyeing, and even in making liveries, a business which to-day would be that of a tailor. But in any case they had not developed this side of their business to any great extent at the date when their Charter was granted, nor, as we shall see, does the manufacture of cloth ever become one of their important activities. As merchants they first appeared, and merchants the most prosperous of them chiefly remained, while the less opulent of their craft turned to the retail trade and served their customers in their shops.

An interesting parallel to the evolution of the London Drapers is to be found in the history of the Florentine *Arte de Calimala*.<sup>1</sup> The members of this Florentine Gild were dealers in foreign, chiefly Flemish and French, cloth, which they bought in the fairs of Champagne. This cloth, though of fine texture, was generally bought by them in the rough. They then dyed and finished it in Florence, and exported it more especially to the East, while the humbler members of the Gild were retail dealers in the City itself. The cloth was highly esteemed on account of the brilliancy of its colour. The climax of the prosperity of the *Arte de Calimala* was in the last half of the thirteenth century. It then somewhat declined, more especially owing to the French and English wars which closed the fairs of Champagne. It was now the turn of the *Arte di Lana*. The members of this Gild had hitherto only worked with Italian wool which was inferior. They now began to import better wool from England and from Spain, and to compete with their rivals of the *Arte de Calimala*.

<sup>1</sup> Dören, *Florentiner Wirthschaftsgeschichte*, especially i. 20-36, 102, 108-60, 130; ii. 9, 606; Dixon, *Trans. R. Hist. Soc., New Series*, xii. 182. It is interesting to note that the English wool was sent by sea to Bordeaux and hence transported partly by water carriage to the Mediterranean, partly overland to the Rhone, and thence across the Alps.

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As we should expect, the number of Drapers increases very materially in the fourteenth century. Thus between the first year of the century and the granting of the Letters Patent in 1364, we have met with no less than 130; of whom seven were Mayors (five of whom had been Sheriffs and Aldermen), eight more were Sheriffs and Aldermen, and five more Aldermen only.

Increase in number of the Drapers in the fourteenth century.

During this period also ten Drapers were representatives of the City in Parliament,<sup>1</sup> while in 1329 we find three Drapers among the twenty-four chosen to attend on the young King, Edward III, to answer whether the City would punish the partisans of Henry Duke of Lancaster, who had just made his unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the rule of the hated Mortimer, the paramour of the Queen-Dowager.<sup>2</sup>

That the Drapers were men of considerable substance may be gathered, not only from the numerous bequests made by them to churches, chantries, and charitable objects,<sup>3</sup> but by the place several of them take in the Subsidy Rolls of 1319<sup>4</sup> and 1322, and by their grants and loans to Edward III for his French Wars.

The first notice of a Draper lending money to the King in the fourteenth century which we have come across is in 1309, when John de Lincoln is recorded as having lent £152 19s. to the late King Edward I for his French Wars. Under Edward III the

<sup>1</sup> For list cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. III A. It is curious that some Mayors and some members of Parliament had neither been Sheriffs nor Aldermen. We should expect members of Parliament to have been at least Aldermen, and subsequently it became a rule that the Mayor should have previously served as Sheriff and Alderman. It may be that the list of Aldermen and Sheriffs is not quite complete, since our authorities are not always as clear, or as full, as we could wish. We have generally followed Beaven, Aldermen of the City of London, for the Aldermen; and Mr. Kingsford in his edition of Stow, ii. 150 ff., for the Sheriffs, except where we have found additional evidence.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Rolls Series, Chronicles of Ed. I and Ed. II., i. 241. They were Simon de Swanlond, John de Pulteney, Stephen de Abyngdon. Lancaster finally overthrew Mortimer in the following year, 1330.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i. 413, ii. 57, 58.

<sup>4</sup> Thus in 1319 Stephen de Abingdon and Henry Nazard are assessed at £100, Simon de Swandlond at £20 and Richard Constantin ten marks. Cf. also the subsidy of 1332, when Thos. de Swandlond pays 26s. 8d., John de Weston 6s. 8d., and Will. de Macchyng 4s. Subsidy Rolls, Record Office, London, 144/2, 144/3, and 144/4.



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loans and grants become much more frequent. The most important of these are to be found in the Appendix, vol. i, No. III b. Here it will suffice to say that in 1336 two Drapers, Richard Constantyn and Richard Kyselyngbery, lend 60s. each for ships sent to sea, while twelve Drapers contribute a further £30 to a loan; that in 1339 eighteen Drapers contribute sums varying from £40 to £5 each towards a loan of £5,000; that in 1350 the 'great Crown' is pledged to Thos. Swanlond and others for £4,000, and in the same year Swanlond and others lend as much as £20,000 on the customs, while in 1363 the 'Mystery of the Drapers' in its corporate capacity makes a present of £40 to the King, a sum which is not exceeded by that of any other Company.<sup>1</sup> Finally, in the following year, the date of their Charter, they give 10 marks probably towards the ransom of the French King John, who had been taken prisoner at Poitiers; though whether this was in their corporate capacity or as individuals is uncertain.<sup>2</sup>

John  
Pulteney,  
the Draper.

Among the Drapers who play a part in the history of London and of England during this period, one man, John Pulteney, stands pre-eminent. Born at the village of Pontenei or Putton-heath in Leicestershire, in which county we find him subsequently holding property at Newton Heath, he came to London and rapidly rose. We do not know when or how he joined the Society of Drapers, but in 1316 he was wealthy enough to stand 'mainpenor' or surety for certain merchants. In 1328 he became Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, and in the following year was appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty of London to be one of the Wardens for the City at Winchester Fair.<sup>3</sup> He was of

<sup>1</sup> Twenty-seven other Mysteries subscribe: the Mercers, £40; Fishmongers, £40; Skinners, £40, the rest, varying sums down to 20s. which is contributed by the Glovers. The total sum presented by all the Gilds was £428 9s. 4d. Letter Book G, fo. 133. Cf. 'English Nouveaux-Riches in the fourteenth century'; the writer, in Transactions Royal Hist. Society, New Series, xv. 63, shows the inaccuracy of Mrs. A. S. Green's statement that it was loans of Florentine merchants which alone enabled Edward III to carry on the French War. Town Life, i. 79.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book G, fo. 133.

<sup>3</sup> Drapers often held this office, e. g. Ralph Upton and Richard de Berkyng in 1334. Letter Book E, fo. 237 b.

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such importance that in the next year he was appointed one of the twenty-four citizens chosen to wait on the young King, Edward III. He evidently fulfilled his task to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, for in the following year (1330) they elected him Mayor, an office which he held four times (1330-1; 1331-2, 1333-4, 1336-7), and, although he was never Sheriff, he was appointed several times Escheator of the King in the City, Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer in Essex, Middlesex, and Surrey, and in 1332 was on a commission to inquire into the establishment of a staple of wool at Bruges in defiance of the Statute which had removed the staple from that city.

He had by this time placed his wealth at the disposal of royal personages, for in 1331 he was granted lands in recompense for debts owed him by Edmund, Earl of Kent, the unfortunate uncle of the young King, who had suffered on the block the year before for his complicity in Lancaster's plot against Mortimer. These lands were probably the Manors of Ditton Camoys in Cambridgeshire, and of Shenley in Hertfordshire. In the year 1334 he was elected Alderman of Candelwick Ward, and in the same year Nicholas de Farndon devised to him the aldermanry of Farringdon within Ludgate and Newgate Without, though whether he ever held it is uncertain.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, he was employed in the negotiations with Flanders which preceded the outbreak of war with France. On his return, in 1335, he was deputed by the City to arrange with the Crown for the supply of 200 'hobelours' (light armed horse soldiery) at the cost of the City, for 100 days to serve in the Scotch War, and was appointed one of the leaders of the Londoners in case of invasion. In 1336 he became Alderman of Vintry Ward. In 1337 he was knighted and received a grant of 100 marks in tail for the better support thereof. In the following year, however, he was imprisoned in Somerton Castle because, having been appointed to certain offices during the King's absence beyond the sea, he was with others accused 'of

<sup>1</sup> This devise of an aldermanry is interesting as showing that at that date the aldermanry of Farringdon was still an hereditary one. Richard Lacer seems to have been Alderman of the Ward till 1357, and then John de Chichester was elected. Cf. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, i. 398, 609; ii. 59.

having borne himself fraudulently and unfaithfully'.<sup>1</sup> He was, however, soon released. In 1340 he was on a Commission to discuss 'le chevaunce de Brussel' with merchants', and in 1341 he was given permission to send 160 sacks of wool free of custom to Bruges to pay for the ransom of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who had been taken prisoner in the French War.

In 1347 he received from the Bigods the Manor of Poplar and the messuage of Cold Harbour in the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, and there he built a great house. He also held the Manors of Southall Murray and Woolwich, and a house called the Manor of the Rose or Poultney's Inn, in Downegate Ward. Two years later he died (1349).

The extent of his wealth may be gathered from his numerous loans to the King,<sup>3</sup> and his munificent gifts made during his life and under his will,<sup>4</sup> while his social position may be guessed from

<sup>1</sup> Patent Rolls, 1341, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> 'Chevaunce de Brussel.' The Agreement of Brussels. This was the Treaty of November or December 1339 made with the Duke of Brabant, by which commerce between the two countries was to be encouraged. Voisin, p. 29.

<sup>3</sup> In 1331 he lent £471. In 1333 he went shares with another Draper, Geoffrey le Bottelur to farm the King's debt of £1,528 9s. 2d. to the Gascon cities. Transactions Royal Hist. Soc., New Series, ix. 59.

<sup>4</sup> His benefactions during his lifetime were :

1330. Grant of certain shops at St. Nicholas at Shambles to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Bartholomew for the purpose of endowing a chantry.

1332. A chantry in honour of Corpus Christi at the Church of St. Laurence in Candelwick Street, which was subsequently enlarged to form a college for a master, thirteen priests, and four choristers. The church henceforth became known as that of St. Laurence Pountney. Further, he gave 10 marks for repair of the Guildhall. He also built the church of All Hallows the Less in Thames Street, a church for Carmelite friars at Coventry, and a chapel in St. Paul's where he was buried.

Under his will he made the following bequests :

1. To a chantry for three priests in St. Paul's.
2. To the collegiate chapel of Corpus Christi 6s. 8d., and all his tenements and rents in London, except Poultney's Inn, his tenement of Cold Harbour and his other tenements in the parish of All Hallows the Great, subject to certain payments to the Almoner of St. Paul's and the poor of Newgate.
3. His principal mansion, Poultney's Inn, he left to his wife and his son, as well as the 100 marks settled on him to support his knighthood. This subsequently

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the fact that the Bishop of London and the Earl of Huntingdon, to whom he left valuable legacies, were two of his executors. In the year 1742 his lineal descendant was created the Earl of Bath.

Following the usual custom of trades to concentrate in certain localities we find these Drapers of London mostly collected in or about Cornhill, especially in Burchcour (Birchin) Lane. By the time of Henry V, however, they had partly removed to Candlewick Street (Cannon Street), which had been the chief resort, first of the foreign Weavers and then of the Burellers.<sup>1</sup>

Cornhill  
and then  
Candlewick  
Street the  
chief abode  
of the  
Drapers.

became the site of Merchant Taylors' School. Clode, ii. 160. Cold Harbour was to be sold.

To the supervisors of his executors, Sir Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, a ring with a ruby; the Earl of Huntingdon, a ring with two diamonds, two silver flagons enamelled, a cup and spoon and a salt cellar to match.

For the life of Sir John Pulteney, cf. Dict. of National Biography and authorities quoted there. Also Beaven, Aldermen, vol. ii, index; Riley, Memorials, Index; Rymer, Foedera, iii. 1139; Stow, Survey of London, ed. Kingsford, i. 106, 236; ii. 321, 322; Fabyan, Chron., ed. Ellis, 1811, p. 422; Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i. 609; and references under his name in Appendix, vol. i, No. III A.

<sup>1</sup> Herbert, i. 401, says this is proved by the number of their notices of interment still to be found in the churches thereabouts. Unfortunately on inquiry I can find no such evidence. The tower and steeple of the second church of St. Swithin's appears to have been built by John Hende the Draper, and twice Mayor, 1391, 1404: White, History of the Ward of Walbrook, 1904, p. 407; and there are several Drapers' wills referring to churches in these Wards in the fifteenth century. Cf. Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, ii. 319, 387, 554, 584, 631. Cf. also the ordinance in Guildhall MSS., No. 142, which speaks of Drapers of Cornhill. From the accounts of 1429 they appear to have been at that date about equally divided between Cornhill and Candlewick Street. It is curious that only one Draper, Rich. de Gloucester, was Alderman of Cornhill Ward in the fourteenth century, and he in the first year of that century (1301), while there were five who were Aldermen of Candlewick Ward:

Simon de Swanlond 1327

John de Pulteney 1334

John Keende { 1379  
                          1381  
                          1384

John Walcote { 1382  
                          1392

Thomas Noket 1383

On the other hand, in the fifteenth century there were four Drapers who were Aldermen in each Ward. Beaven, Aldermen.

For localization of other trades, cf. Ashley, Econ. Hist., II. i. 57, note 4; Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 79. He quotes Fitzstephen, who noticed this as early as the

Early instances of semi-corporate action on the part of the Drapers.

As to the date when they first became organized in a Gild or Fraternity it is difficult to speak with certainty. In the preamble to their ordinances, which were drawn up in the sixth year of Henry IV (1405), they assert that the Fraternity was founded in 1332.<sup>1</sup> They might have made an earlier claim. As early as 1312, at the celebration of the birth of Edward III, they, with the Mercers and Vintners, are mentioned as wearing a special livery,<sup>2</sup> and in the same year we find that John Simeon, a foreign Draper, was forced to renounce the freedom of the City because he had not been admitted with the consent of the Mystery of Drapers. These evidences show that they were then recognized as a Craft.<sup>3</sup> Sixteen years later (1328) an entry in the Letter Books tells us that six men were in that year elected and sworn before the Mayor for the government and instruction of the Drapers.<sup>4</sup> This was also done with respect to twenty-four other Crafts, and may be taken as a proof that, by that time at least, the Drapers had obtained recognition as a Society from the Mayor. Eleven years later (1351) there is clear evidence of their acting in their corporate capacity. It was in this year, when the Common Council was for the first time elected by the Mysteries instead of the Wards, that the Drapers, together with twelve

reign of Henry II. For a similar phenomenon in Florence, cf. Dören, *Florentiner Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, ii. 616.

<sup>1</sup> Book of Ordinances. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book E, fo. 4.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book E, fo. 190. The Drapers selected were: Simon de Swanlond; Thomas de Blakeneye; Geoffrey Le Botteler; John de Wrytele; Richard de Berkyng; Richard de Welleford.

The other Gilds whose officers were sworn were:

The Goldsmiths	The Cordwainers
The Fishmongers	The Girdlers
The Grocers	The Butchers
The Mercers	The Cutlers
The Vintners	The Cappers
The Skinners	The Cofferers
The Taylors or Linen Armourers	The Corders
The Apothecaries	The Haberdashers
The Ironmongers	The Hosiers
The Saddlers	The Fusters
The Woolmongers	The Painters
The Beaders	The Cheesemongers

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other Gilds, are authorized to elect four members. Their position among the other Gilds may be gathered from the number of representatives given to each Gild. The Grocers, the Fishmongers, and the Mercers have six; the Drapers, the Goldsmiths, the Woollen Workers, the Skinners, the Vintners, the Saddlers, the Taylors, the Cordwainers, the Butchers, four each; the Ironmongers, two.<sup>1</sup>

In the same year the Drapers take corporate action in petitioning against the Statute of Cloth.<sup>2</sup> 'Whereas', they say, 'it has been ordained in the last Parliament that all manner of cloth sold after Sep. 1 should be of a certain assize, and the manner of Drapers is to purchase cloth both at home and abroad about Michaelmas for the fairs ensuing, and to make liveries for great lords and others of the commons; and whereas these have not bought any liveries of importance this year, the cloth remains unsold, they pray therefore that the King and his Council will order the King's aulnager (launeor),<sup>3</sup> or some one else, to market all the cloth so left on their hands, so that they may sell the cloth as it is (pur tieus come ils sont); . . . and what they buy in future shall be of the assize ordained.'

It is somewhat curious that, though there are several earlier bequests to Fraternities by Drapers, there is no mention of any 'Fraternity' of Drapers earlier than 1361, unless indeed the Fraternity in Candlewick Street, to which Richard de Essex made a bequest, was one connected with his trade.<sup>4</sup> The Drapers, at

First  
religious  
Fraternity of  
the Drapers,  
1361.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book F, fos. 206, 238; Baddeley, Aldermen of Cripplegate, p. 215. The five representatives of the Drapers were William Welde, John de Bures, Simon de Bedyngton, John de Kelyngworthe, Stephen Cavendisshe, William de Holbech. Next year the election was given back to the Wards. In 1376 the Mysteries regained the right and retained it till 1384, when it was finally restored to the Wards (cf. Introd., pp. 28, 39).

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book F, Introd. p. xxvi, fos. 197, 199-201 b; Statute of Cloth, 1351, 25 Ed. III, St. 4.

<sup>3</sup> For the Aulnager see p. 116 of this volume.

<sup>4</sup> It would seem that the earliest Gilds were almost always religious, and that at first they were not connected with any particular trade. Thus among the Gild certificates of 1389 there are few except this one of the Drapers that is so connected, while to the Fraternity of St. Giles, Cripplegate, a Blader (Corn-monger), two Brewers, a Saddler, two Painters, a Poulterer and a Currier, all make bequests between 1361 and 1410. Cf. Toulmin Smith, Gild Certificates of

all events in that year (1361), founded at the church and hospital of St. 'Bethlem' the Brotherhood of our Lady of Bethlehem for the amendment of their lives, 'in the honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and his Sweet Mother Saint Mary of Bethlehem, in which most Holy Place our Lord Jesus Christ was born for the salvation of all his people. In which place of Bethlehem the star appeared to the shepherds, and gave and showed light to the three kings of Cologne, who offered in the said place of Bethlehem three gifts, to wit gold, myrrh and incense.'

The ordinances which were then drawn up for the government of the Brotherhood are of the greatest interest.<sup>1</sup> We learn from them that women as well as brothers could be members; that no one of ill fame could become or remain a member; that all were to pay 20s. for entry and 6d. a quarter (or 2s. a year) for quarterage; that all brothers and sisters were to be clothed in a prescribed dress on public occasions at their own expense; that all the members were to meet four times a year; that the revenues of the Brotherhood should be in the hands of three Wardens, who were to be elected annually, and that after the election, held on the Day of the Purification, a feast should be given in the Hospital of 'St. Mary of Bethlem', which should not cost the brethren more than 20d. a head. They have a Beadle and a Chaplain who receive payments and a livery from the members, and the fraternal and religious aspects of the association are also strongly emphasized.

All improper or gambling games were forbidden on pain of a fine. Any brother having a grievance against another was to complain to the Brotherhood and not elsewhere, and any one not

1389; *Clare Market Review*, i. 67. Cf. also the Drapers of Beverley who paid special reverence to the Virgin, the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and acted a miracle play of 'The Dooming Pilate' on the Feast of Corpus Christi. Leach, *Beverley Town Documents*, Selden Society, p. 99. So, too, the Drapers of Shrewsbury were incorporated under the name of the Gild of the Holy Trinity and Fraternity of Drapers. *Rope, Earliest Book of Drapers of Shrewsbury*.

<sup>1</sup> These ordinances are said to have been drawn up between 1361 and 1370 and then finally read and confirmed. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. IV. They were among the Gild certificates demanded of the Gilds in 1389, and are found in the Guildhall MS. 142, fos. 164-74.

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submitting to the decision of the Fraternity, as well as any one who practised deceit on the common people, in slander of the Brotherhood, was to be ousted. Any one falling into misfortune should be helped by the Brotherhood, and a dirge and masses should be said for every departed brother in the church of the Hospital of 'St. Mary of Bethlem',<sup>1</sup> where 'a brother may be buried if he will'; for the which purpose and for the amendment of the Brotherhood the members were urged to leave a portion of silver, each according to his power.

Thus by the year 1363 the Drapers were a strong and influential body of men. They had been recognized by the Mayor as a Craft with its governors, and also had formed a religious Fraternity which at once gave them a bond of union and supplied a religious sanction for the enforcement of their regulations. But their position was not yet secure. Their monopoly of selling, and certainly of finishing, cloth and thereby obtaining the profits, which fall to the trader, was disputed by many Mysteries, especially by the Dyers, the Weavers, and the Fullers.\* This struggle was not confined to the wool trade nor to England. In France it was the Fullers who originally finished the cloth and sold it to the public,<sup>3</sup> and in England the complaint that all Mysteries were engaging in the selling of other articles than those of their peculiar trade, and generally interfering with the handicraft of others, was so loud that in 1363 a Statute was passed which, on the ground that merchants 'called grossers do ingross all manner of merchandise vendible, and suddenly do enhance that price of such merchandise within the realm', enacted 'that no English merchant shall use no ware nor merchandise . . . but only one

Position of  
the Drapers  
in 1363.

<sup>1</sup> The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem without Bishopsgate was founded in 1247 by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff of London. Cf. Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 32, 164, 297-8. The hospital was an appropriate place, considering that the confraternity was dedicated to the Virgin of Bethlehem; cf. *The Story of Bethlehem*, by E. G. O'Donoghue (Unwin & Co.). The Skinners also had a Brotherhood at the Hospital. Stow, i. 230.

<sup>2</sup> The mention of John Lovekyn in 1342, who had transferred himself from the Shearmen to the Drapers, looks as if the Shearmen had also been unsuccessfully competing for the trade in cloth. Letter Book F, p. 2, fly-leaf.

<sup>3</sup> Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, Bk. II, c. iii, p. 212.



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which he shall choose . . . and that artificers, handicraft people hold them every one to one Mystery'.<sup>1</sup>

Fortified by this Statute the Drapers renewed their efforts. Already in 1362 it had been ordained that no Dyer or Weaver should 'make' cloth, and finally in 1363 the Drapers succeeded in obtaining their first definite recognition from the Crown.\*

Their first  
Charter.

The Charter or Letters Patent of 38 Ed. III, after citing the Act of 1363, proceeds to state 'that because people belonging to divers Mysteries, who had not been apprenticed to, nor had been sufficiently instructed in the Mystery of the business of Drapery, . . . engage in the same trade, one can scarcely find any shop in the City in which there is not some Drapery offered for common sale', and that whereas such people, 'not having sufficient knowledge of the price of goods belonging to the merchandise of the Mystery of Drapery (i. e. the selling price of Drapery), by their ignorance and by the great "engrossment" which they make of all kinds of cloth, have enhanced the price, and further that whereas dyers, weavers, and fullers have not confined themselves to their proper handicraft, but have engaged in the "making of cloth" and have refused to work at their own trades except at excessive wages, and have even perpetrated various frauds in the making, frauds which cannot be well detected unless the Drapers only have full knowledge of such work, and have also bought other cloth by way of forestalling, so that it was twice sold before coming to common sale; the which things are the chief cause of the excessive dearness of cloth'. Therefore for the future none shall use the said Mystery of Drapery in the city of London or its suburbs, unless he has been apprenticed in the said Mystery, or in other due manner received by the common assent of the same Mystery; that Dyers, Weavers, and Fullers shall keep to their proper craft and 'in no way meddle with the making, buying or selling of any manner of cloth

<sup>1</sup> 38 Ed. III, cc. 5, 6. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. I. It is noticeable that women were exempted from the provisions of the Statute: 'All women, that use and work all handyworks, may freely use and work as they have done before.'

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book G, fo. 101: 'Nos commandons de par notre Seigneur le Roi que nul reynor ne teler soit si hardi de faire nul maner de drap sur peine de forfaire tut le drap issint par eux fait.'

## *Opening of the Fourteenth Century to 1364 97*

or drapery' on pain of forfeiture, and that no one who has cloth to sell shall sell it except to the Drapers, unless it be to the lords and others of the commons who wish to buy it for their own use, and even then it shall be sold in gross and not in retail.

The Letters Patent authorize the Drapers to elect four persons<sup>1</sup> 'to oversee that no deceit or fraud be used in the Mystery of Drapers', to rule and govern the Mystery, and to punish those in whom default shall be found, by the aid of the Mayor and Sheriffs if need be. The franchises and free customs of the Prior of St. Bartholomew, of Smithfield, and of lords who have fairs in the suburbs, and the franchises granted to the Merchant Vintners of England and Gascony are, however, to remain in force, anything in this Statute notwithstanding.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> They have as yet no Master.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol i, No. VI.



## CHAPTER III

### THE HISTORY OF THE GILD OR FRATERNITY OF THE DRAPERS FROM THE LETTERS PATENT OF EDWARD III (1364) TO THE YEAR 1479.



DEFINITE authority from the Crown to organize and govern their Mystery had now been obtained by the Drapers. With the exception of the Weavers, who had obtained a Royal Charter as early as the reign of Henry II, only four Gilds, the Goldsmiths, the Skinners, the Taylors, and the Girdlers, had secured this privilege, some thirty-six years before, while two others, the Fishmongers and the Vintners, obtained their Charter in the same year as the Drapers.

(i)

The Fellowship had also for the moment secured the coveted monopoly of the retail sale of cloth in London, so far as the law could give it. But their monopoly did not last, nor was it ever complete. The Statute 38 Ed. III, c. 11 (1364), repealed the clause of the previous year, and in 1365 an ordinance of the Mayor again allowed a member of one Mystery to pursue another Mystery and to trade in all kinds of merchandise.<sup>2</sup> The Statute 17 Ric. II, c. 2 (1393-4), allowed every man of the realm to put

The struggle for the monopoly of the trade in cloth.

<sup>1</sup> The initial letter comes from Charter No. XI.

<sup>2</sup> This ordinance, which reasserted what was called the 'Custom of London', was, however, generally resented, and hence the numerous translations from Gild to Gild in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

to sale cloths as well as kerseys of his own making, while that of 7 Henry IV, c. 9 (1405), allowed all 'Drapers and sellers of Drapery of whatsoever place of the realm' to sell in London by gross. Evidence also exists to prove that there was much evasion of the monopoly of the London Drapers. From a petition of the Fullers in 1369 it appears that they did some selling of their own goods.<sup>1</sup> In 1375 we find two Fullers sharing the right to examine cloth with two Drapers,<sup>2</sup> and in 1390 the Fullers were allowed to expose their own cloth for sale in their houses or elsewhere<sup>3</sup> (although this may have been by wholesale only, as had been allowed by the Charter), so long as the buyers used the cloth for their own use. The privileges of the Merchant Vintners of England and Gascony had been especially reserved in the Letters Patent, and no doubt the Drapers also met with competition from the Taylors or Linen Armourers, with whom, as we shall see, they had, in the fifteenth century, a serious quarrel with regard to the right of search. In the recitals of the Charter of 1502, which incorporated the Taylors under the new title of the Merchant Taylors, they claim to 'have occupied and used of old the buying and selling of all and every merchandise whatsoever, and especially woollen cloths as well wholesale and retail throughout the whole realm of England and particularly within our city aforesaid and the suburbs thereof'.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless, in the fourteenth century the business of the Taylors was chiefly in making linen apparel, more especially linen lining for armour, and in making up cloth,<sup>5</sup> and it was not till their later incorpora-

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book G, fo. 240; Riley, Memorials, p. 341.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book H, fo. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book G, fo. 116.

<sup>4</sup> Clode, Merchant Tailors, i. 198.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Regulations for Armourers, Riley, Mem., 145. The quarrel for the possession of the retail trade was not confined to London or to England. 'In several English towns the Drapers and Tailors were united in the same company. In Coventry the place of the Drapers was taken by the Shearmen, and the Mystery play was presented by the company of Shearmen and Tailors.' Ashley, Econ. Hist., ii. 213. In Paris the Fullers secured the privilege of selling to the public, though they were often called Drapers, till in the middle of the fourteenth century Royal Letters divided the Drapers into two classes, the Manufacturers and the Traders. Ashley, Econ. Hist., ii. 212; Unwin, Industrial Organization, p. 30.

tion as Merchant Taylors, in 1502, that they definitely devoted themselves to the business of buying and selling.

Nor, again, did the Mercers or Haberdashers as yet seriously compete. It may be held, therefore, that in spite of some exceptions, the Drapers really enjoyed by far the most considerable part of the trade of cloth in London both in gross and in retail. Of the other Crafts concerned in the making of cloth, the Weavers, the Dyers, the Fullers, and the Shearmen abandoned the retail trade of cloth and fell into a subordinate position to the Drapers. Thus we are told that in 1385 Brembre, in pursuance of his policy of attempting to keep people to their proper Craft, disfranchised William Southbrook 'free of the Weavers, as well as a Taylor for that they occupied Drapery',<sup>1</sup> while in the early part of the fifteenth century we hear of one Shearman being fined, after the search of his measure by the Drapers, of another who was apprenticed to the Drapers, and later of Shearmen and Fullers entering the Drapers' Fellowship and having apprentices.<sup>2</sup>

The Dyers, indeed, gained a Charter of Incorporation in 1471, but the Fullers and the Shearmen not till later.<sup>3</sup>

Meanwhile the Letters Patent of 1363 had especially reserved the rights of those who enjoyed the privilege of holding fairs in the suburbs. The great Fairs were three in number: one at Westminster, belonging to the Abbot; another at Smithfield, which belonged to the Prior of St. Bartholomew; the third at Southwark, belonging to the Prior of St. Mary Overy. Of these, the first was the most important and lasted thirty days, while the other two lasted but three. Cloth was sold at all these fairs, but more especially at that of St. Bartholomew, where the cloth market was entered by the great Cloth Gate. All the Clothiers and Drapers of England attended, as well as others concerned in

The Three  
Great Fairs.

<sup>1</sup> Strype, *Stow*, ed. 1755, p. 339, mentions other cases, but he gives no authority, and as he calls the Taylor a Merchant Taylor, a name by which they were not known till 1502, his accuracy may be doubted.

<sup>2</sup> Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII; Accounts, 1413-42, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII.

<sup>3</sup> Hazlitt, *Livery Companies*, 112. 34. The Shearmen sheared the fustian and levelled the nap of the cloth. The Fullers worked in the loose fibres of the wool. The Dyers originally dyed the wool and not the cloth, but by this time the process of dyeing and of fulling was often done by the same man. As to the future history of the Fullers and Shearmen, see p. 119 of this volume.

the cloth trade, and here the Drapers shared with the Taylors the right to search all cloth exposed for sale, and to mark it according to its width and length, the Drapers using the Drapers' ell or standard, the Taylors their silver yard.<sup>1</sup>

Bakewell  
Hall.

The fairs, however, lasted only for a short time, and, as the cloth trade increased in the provincial towns of England, the number of country Clothiers and Drapers, as well as of aliens, who wished to sell their cloth in London increased. To meet the difficulty the Mayor, Whityngton, and the commonalty of London purchased in 1395-6 Bakewell Hall or Blackwellhall, in Basinghall Street, once belonging to Sir Richard Clifford<sup>2</sup> and then to the family of Banquell or Bakewell, from whence it derived its name. The Mayor in the ordinances of 1398 ordered that to prevent the secret sale of woollen cloths and disorderly and deceitful bargains of 'foreign' Drapers<sup>3</sup> in divers hostelries, all such should sell their cloths at Bakewell Hall only, and at fixed days and hours in the week, on pain of forfeiture; that no Merchant Stranger should sell to Merchant Stranger, and that the cloth so sold should be cloths and half cloths listed at both ends.<sup>4</sup> The Statute 5 Henry IV (1403) further enacted that Merchant Strangers should expend the proceeds of their sales

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Herbert, i. 47, 427. For the later quarrel of Drapers and Taylors over the right of search, cf. p. 116 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> Not to the Basings as Stow says. Sir Roger de Clifford sold Bakewellhall to the City in 1280. Cf. Memorandum to Ordinances of 1405; Letter Book A, fo. 135, p. 227 note; Wardens' Accounts, 1521-2, fo. 2 b; Rep. 7, 197. In 1286 and 1293 the City transferred it to John de Banquell and repurchased it in 1395-6. Cf. Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 286, 288, 290, ii. 336. The position of the Hall in Basinghall Street may be seen in Mr. Kingsford's Map. It is now the site of the Law Courts.

<sup>3</sup> By foreign is meant Englishmen not resident in London. Aliens could not purchase at the Hall, nor of any one except a citizen of London. Cf. 'Mémoire du traitement des François', Schanz, Handelspolitik, ii. 525.

<sup>4</sup> Riley, Memorials, p. 550, quoting Letter Book H, fo. 327. Cf. also Ordinances of 1405, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII. In Letter Book K, fo. 255b, there is an interesting petition of date 1451 which complains of secret sale of woollen cloths, leather, and other goods 'between foreign and foreign to the great derogation and prejudice of the franchise of the City and the grete hurte of the trewe franchised people of the same City'. The lieges of the King, merchants of Guyenne, were, however, allowed to sell to each other. Cf. Ordinances of 1405.

on commodities of the realm, the lieges of Guyenne alone excepted ; a statute which was enforced by the Mayor on the petition of the Drapers.<sup>1</sup>

To carry out these ordinances a Keeper was appointed, to whom an oath was administered that he would duly observe them.<sup>2</sup> In 1404 the Drapers were conciliated by being allowed to appoint the Keeper, though he was to be admitted, and could be dismissed, by the Mayor and Aldermen, while the Drapers were made responsible for any damage to the Hall by fire.<sup>3</sup> Attempts were evidently made to stop all sale by wholesale by 'foreigners' (i.e. any but citizens) except at the Hall, but the Act of 7 Henry IV, c. 9 (1405), as before stated, confirmed the right of Country Drapers and sellers of cloth to sell their wares wholesale notwithstanding any franchises, and declared in its preamble that this had always been allowed.<sup>4</sup>

Shortly after the Drapers had secured the royal confirmation of their Mystery, the City of London was convulsed by the social, religious, and political upheaval which began with the Good Parliament of 1376 and ended with the fall of Richard II. We have already dealt with this episode in the Introduction.<sup>5</sup> Whether the Drapers took part in the actual struggle concerning John of Northampton in their corporate capacity, or only as individuals,

The Drapers  
and the  
movement  
of 1376-96.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book I, fos. 30, 37 b, 39 b, 40, 57-9 b.

<sup>2</sup> Herbert, i. 412 ; Letter Book D, fo. 87 b ; Ordinances of 1405, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, p. 259 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book I, fo. 39 b ; Ordinances of 1405, p. 259 of this volume. The Master of the Mystery of Drapers to elect an able, wise and sufficient person to see that all kinds of woollen cloth brought to Bakewellhall by Merchant Strangers be sold as by Law. The office of Keeper was an honourable and remunerative one. In 1472 Rich. Norman granted a house called the Gote in Chepe, the rent of which, £10, was to furnish a salary for the Keeper. To this Olney added another tenement carrying a rent of £6, on condition that he should succeed Norman. Norman also bequeathed plate and jewels worth £40 to the Keeper. 403, fo. 12, A. viii. 337. Again, in 1493 Maister Isaac, Alderman and five times Master (1488-9, 1492-3, 1497-8, 1500-1, 1510-11), pays £10 for rent of Blackwellhall, and in 1505-6 Maister Calley (Galley) gives 200 marks (£133 6s. 8d.) for the office. 403, fo. 57 a, 80 a.

<sup>4</sup> Herbert, i. 397. See also Writ to Mayor and Sheriffs, 1429, to allow Clothworkers (*operarii pannorum*) from foreign parts to enjoy their liberties as they have been accustomed, under their Charter, Letter Book K, fo. 64 b.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. p. 30 ff.



we have no positive evidence to show. Besides John of Northampton only one other Draper, William Essex, is mentioned, but an interesting petition from the Mystery of Drapers of the year 1387 against the election of Nicholas Brembre, as Mayor in 1384, which has been discovered at the Record Office, looks as if they acted as a body, and conclusively proves at least that the Drapers were jealous of the victualling Gilds.<sup>1</sup>

Fortunes of  
the Drapers  
during the  
reigns of  
Richard II  
and Henry  
IV.

During the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV the Drapers share the fortunes of the Greater Livery Companies, amongst whom they are now taking their place, and are gaining a part in the control of the municipal government. All this has been treated of in the Introductory Chapter.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, the importance of the cloth trade, both for home consumption and for foreign export, was increasing, and with it the influence of the Drapers. We are not therefore surprised to find that between the accession of Henry IV and the year 1438, the date of their second Charter, six Drapers held the position of Mayor, of whom three had been Sheriffs and three had represented the City in Parliament.

Besides these there were sixteen more Drapers who were either Sheriffs, Aldermen, or Members of Parliament.<sup>3</sup> This notable rise in the influence of the Drapers on the Municipal Government of London was continued after that date, and was not confined to the political sphere. Indeed the fifteenth century may be said to have been the hey-day of the Gild as a controlling force on the cloth trade within the City.

Internal  
Condition of  
the Drapers'  
Gild or Fra-  
ternity at  
the begin-  
ning of the  
fifteenth  
century.

It is therefore most fortunate that with the opening of the fifteenth century we at last reach some definite evidence with regard to the internal condition of the Fraternity. This is found in the ordinances of 1405 and 1418, and in the earliest Wardens' Accounts that have been preserved. The accounts, which deal with ten years between 1413-14 and 1441-2, are, however, only fragmentary.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. VII.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Introduction.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Lists of Mayors, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and M.P.'s who were Drapers. Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXI (5).

<sup>4</sup> They exist for the years 1413-14 to 1425-6; 1428-9 to 1429-30; 1433-4 to 1434-5; 1439-40 to 1441-2. The accounts are printed fully, as well as a description and abstract of the ordinances, in Appendices, vol. i, Nos. XVII and XVIII. The ordinances should be compared with those of the religious brotherhood of 1371, Appendix, vol. i, No. IV.

In the Ordinances the society style themselves as 'the Assemblage of the Fellowship of the Gild or Fraternity of our blessed Lady of Drapers'.

The number of members who have obtained their freedom and pay or owe quarterage, which is 3*d.* a quarter or 12*d.* a year, was, in the year 1413-14, 96. In 1423-4 it had risen to 106, in 1424-5 to 114 or 115, and to 116 in 1441-2. As, however, the quarterage is by no means always paid and the arrears are not always given, we cannot trust this evidence, and must look elsewhere. In 1413-14 we find 127 paying 4*d.* each towards the expense of riding with the Sheriff, and in 1424-5 169 paying the same contribution to the cost of riding with the Mayor in his procession, and since it is improbable that apprentices would pay this contribution, these may be taken as the approximate numbers of the Freemen at the given dates. From the subscriptions made by members towards the building of their new Hall, it is evident that some of them were men of some substance. One gives £30, two £20, one £10, five £5 each, and the majority of the rest £2.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, out of the list of the subscribers we find five men who were Mayors, of whom four were also members for the City, and four others who were Sheriffs, one of whom again represented the City in Parliament, while during the period covered by these accounts five Parsons and two men of Law are members of the Fraternity.<sup>2</sup>

The numbers of the freemen of the Gild.

Sisters are mentioned as before, but how they were to be admitted we are not told till 1455, when provision is made for admitting them by Redemption.<sup>3</sup>

Since, as with the quarterage, the fees for apprenticeship are irregularly paid, it is again impossible to be certain as to the numbers of apprentices annually enrolled, but the number appears to have varied considerably. In 1413-14 forty apprentices were admitted. In 1423-4 the number of admissions fell to

The Apprentices.

<sup>1</sup> These sums should be multiplied by 10 at least to represent present values.

<sup>2</sup> The Parsons were the two chaplains of St. Mary Le Bowe and the Parsons of St. Martin's Orgar, St. Swithin's, St. Edmund's, and St. Mary Woolnove (Woolnoth).

<sup>3</sup> Sisters are also mentioned in the ordinances of the Religious Brotherhood of 1371, and also in the Charter of 1438, and in the Grant of Arms, 1439 (New Style). Cf. Appendix, vol. i, Nos. IV, IX, XI.

about fourteen and never rose above twenty-four till the year 1433-4, when it reached thirty-one, to end, in 1441-2, with fifty-five.

It was not often that a master apprenticed more than one in any one year, but there are a few instances of persons enrolling as many as three, while in the year 1413-14 we meet with one Draper, John Vyne, who apprentices his son, and with another, who apprentices a Shearman. The fee for apprenticeship, which was paid by the master, fluctuated. In 1413-14 it was 20s. with the exception of one who paid 'de veylle dette'. This looks as if the fee was raised in that year. It remained at 20s. till the year 1434-5, with the exception of the year 1428-9, when a man pays 10s. for two apprentices. In 1434-5 we again meet with one who pays 10s. In 1439-40 the payment is 13s. 4d. for each apprentice, and in 1442 10s. is paid for fifteen apprentices, and 13s. 4d. for forty. It may be that the smaller sums are balances due on old apprenticeships, although they are not so entered. In any case it is clear that whereas in 1413-14 the usual fee was 20s., it had by 1440-1 fallen to 13s. 4d.

Origin of  
Distinction  
between  
those in the  
Livery and  
the Free-  
men.

The best clue to this reduction will be found if we can prove that just at this moment those in the Livery were beginning to be distinguished from the ordinary freemen. Before this distinction arose the fee of 20s. included the fee for entrance into the full fellowship. At a later date, when the 'Livery' had been fully established, the fee for entry into the Livery was 6s. 8d., which together with the fee for apprenticeship on the new scale, 13s. 4d., amounts to the old sum of 20s.

This concession in the matter of the fee for apprenticeship was, however, made to the master, who paid the fee for enrolment of his apprentice, rather than to the apprentice himself, who found that to obtain his freedom he had to pay 3s. 4d., and even then was excluded from the Livery unless he was subsequently admitted, and at a further cost of 6s. 8d.

The wording of the ordinance concerning admission to the Livery confirms this suggestion. In its altered form, which belongs to some date after 1460, it runs 'ordained is that everyman, that shall be abyled and amytted by the whole body of the Fellowship (*being in the Livery*) to wear the Livery and hath

been Prentys, shall pay at the leetle (least) at his entry 6s. 8d., to the clerk 12d., and the beadle 8d.<sup>1</sup>

By the introduction of the words in italics, '*being in the Livery*', the whole sense of the ordinance is changed. As it stood originally it left the power to grant the Livery to all the freemen, and agrees with a previous ordinance to the effect that 'all the company of the Fellowship every year or second year . . . shall be clothed in a sute and livery' (an ordinance which curiously enough remained). But in its altered form a distinction is clearly made between those in the 'Livery' and the ordinary freeman. Meanwhile, during the period of change a concession seems to have been made. All those who have served their apprenticeship, and are admitted at all, except one, are admitted, not into the ordinary freedom, but into the clothing, paying 6s. 8d.;<sup>2</sup> and that one may have been a redemptioner, as was the case in 1439-40. By the year 1475, when the Wardens' Accounts are once more to hand, the change has been finally completed. The fee for apprenticeship is 13s. 4d.; for admission into the freedom 3s. 4d., and for admission into the Livery 6s. 8d., with fees to Clerk and Beadle.

By this date the numbers of those admitted into the ordinary freedom has risen to twenty-three, while there is only one admission to the Livery, and in the next year the numbers are, fourteen admitted into freedom, three only to the Livery.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The words in italics are evident alterations made after 1460 (cf. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII), since the clerk does not appear till that date.

<sup>2</sup> Apprentices admitted:

In 1413-14	None.				
" 1423-4	4 into Livery, none into the Freedom				
" 1424-5	5	"	"	"	"
" 1428-9	8	"	"	"	"
" 1429-30	2	"	1	"	"
" 1433-4	6	"	none	"	"
" 1434-5	6	"	"	"	"
" 1439-40	None	"	"	"	"
	(1 by Redemption paying 6s.)				
" 1441-2	None into Livery, none into the Freedom.				

<sup>3</sup> The earliest instances of the distinction between the Livery and the Yeomen or Freemen is in the case of the Cordwainers, 1387, and the Saddlers, 1396. Cf. Riley's Memorials, pp. 495, 542. In the Tailors or Linen Armourers it is

Admission  
by Redemp-  
tion.

It would also appear that it was during these critical years that the system of admitting members by redemption, that is to say, without their having previously served an apprenticeship, was introduced. The first mention of such admission, which was originally granted by the Master and the Wardens, with the assent of the Fraternity,<sup>1</sup> is in 1424-5, when one redemptioner was admitted into the Livery; in the following year two were admitted by redemption into the Livery, and four more, apparently by redemption, into the freedom only; in 1439-40 three more entered the clothing by redemption. The fees were settled by agreement and varied from £2 to £6 13s. 4d. plus a fee to the beadle, and later to the clerk. We have no notice of a translation from another Gild in the accounts, but from the Letter Books we learn that in 1425 a Linen Armourer, in 1433 a Weaver, in 1439 a Taylor, in 1445 another Taylor, and in 1452 a Dyer, joined the Drapers' Gild because, as is explained in one case, he had been long using the Mystery of a Draper.<sup>2</sup>

Place of  
Abode and  
Corporate  
Revenues.

From the accounts of 1424-5 we gather that these Drapers were dispersed about equally in Cornhill and Candlewick Street, while a few lived in Chepe and St. Swithun's Lane.<sup>3</sup> The Corporate Revenues of the Gild were not very great, except in the years 1424-6, when they were increased by the subscription for their new Hall in St. Swithun's Lane. In 1413-14 they only reached the modest sum of £37 15s. 6d. In 1441-2

found as early as 1411. Clode, p. 60. It became general among the Greater Companies at a later date. Unwin, *Gilds*, p. 166.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ordinance X (1), Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII. In 1504-5 the assent of the Fellowship was dispensed with.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book K, fo. 29 b, 135 b, 174, 227, 256 b. Stow says that Simon Eyre the Draper, Mayor in 1446, was translated from the Upholders (ed. Kingsford, i. 153). The play by Dekker, who wrote in Elizabeth's reign, makes him a Cordwainer or Shoemaker.

<sup>3</sup> The numbers are: 31 in Cornhill; 30 in Candlewick Street; 17 in Chepe Lane; 6 in St. Swithun's Lane. Four Drapers were Aldermen of Cornhill in the fifteenth century—John Gedney, 1435; Simon Eyre, 1449; Ralph Joscelyn, 1456; R. Drope, 1478. And four of Candlewick Street: William Crowmere, 1420; John Brockle, 1433; Nicholas Yoo, 1438; John Derby, 1444. Cornhill in the reign of Henry VI was the home of Fripperers and Upholders, who sold old apparel and household stuff (cf. *Liber Albus*, ed. Riley, p. xcii), and this was the case in Stow's day (cf. Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 81, 199, 217, 218, 306).

they rose to £55 12s. 1½d.<sup>1</sup> Of this income £14 15s. 4d. was, in 1413-14, derived from rents of houses, and paid by nine tenants: in 1441-2 it was £29 3s. 4d.,<sup>2</sup> paid by ten tenants. Their other receipts were chiefly composed of quarterage, fees for apprenticeship and entries into the freedom, fees for the election dinner, fines for offences committed by members, which were very rare, and for breach of regulations with regard to cloth, enforced by their search at fairs and elsewhere, and imposed on others besides members.<sup>3</sup>

In 1414 we hear of only one account, that of the Box de Dieu or Spiritual Box. Subsequently a Temporal Box was also established. Into the Spiritual Box were paid the Rents, the quarterage, and the fees for apprenticeship; into the Temporal, the fees for entry in the Freedom and the Livery, fines, and subscriptions.

The Spiritual and Temporal Boxes.

The expenses are varyingly distributed between the two boxes till 1425-6. In 1428-9 they are clubbed together. From 1430 the balance of the previous year is paid into the Spiritual Box which bears all expenses, and from 1439 to 1442 we hear again of only one Common Box.

The Disbursements, except for the building of the Hall, are very modest. They include alms, Chaplain's fees, fees for maintaining lights in Bowe Church, the Bedell's fees and those of servants, food, drink, banners, and minstrels on public occasions. The amount given in alms is absurdly small. In 1424-5 it amounted to £8 15s. 11d., after which it steadily declined, as the old recipients died out. In 1425-6 there were only two almsmen, in 1428 and 1429-30 only one, a certain Walter Honyspell who had been a recipient of charity since 1424. But in 1433-4 he

Disbursements.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII.

<sup>2</sup> The actual annual rental amounted to £24 4s. 8d. But there was one arrear paid and one rent was only for half a year. From a return made to the Crown in 1412 it appears that the Drapers stood fourth among the Livery Companies as owners of City property. The Goldsmiths' rental amounted to £46 10s. 0½d., the Taylors' to £44 3s. 7d., the Skinners' to £18 12s. 8d., the Mercers' to £13 18s. 4d. Cf. *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlv, pp. 56-82.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII. A Hosier, a Kerseyman: Accounts No. 140, 1413-14. Men of Essex at St. Bartholomew's Fair; a man of Calais: Accounts, 1424-5. They pay a Serjeant for searching the measure of Adam Gerney, a Shearman: Accounts, 1433-4.

was apparently dead, and no one took his place till 1434-5, when there were four almsmen who received in all £5 13s. 4d. Between 1440 and 1467 nothing was given in alms.<sup>1</sup> The expenditure on the election feasts and for processions is small as compared with the extravagance of later years.

The Drapers were evidently careful men of business. In spite of arrears, especially for the payment of quarterage, which were often heavy, rising in 1441-2 to over £50, they always had a balance, though in 1425-6, owing to the expenses over the Hall, it fell to 2d.

The  
Wardens,  
Master, and  
Council.

Up to the year 1439-40 the Gild had no Master, or rather it had four Masters who represent the later Wardens. In that year John Gedney became the first Master.<sup>2</sup> Although the later Court of Assistants does not appear by name, its functions were exercised by a body termed the Council.

The Bedell  
and Clerk.

The only other important officer we hear of in the accounts is the Bedell, or Common Clerk as he is called in the Ordinances. He was evidently an official of some dignity, and probably united in his person the later offices of Bedell and Clerk.<sup>3</sup> He had to be free of the Company; his salary was nearly the same as that of the Chaplains (£4 to their £5); he represented the Company at ridings and processions, when he was provided with a horse and with his dress at the Company's expense.

Church of  
St. Mary at  
Bowe and  
their Chap-  
lains.

The earlier connexion of the Drapers with the Hospital and Church of St. Mary of Bethlehem seems not to have lasted long, and certainly had been severed by the time their records begin.<sup>4</sup> At that date their chief church was that of St. Mary at Bowe,<sup>5</sup> where

<sup>1</sup> Alms were only given to those who had been admitted to the Freedom, and had worn the clothing for seven years. It amounted to four marks yearly, unless the almsman had been a Warden, when it was to be 14d. a week.

<sup>2</sup> John Gedney had been imprisoned for refusing the Aldermanic gown, but was M.P. for the City in 1414. In 1427-8 he was Mayor, and again in 1447-8. In 1444 he married the widow of Robert Large, Mayor in 1439. But as she had taken the veil, Gedney and his wife had to do penance. Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 186.

<sup>3</sup> The Clerk as a separate officer does not appear till after 1460. The Grocers also had a Beadle before they had a Clerk. Heath, Grocers, p. 53.

<sup>4</sup> The Chaplain of the Hospital of Bethlem, which was turned into a Poor House after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, tells me that the Drapers used to send a present of buns to the Hospital as late as 1820.

<sup>5</sup> In 1505 St. Michael's Cornhill took the place of that at Bowe, while in 1503 they also had a Chapel in St. Mary of Avon.

they maintained a light, and endowed two Chaplains at a salary of £5 each, who were to be free of the Company and admitted to the Livery, receiving their gowns as a present. The Chaplains conducted the masses and the dirges for departed brothers and sisters, and the requiem on the day following, as well as the services on election days, at which all members were to attend.

The impression gathered from these early accounts is that of a body of men who, with a few notable exceptions, are of middle estate and moderate incomes, of businesslike habits, careful administrators, orderly and pious people. All these points are emphasized in their ordinances.

On the Day of the Assumption if it be a Sunday, or on the Sunday after the Assumption, all the Fellowship except the apprentices shall attend Mass in the morning at their church of St. Mary at Bowe, and offer a silver penny on the altar. In the evening they shall attend a Dirge. On the Monday, after a Requiem, and sometimes a Collation (sermon), they are to proceed to the Election Dinner, after which the Wardens for the ensuing year, previously elected by the Aldermen and certain of the Council, are to be presented for confirmation by the whole Fellowship. Those elected to the post of Warden must serve under penalty of a fine, but having served once they need not serve again for five years. The Ordinances.

Apart from regulations concerning Blackwellhall which have already been given,<sup>1</sup> these ordinances are chiefly concerned with the internal government of the Company. Thus the Wardens are to render a yearly account at or before Halloween (Nov. 1). Quarterage, or the yearly fee, is to be 12*d*. The charge for dinner is to be 2*s*. when a new livery is ordered, 3*s*. when it is not. The livery is to be worn on all public occasions. When the Mayor is entertained 10*s*. is to be allowed for his dinner if he be not a Draper, 40*s*. if he is.

The choice of the new livery, which is to be at the cost of the members themselves, and the times when the colour of it is to be changed are to be at the discretion of the Wardens and the Council. When the livery is of one colour a hood is to be worn,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 102.



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but not when it is 'party', i. e. of more than one colour.<sup>1</sup> All apprentices are to be enrolled. An apprentice who cannot agree with his master, and apprentices and journeymen after their term, are to serve none but members of the Fellowship. All complaints against brethren are to be made first to the Wardens before going to law. No brother is to betray anything said in Council, or any secrets as to the selling or price of cloth. No brother is to act as a go-between or broker between Merchant Strangers, or to set a foreigner to work, or to take a servant or shop from his brother. All misbehaviour is to be punished at the discretion of the Wardens, and any one who is recalcitrant is to be presented to the Mayor as a 'rebel'. That this was no empty threat is proved by many instances of actual punishment by the Wardens, and in 1453 we find two Drapers, James Falaron and Aungill de Pettis, put out of the Fraternity.<sup>2</sup>

The most important of these ordinances are to be read to the whole company assembled at the Quarter Day Courts and are noted with the word 'Lege' (To be read). In 1436 the Commons petitioned that, whereas Masters, Wardens, &c., of several Gilds, Fraternities, and Companies had, under colour of rule and government and other terms in general words granted to them by Charters, made among themselves several disloyal and little reasonable ordinances, as well as corrected offences solely appertaining to the King, the lords of liberties and others, His Majesty would ordain that all such ordinances should be approved and registered before the Justices of the Peace or Governors of cities, burghs, and towns in which such Gilds were situated, and the Statute 15 Henry VI, cc. 6, 7 (1436), embodied this petition.

Building of  
the First  
Hall, 1425.

In 1425 we learn from their accounts that the Drapers are beginning to build their first hall in St. Swithin's Lane. The ground on which it was built they appear to have secured in 1385, although it was held in trust for the Company by individual

<sup>1</sup> The colour was varied many times till the reign of James I, when permanent colours were adopted according to the style settled by the Heralds' College.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII; Ordinances of 1408-18, p. 28. Herbert, i. 429, reads this 'aniez felaron and avictgett of pettis', and translates it, 'any felon or convict'!!

members, probably because of the difficulty of holding land in mortmain.<sup>1</sup> It would have been interesting to know what it cost. Unfortunately the accounts are not complete, several years being omitted. All that we can say is that in the first two years, 1425-6, some £365 was expended, and that little more than the stonework and roof had then been completed. Some idea, however, may be formed of its interior from the various accounts we have of its building, and of later repairs. It contained a spacious refectory or dining hall painted green, with a large fireplace, a large Chamber or Court Room, a 'Chequer' Chamber for the financial business, and a Ladies' Chamber. The Hall had the usual raised dais (*haut-pas*) for the High Table, which was at one time hung round with blue buckram, nine forms surrounding the table, a buffet, and a great cupboard. The Hall was strewn with rushes. But the Ladies' Chamber and the 'Chequer' Chamber were laid with mats and ornamented with hangings on festal days. Besides these the offices consisted of a kitchen, a pantry, a buttery, a store-room, and a scalding yard. Special mention is made of the chimneys, three in number, which were at that time somewhat of a novelty. The Hall chimney was so large that a slip of ground had to be bought to give it room. The windows were most if not all of them glazed.

Meanwhile, the Drapers had received a fresh confirmation of their privileges. The Charter of 17 Henry VI, 1438-9, differs in some material points from the Letters Patent of Edward III. In the first place, whereas in the earlier grant there is no mention of a religious Fraternity, and the privileges conceded are solely concerned with trade, the Charter of Henry VI, while giving them authority to elect a Master and four Wardens 'to support the burden of business touching the Mystery, Gild and Fraternity', insists especially on the religious aspect. 'Because of the special honour which we bear to the Glorious Mother of God,' it runs, 'we grant to our beloved lieges, the men of the Mystery of Drapers, that they found "one Gild or Fraternity" in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of the Holy Lamb.' Moreover, the Charter of Henry VI

Charter of  
17 Henry  
VI, 1438-9.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XIX.

definitely gives them a legal corporate unity. They are constituted 'in name and fact one perpetual Body and one Community with perpetual succession and a Common Seal'. They and their successors 'are empowered lawfully to purchase in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents and other possessions from any one', and their representatives are to be allowed 'to plead and be impleaded' in the name of the Fraternity. No doubt, as has been noticed in the Introduction,<sup>1</sup> neither the religious bond nor the idea of the corporate unity had been absent before, but now the State steps in. It replaces or reinforces the moral sanction of the Church and gives to the Society a definite legal incorporation.

Inspeximus  
Charter of  
6 Edward  
IV, 1466-7.

It would appear that the result of this grant was to empower the Fraternity of the Drapers to hold lands in mortmain, since they were allowed to 'purchase lands of any one', and this privilege was further confirmed in the Inspeximus Charter of 6 Edward IV,<sup>2</sup> which at the same time insists still more strongly on the religious functions of the Fraternity. This Charter empowers the Company to acquire tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever to the value of £20 per annum towards the sustenance of their two Chaplains and for the celebration of divine offices and other necessary burdens, while the Company engages that the Chaplains pray for the good estate of the King Edward and his Queen; for the wholesome government of the said Fraternity of Drapers, and the brothers and sisters thereof whilst living, and for their souls when dead, as also for the souls of the King's late father Richard, Duke of York, Edmund, Earl of Rutland, brother to the King, the Earl of Salisbury the King's kinsman, and Sir Thomas Neville, son to the said Earl.<sup>3</sup>

Three minor points in the Charter of Henry VI may be noted.

<sup>1</sup> Introd., p. 46.

<sup>2</sup> Appendix, vol. i, Nos. IX, XII.

<sup>3</sup> All of these had fought in the Yorkist cause, and all had died on the battle-field or on the block. Richard, Duke of York, had been killed in the battle of Wakefield (1460); Edmund, Earl of Rutland, younger brother of Edward IV, also fell at Wakefield (1460) at the age of 16; the Earl of Salisbury, uncle of Edward IV, had been taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield (1460) and was executed; Sir Thomas Neville was also killed at Wakefield.

The office of Master is mentioned in addition to the four Wardens, as well as Sisters of the Fraternity.<sup>1</sup>

The Drapers had now placed themselves alongside the nine other Companies that had previously obtained Charters of Incorporation.<sup>2</sup> Fifteen more followed before the end of the fifteenth century. But all of these do not ever attain to the position of the twelve Greater Livery Companies,<sup>3</sup> among which the Drapers were soon to win the third place.

The issue of the Charter by Henry VI was followed in the same year by a grant to bear arms. The terms of this grant are as follows: 'It having pleased the King to grant by Letters Patent to his humble and faithful lieges of the Mystery of Drapers the right to form a Corporation, and the said Drapers having requested me to devise a coat of arms which they may represent on their Common Seal, I, William Brugess, Garter King of Arms, to please John Gedney their Master, their four Wardens and other notables of the Fraternity and Company, have devised as a coat of arms for a perpetual remembrance and in honour of the most glorious Virgin and Mother, Mary, who is in the shadow of the sun and yet shines with all clearness and purity, three sunbeams issuing from three clouds of flame, crowned with three imperial crowns of gold on a shield of azure, and, as appears in the demonstrance of the said blazon, painted in their proper colours in the margin of the present letter as the true blazoning of the coat of arms.'<sup>4</sup> This was a distinction as yet conferred on two other of the London Companies only.<sup>5</sup>

The Grant of Arms, 1439 (New Style).

<sup>1</sup> Sisters. It was an old rule of the City that apprentices were to continue to serve the widow of a brother for the residue of his time. Letter Book D, fos. 42 b, 43. Sisters are also mentioned in the ordinance of the Religious Fraternity of 1371. By an ordinance of 1455 they were to be admitted by Redemption; cf. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XV.

<sup>2</sup> The Skinners, 1393; the Mercers, 1394; the Saddlers, 1395; the Goldsmiths, 1398; the Tailors, 1408; the Grocers, 1429; the Fishmongers, 1433; the Vintners, 1436; the Brewers, 1437. Cf. Introduction, p. 47.

<sup>3</sup> On the Greater Livery Companies, cf. Introduction, p. 47, note.

<sup>4</sup> The most extraordinary explanations have been given of these Crowns. By some they have been held to represent the Crowns of England and France and the Lordship of Ireland, then held by the English kings. Others have called them the three Crowns on the Pope's Tiara. Doubtless, however, they are the Triple Crowns of the Deity. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XI, for a further note on them.

<sup>5</sup> The Goldsmiths, in 1395, and the Mercers, whose earliest arms were a repre-

Grant of the  
Farm of the  
Aulnage,  
1439 (New  
Style).  
Controversy  
with the  
Taylors over  
the Right of  
Search,  
1439-47.

Nor did the royal favour stop here. In the same year (17 Henry VI) a grant of the Farm of the Aulnage of cloth was given to two Drapers, R. Sherborne and J. Derby.<sup>1</sup>

Shortly after a controversy arose between the Drapers and the Taylors or Linen Armourers over the right of search. These rivals, whose Craft had been declared separate from that of the Drapers by Brembre in 1385, had received a Charter of Incorporation from Henry IV in 1408. They had long shared with the Drapers the right of search at the Fair of St. Bartholomew, and of searching the stalls and houses belonging to their own Fraternity. In 1439 they succeeded in obtaining further Letters Patent at the 'grete cost of £71 5s. 3d.' These Letters gave them authority 'to make full search in and concerning the Mysteries of tailoring and linen armouring within the City and its Suburbs, and concerning all those persons that may be privileged with the Taylors, and concerning such Mysteries, which they, or any of them use'. It further empowered them 'to

sentation of Richard II, though they were subsequently altered. The Vintners received a grant in 1427. Two others, the Ironmongers (1455) and the Merchant Taylors (1480), secured the same privilege before the close of the century. None, however, of these Companies have preserved their grant, nor does the Herald's College possess them. This grant to the Drapers is therefore the earliest document of its kind.

<sup>1</sup> Aulnage. All cloth before it could be sold had to be viewed by the Aulnager, who saw that the cloth was of the legal lengths and sealed it, charging for the same. The lengths of the different kinds of cloths varied according to the various Assizes, which present a perfectly bewildering mass of legislation running from Magna Carta to the reign of James I. Neglect of this rule led to forfeiture of the cloth, one-half of which went to the King and one-half to the informer. In the reign of Edward III the Crown remitted its share of the fines for a subsidy, and subsequently farmed out the subsidy and the aulnage to individuals, who paid an annual sum and recouped themselves by the fees and fines; in other words they became Aulnagers. By the Statute 4 Henry IV, c. 24 (1402), the Aulnager was to be an expert in the making of cloth, and of the sufficiency of £100 at least. Thomas Wotton had been appointed in 1407. See on Aulnaging, Rastall, *Statutes on Cloth* under head *Draperie*; *Statutes* 25 Ed. III, 4. cc. 1, 2; 27 Ed. III, 1. c. 4; 7 Ric. II, c. 9; 4 Hen. IV, c. 24; 4 Ed. IV, cc. 1, 3, 5; 17 Ed. IV, c. 5; 1 Ric. III, c. 8; *Letter Book E*, fos. 43, 47; *G*, fo. 69; *I*, fo. 53 b; Ashley, *Econ. Hist.*, Book II, c. iii, p. 223; *Record Office, Exchequer Accounts*, 1376-80, 342 ff.

The office lasted till the reign of William III.

correct and reform all defects found among them according to their discretions by the survey of the Mayor', and ordered that 'no other person should make any search, but only the aforesaid Mayor or his deputies, privileged of the aforesaid Taylors, and to be elected (in default) by the Master and Wardens of the Taylors'.<sup>1</sup> The Taylors had long enjoyed the right to make searches of made-up cloth in the hands of their members, but apparently they now extended it to others and to unmade cloth. The Charter therefore roused the opposition of the Drapers. In August 1441 they complained to the Mayor, John Pattesley, 'that, whereas in times past, the Master and Wardens of their Mystery, in conjunction with a serjeant-at-mace of the Chamber of the Guildhall, were accustomed to have the search of all woollen cloth, and of the measures called metyerdes brought to the city for sale, they had recently been prevented in such search by men of the Mystery of Taylors, on the ground that the right had been vested in them by the Mayor', and prayed a remedy. The Mayor and Aldermen, 'taking into consideration that the science and knowledge of measures and the defect and sufficiency of cloths appertains to Drapers, but the fitting and sewing of cloth are best known to the Taylors, the two sciences being essentially different, decreed that the Master and Wardens of Drapers should continue their search as before'; but for the purpose of peace, until the Taylors shall have come and put in their reply, the Mayor took again into his own hands the search of woollen cloth exposed for sale by Taylors at St. Bartholomew's Fair, and appointed, as his deputies, the Chamberlain, in conjunction with two sworn men from the Mysteries of the Shearmen and the Fullers to assist as experts. The King, however, in a subsequent writ, bade the Mayor allow the Taylors to pursue their search pursuant to the Letters Patent previously issued (August 14, 1441).<sup>2</sup>

The confirmation of this privilege to the Taylors caused great discontent not only among the Drapers, but in the City generally. Accordingly, when, at the next election to the Mayoralty in October, Ralph Holland, a Taylor, presented himself as a candidate, he was rejected in favour of Robert Clopton, a Draper (October 1441). The Taylors received the news with the cry

<sup>1</sup> Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book K, fo. 196 b.

'Nay, nay, we will have Ralph Holland', and induced those of the baser trades to take their part. As they refused 'to cease their misrule for all the Mayor could saie', the Mayor ordered the Sheriffs to commit twelve or sixteen of the rioters to Newgate.<sup>1</sup>

No sooner was the Draper Clopton in power than he obtained Letters Patent from the Crown confirming to him for the time present the right of search in respect of all Mysteries in the City, notwithstanding the opposition of certain men of the Mystery of Taylors and others (August 21, 1442). On the 11th of the October following, another Draper, John Norman, was elected Mayor; and on the 20th, the Recorder of the City was dispatched to the King to ask for the repeal of the Charter granted to the Taylors, as prejudicial to the Liberties of the City.<sup>2</sup>

In 1447 the Taylors retaliated by disputing the Drapers' claim to search the houses of Taylors for meteyards and woollen cloths. But on the matter being referred to the Mayor, he, in accordance with an order from the King, confirmed the Drapers' right to search, under the authority of the Mayor and a Serjeant-at-mace assigned to them, the said meteyards and all woollen cloths put to sale by retail throughout the City according to custom.<sup>3</sup>

In Letter Book K, p. 321, fo. 237, we are told that this ordinance of the Mayor had been surreptitiously cut out and taken away, but that in 1510 the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company showed a copy of the ordinance in a certain black book belonging to their Mystery and prayed that it should be again inscribed in the City book, and that this was done.<sup>4</sup>

The controversy is interesting as illustrating the rivalry of the

<sup>1</sup> Clode, i. 135, quoting from Holinshed, iii. 204. It was probably this riot which led to the rule that no one should come to the election of the Mayor but the Aldermen and more discreet persons (October 10, 1442), Letter Book K, fo. 205; and to the subsequent restriction of the right of voting to the members of the Common Council and the Livery Men of the Greater Companies. Cf. *Introd.*, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Letter Book K, fos. 197, 198.

<sup>3</sup> Book of Evidences, A, fos. 153 b, 160, 161. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, Nos. XIII, XIV.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book K, fo. 237; Book of Evidences, fo. 165; Appendix, vol. i, No. XIV, note.

two Companies, but the net result was that the old custom was renewed, and that, while the Drapers continued to exercise their right of search at the three fairs at Westminster, St. Bartholomew's, and at Southwark, and in the shops of the City, over unmade cloth, the Taylors secured their right of searching Taylors at the fairs and in their houses with regard to made-up cloths.<sup>1</sup>

But if the Drapers and the Taylors were ready to quarrel over their respective rights, they could at least make common cause against all others, and this they did when, shortly after, the Shearmen sought for a Charter of Incorporation, and attempted to extend their right of search over those who were not of their Craft.

Opposition  
of Drapers  
and Taylors  
to the  
Shearmen.

The Wardens' Accounts for the year 1477-8 illustrate very forcibly the determination with which the Drapers protected their privileges, and the serious expense which they incurred.<sup>2</sup> They took counsel with 'Maister Pygot, Serjeant-at-Law', at a cost of 5s.; they called in the Recorder, whose fee was 10s., and hurried off to see the Chancellor. But the Mayor appears to have been against them, for at his commandment John Beauchamp and William Shuckleburg, two of the Wardens, were kept 'in Newgate Prison by the space of two days and a night', and this cost another 14s. Meanwhile, the Master, Edward Brampton, and another Warden, William Spark, were riding hard to seek the King (expenses £9 4s. 0d.). Eventually, at the further cost of the good round sum of £50, King Edward IV listened to their remonstrances and those of the Taylors. In the nineteenth year of his reign he issued Letters Patent<sup>3</sup> promising not to grant incorporation to the Shearmen, and further restricting their right of search. The Shearmen were only to exercise their customary right of searching 'all manner of workmanship of shearing' over the members of their own Craft. If they found any cloth or clothes unduly shorn in the hands of Shearmen which belonged

The Shear-  
men refused  
incorpora-  
tion.

<sup>1</sup> Clode, *Merchant Taylors*, i. 129.

<sup>2</sup> The total expense of 'stopping the grete sewte and laboure of the Shearmen' amounted to £60 13s. 7d., with a result that the balance of £11 7s. 11d. on the last year was turned into a deficit of £17 5s. 2d. Cf. *Wardens' Accounts*, 403, fo. 15 a, b.

<sup>3</sup> Appendix, vol. i, No. XV.



to members of the Tailors' or Drapers' Crafts, or of other Crafts, they were not to seize it, as they had been doing of late, but to punish the offender 'according to reason'. The Shearmen submitted, and friendly relations seem to have been restored between the two Companies, for in 1482 we find the Drapers sending a present of 3*s.* 4*d.* to a Shearman for 'presenting to them of three clothis sette in Southwerk'.<sup>1</sup>

Thus the supremacy of the Taylors and Drapers over the cloth and clothing trade was for the time secured. The Shearmen, as well as the Fullers, fell into a subordinate position. The Fullers indeed obtained a Charter of Incorporation in 1480 and the Shearmen in 1507-8, but it was not till 1528 that the two Crafts, united and finally incorporated under the common name of the Clothworkers, entered into a period of greater prosperity, and of rivalry, more especially with the Merchant Taylors.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile we learn from the ordinances of 1512 that Shearmen as well as Fullers sometimes joined the Drapers' Gild and enrolled apprentices.<sup>3</sup> The Drapers had therefore now secured the monopoly of the right of buying and selling cloth with some exceptions, as well as of the right of search of cloth, within the City.

The more difficult question to decide is how far the Drapers of London did, in the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, develop the manufacturing side of their Craft, in the sense of superintending the various processes and employing workmen of other Crafts.

The answer to this question turns partly upon the interpretation we put upon the words 'faisours de Draps' (the makers of cloth) and the 'Mystery of Drapery' in the Charter of Edward III.<sup>4</sup> It is possible that the meaning of 'making cloth' may be the pressing,

<sup>1</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 26 b.

<sup>2</sup> Hazlitt, *Livery Companies*, pp. 112, 134.

<sup>3</sup> Ordinances of 1512, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII. xi. 13. Herbert wrongly represents this as if these men had to pay a fee on the indenture of their apprentices when they were not members of the Drapers. Vol. i, p. 426.

<sup>4</sup> The Charters of Henry VI and Edward IV to the Drapers unfortunately give us no assistance. The first gives power to the Drapers to elect a Master and four Wardens to superintend the business touching their 'Mystery', but does not tell us what that Mystery was. The second deals exclusively with their right to hold in mortmain and to establish a Chantry. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, Nos. IX, XII.

folding, or otherwise preparing it for the market. But this seems unlikely.<sup>1</sup> Again, it might be held that a distinction is made between the Clothmaker and the Draper, since the Charter, while it forbids Weavers, Dyers, and Fullers to engage in the making of cloth, does not in actual words confer the privilege of making on the Drapers, but only that which appertains to 'the Mystery of Drapery'. And, if there had been a Gild of Clothmakers in London at that time, I should have been strongly inclined to adopt that interpretation. As, however, there was no such Gild, or any other Gild, which was exercising the function of cloth-making in London at the time,<sup>2</sup> it must, I think, be taken that the 'making of cloth', in the sense of superintending its manufacture, was part of the 'Mystery of Drapery'. The term '*faisour de draps*' is often used in the Statutes of the period, apparently as a synonym for the Draper.<sup>3</sup> In those of 1464-5 and 1483 [4 Ed. IV, c. 1; 1 Ric. III, c. 8], which make no mention of the Draper, the '*faisour de draps*' is described as superintending the fabrication of cloth. It is he who delivers the wool to the Carders, the Spinsters, the Fullers, the Shearmen, and the Dyers. So, again, in the Libel of English Policy, which was also written about this date, we again hear of Clothmakers but not of Drapers.<sup>4</sup> It must, however, be remembered that these evidences deal with the Draper generally, and though they may be taken to prove that the Drapers outside London did develop the industrial side of their craft as well as that of selling,<sup>5</sup> it seems

<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 76 of this vol. Monsieur Pirenne says that without doubt the phrase was used abroad to mean the superintending of the processes of making from first to last.

<sup>2</sup> The Clothworker was a different person. He was originally a Shearman. As a Gild the Clothworkers do not exist till 1528, when they were united with the Fullers. Hazlitt, p. 332. The Clothier, who was certainly an entrepreneur, does not appear till later, and the term is generally applied to those in the country.

<sup>3</sup> The Sumptuary Act 37 Ed. III, c. 15 (1363), however, seems to make a distinction between the '*faisour de draps*' and the Draper: '*Est ordeine que les fesoours des draps se conforment de faire leurs draps solonc le pris limite par ceste ordinance, et que tous les drapers acatent et pourvoient leurs sortes accordantz a mesme le pris.*' See also the Proclamation of Edward III concerning aulnage which speaks of '*pannarii sive factores pannorum*', Foedera, III. i. 678.

<sup>4</sup> Wright, Political Songs, Rolls Series, ii. 285.

<sup>5</sup> Of course the country Draper dealt at least in the cloth which he made.

pretty certain that the London Draper actually did little in the way of superintending the manufacture of cloth, and that trading was by far the more important of his functions. In their petition of 1350 against the Statute of Cloth, which I have already quoted,<sup>1</sup> they distinctly say that 'the manner of Drapers is to purchase Cloth both at home and abroad, and to make liveries for great lords and others of the Commons'.

The Charter of Edward III itself lays most emphasis on the trading side of the business; on the excessive price caused by others 'engrossing' cloth, who are moreover ignorant of the proper price of goods belonging to the Mystery of Drapery, while the use of the word 'Merchant Draper' in the Charter seems to imply that the Mystery is that of buying and selling.

So, again, the privilege of appointing the Aulnager, and the Keeper of Blackwellhall, and of having the right of search of all cloths within the City and its suburbs, and of appointing attorneys at Winchester Fair, privileges of which the Drapers were so tenacious, all bear upon the trading rather than on the manufacturing function, and were claimed for the purpose of checking those faults and deceits which were mentioned in the Charter. The ordinances, as they were submitted to writing in 1460, with the subsequent alterations up to 1500, tell the same tale. They forbid any one of the Fraternity to take any servant, house, or ground belonging to another brother without leave, or any journeyman to open a shop till he be sworn a freeman. No one is to inform a stranger as to the 'feytz' (i. e. secrets) of Drapery, of

Thus in Coventry the members of the Trinity Gild, which was mainly composed of Mercers and Drapers, are generally described as 'Mercatores', while the Cloth Mart was called Drapery Hall. Green, *Town Life Fifteenth Century*, ii. 204-7. At Worcester an ordinance runs:

'If any person occupying cloth making sell or alter any cloth' (beyond a certain amount) 'then (he is) to be contributing to the Drapers' crafte.' Valentine Green, *Worcester*, ii, Appendix, p. xlvii.

So, too, the Stat. 7 Henry IV, c. ix (1405), protects the country 'Drapers et vendours de draps' against the London Drapers who were trying to prevent their selling cloth in gross.

<sup>1</sup> Letter Book F, fo. 197; p. 85 of this vol. The statement that Drapers make liveries reminds one of the later work of the Kytters and Hosiers who are then members of the Drapers' Company.

the price or measure of cloths, nor of the countries whence they come, nor take such strangers to any place where they may have knowledge of bargain-making or of price<sup>1</sup> or of any point belonging to Drapery. There is not a word about their manufactories, of their buying wool, of their making cloth, or of 'setting persons to work',<sup>2</sup> or of the secrets of making, unless they be included in the term, the 'feyts of drapery'.

Once more William Langland, the contemporary author of 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman', speaks of Avarice learning from Drapers false measures, and how to fasten pieces of cloth together and press them out till they seemed longer, frauds which are those not of the manufacturer, but of those who prepare the cloth for sale. In another passage he clubs the Mercers and Drapers together, which would seem to show that he considered the Drapers to be merchants, as we know the Mercers were.<sup>3</sup> Langland apparently for some time resided in London, and therefore may be taken as an authority for the City Drapers. It is true that the notice of a Dye<sup>4</sup> house belonging to John of Northampton, the Draper Mayor, who was the opponent of Brembre in the reign of Richard II,<sup>5</sup> and the fact that he and some few Drapers are mentioned in the Exchequer Accounts of 1376 to 1380 as paying the aulnage and the subsidy on cloth, lead to the

<sup>1</sup> Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, ix. 16, xi. 1.

<sup>2</sup> The alteration in the Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, ix. 24, xi. 1, which first forbade the employing of 'Kytters' not apprenticed in the Fellowship, and the 'setting of foreigners to work' is certainly later than 1460 and probably not earlier than 1501. Moreover Kytters had nothing to do with the making or finishing of cloth. They are described as makers of gowns, doublets, jacks, kyrtells, and petticoats, App., vol. i, No. XVII, xi. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Piers the Plowman, ed. Skeat, 1905 (modernized text), Pass. V, line 209:

'Then I drew me to drapers my lesson to learn  
To stretch out the stuff till it looked the longer;  
One lesson I learnt as to long striped clothes,  
To pierce them with a needle and piece them together,  
Put them in a press and press them thereunder  
Till ten yards or twelve were turned to thirteen.'

Pass. V, line 255, 'Mercer and Draper.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Le Dig House,' Patent Rolls, 1384, p. 462. But we are not told that he used it himself. It may have been part of his property which he let to others.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. pp. 32 ff.

conclusion that a few of them were conducting at least the final processes of shearing, dyeing, fulling, and stretching.<sup>1</sup> But there is at least no definite mention of their conducting or superintending the early process of weaving as the foreign Draper did. And if John of Northampton had a Dye house, his chief residence was close to the Steelyard,<sup>2</sup> which would be conveniently situated for conducting business as a general merchant with the men of the Hanse.

Now all this evidence seems to me to prove conclusively that the London Drapers did not in the later fourteenth and fifteenth centuries take a serious part in superintending the making of cloth. It may be that, at the date of the Charter, the exact

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Record Office, Exchequer Accounts, 1376-80, 349 ff. A very large number of persons are named as paying the subsidy which Edward III had been granted in return for a remission of the fine arising out of aulnage, and also for some years of the aulnage fee. The professions of the payers are not given, but I have found four, who were certainly important Drapers, besides John of Northampton, namely, John Bures, who was Sheriff in 1358-9; John Hende, who was Mayor twice, in 1391-2 and 1404-5; John Gedney, the first Master, 1439, and twice Mayor; and John Fisshe.

The question is whether it was the maker or the seller who had to get his cloth measured and sealed by the Aulnager. On this point we may gain some information from the Petition of 1350-1, given in Rot. Parl. ii. 230, 40; the Statute of Cloth of 25 Ed. III. 4, c. 1 (1351-2); and the Proclamation of 1369, Cal. Close Rolls, 1369, p. 87.

The petition demands that aulnage should be insisted upon because of frauds as to the length and breadth of cloths made in England and elsewhere. The statute orders that 'all cloths vendible in whose hands of the merchants of England or others of the realm they be found' shall be measured. The Proclamation of 1369 ordains that no Draper or Clothworker shall deliver any cloths out of their keeping till the subsidy be paid. Now from this it would appear that where the cloth was offered for sale by the maker in its finished state he would have to submit it to the Aulnager and pay the subsidy. But that where a merchant or a Draper bought it in an unfinished condition and had it dressed, sheared, fullled, and stretched (and dyed, if that was to be done), he would be the person to have it sealed and pay the subsidy, more especially as the length and breadth might be fraudulently extended in stretching on the tenter, which is a necessary process after fulling. If this conclusion is correct we may take it that the Drapers mentioned above had bought unfinished cloth, and having finished it, had to have it aulnaged and sealed, and paid the subsidy, and would do the same with regard to foreign cloth which they imported. See York Memorandum Book, Surtees Soc., 120, p. xxix.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls, 1385, p. 581.

functions of the Clothmakers and the Drapers had not yet been differentiated. But in any case it is incredible that, if the Drapers had been engaging to any extent in the manufacture of cloth, there would be no definite mention of it in their records, nor any notice of any quarrels of the Drapers with the handicraft Gilds on any question concerning the making of cloth, while there are many concerning their privileges of buying and selling and the right of search. The Drapers of London then were for the most part exclusively traders. The more opulent of them bought home-made cloth at Blackwellhall and at the fairs, and, when it was permitted, foreign cloth. Probably some of them bought the cloth unsheared and undyed, and superintended those processes. They prepared it for the market and then sold it by wholesale abroad, and by wholesale and retail at home.

But they did not confine themselves to the trade in cloth. Not only did they make liveries, and subsequently enrol Kytters and Hosiers in their Fellowship, but they dealt at times in other goods and were also money-lenders.<sup>1</sup> When, therefore, at the close of the fifteenth century there was a remarkable expansion in the export trade of English-made cloth, the 'Merchant Draper' was ready to engage as 'a Merchant Adventurer' in this profitable business. To this point we shall return later.

Meanwhile, the more humble members of the Craft dealt more especially by retail in their shops. As the division between those in the livery and the ordinary freeman arose, those in the clothing would mostly be Merchant Drapers, those out of the livery smaller shopkeepers. It is just possible that some few Drapers may have employed members of other Crafts engaged in the various processes of clothmaking. But the admissions to the Drapers' Guild of Weavers, Dyers, Shearmen, and Fullers with which we meet in the fifteenth century should not be taken

<sup>1</sup> e. g. in 1468 Henry Waver is given licence to export wools, woolfells, and other goods quit of customs to recoup himself for a debt of £500 owed him by the King. Patent Rolls, 1468, p. 85. In 1476 W. Henryot and Wm. Stocker have licence to export wools, woollen cloths without grain, and other merchandise. Ibid., 1476, p. 1. In 1481 Ed. Brampton exports wool. Ibid., 1481, p. 248.

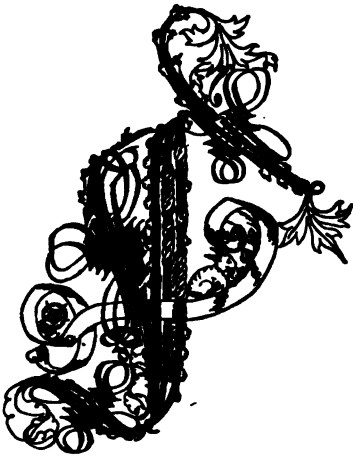
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as any proof of this.<sup>1</sup> The translations are not confined to members of these Gilds, but include Taylors and others. Far more probably these men wished to become members of the Drapers' Gild because they preferred the more profitable business of trading to that of making.

<sup>1</sup> The earliest instance of a translation is that of 1425—a Linen Armourer. Between 1425 and 1452 a Weaver, two Taylors, one Dyer are translated. Letter Book K, fos. 29 b, 135 b, 174, 227, 256 b.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE RELATIONS OF THE DRAPERS' GILD OR FRATERNITY TO THE POLITICAL EVENTS OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY V, HENRY VI, EDWARD IV, RICHARD III, AND HENRY VII.



OR the sake of clearness we have followed the internal history of the Drapers up to the reign of Edward IV. We must now retrace our steps.

On the relations of the Drapers to the stirring events of Henry V, Henry VI, and Edward IV, the scanty records which we have give us very little light. The ordinances naturally are not concerned with these national affairs, while the accounts for some of the years between 1413 and 1442 are not much more help-

<sup>(1)</sup> ful. This may at first sight appear strange, yet, after all, if we were to take the accounts of any friendly society or commercial company to-day, we should only expect to find notices that bear on the special business in hand. Any other matters would only be mentioned incidentally, as they affected the receipts and disbursements or other interests of the society. Again, it should be remembered that these early accounts are fragmentary and often desert us in critical years. To public events accordingly we have only two references. We hear of ridings to meet the King,

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from the Ordinance Book of the Bachelors.



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Henry V, and the Queen-Mother in 1413, and of three expeditions by water to take the oath to the young King Henry VI, before, and when he was crowned in November 1429,<sup>1</sup> and that is all.

Taxation of the property in land belonging to the Livery Companies by Henry IV and Henry V.

We must therefore go elsewhere for our information. In 1413 the necessities of the French War led Henry V to follow the precedent of Henry IV in 1403-4 and to impose another tax on land. Henry IV had only levied it at the rate of 1s. on the pound's worth of land, Henry V demanded 6s. 8d. An Exchequer Roll at the Guildhall gives a return of the owners of landed property in the City. The return is of great interest as informing us of the relative wealth of the leading Livery Companies. The Goldsmiths are returned as possessing the largest rental, £46 10s. 0½d. The Taylors stand next with a rental of £44 3s. 7d., the Saddlers next with £19 6s. 8d., while the Mercers, now one of the wealthiest, had only £13 8s. 4d. These are strange figures as compared with their rentals to-day, it has been well pointed out, although no doubt there were many wealthy men who held no freehold or leasehold property.

No return is given of the rental of the Drapers, but we have the names of ten Drapers recorded on the Exchequer Roll,<sup>2</sup> and fortunately the accounts of 1413-14 inform us that the rentals of the Drapers in that year stood at £22 13s. 6d. They were therefore the third richest in City property. Again,

<sup>1</sup> Earliest Wardens' Accounts, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII. The word is written 'terment' (internment) on pp. 313, 320. But it should probably be 'cerment' or 'serment' (oath), as it is on p. 301.

	£	s.	d.	
Joh's Alfeld . . . .	18	2	10	per annum
Thom' Wotton . . . .	13	6	8	" "
Joh'es Bokenham . . .	16	13	4	" "
Rob's Dymmok . . . .	4	10	8	" "
Will' Weston . . . .	103	0	0	" "
Walterus Redeler . . .	115	8	0	" "
Henr' Hert (Pannarius)	26	8	0	" "
Joh'es Boston . . . .	105	0	0	" "
Joh' Prentot . . . .	60	0	0	" "
Joh'es Gedeney . . . .	108	11	0	" "

Cf. Letter Book I, (Introd.) xv, fos. 27, 108 b, 112 b, Notes; Exchequer Lay Subsidy, in *Archæolog. Journal*, xliv. 56.

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when in 1417 Henry V had recourse to a loan levied by voluntary contributions from individuals, as security for which the King pledged a Spanish sword mounted with gold and enriched with jewels of the estimated value of £2,000, we find six Drapers conspicuous among the contributors.<sup>1</sup> The sword was surrendered to the King in return for a custom on wool given to those who subscribed.

During the first half of the century the Drapers almost monopolized the office of Mayor, five Drapers holding the office and two of them twice.<sup>2</sup> Nor were they absent from the great festal and funeral processions of which that age was so fond. Thus, on October 28, 1415, the Mayor, Nicholas Wotton a Draper, the Aldermen, and an immense number of the community went on foot like pilgrims to Westminster to return thanks for the joyous news of the victory at Agincourt.<sup>3</sup> In 1422 the Livery Companies provided 211 torches at the burial of Henry V, the Chamberlain presenting to each torchbearer a gown and a hood of 'blanket' (a white cloth) at the cost of the Commonalty, and the Drapers and Mercers went to Westminster in barges instead of riding as had hitherto been the custom.<sup>4</sup> In 1432 Henry VI, on returning from being crowned King of France, was met by the Mayor and more than 1,200 citizens, who rode to Blackheath to meet the King, and brought him to Westminster, where he was received in London with great pageants.<sup>5</sup>

The Drapers take part in the Ridings and Pageants of the Day.

Gregory's Chronicle thus tells the tale of this, one of the earliest pageants described:<sup>6</sup>

'And whenne the kynge come to Londyn Brygge there was made a towre, and there yn stondynge a gyaunte welle arayde and welle

<sup>1</sup> Nicholas Wotton subscribed £200, one of the highest; William Crowmer £100; John Gedney and William Norton £20 each; Thomas Fauconer 40 marks; Thomas Pyke £50. Cf. Letter Book I, fo. 218 b.

<sup>2</sup> William Crowmer, 1413-14, 1423-4; Nicholas Wotton, 1415-16, 1430-1; John Gedney, 1427-8; John Brokeley, 1433-4; Robert Clopton, 1441-2.

<sup>3</sup> Letter Book I, fo. 159.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book K, fo. 1 b; Herbert, i. 98.

<sup>5</sup> Letter Book K, fos. 103 b, 104 b.

<sup>6</sup> Gregory's Chronicle, ed. Gairdner, 1876, p. 173. Cf. also Fabyan, ed. 1811, p. 603.

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be-sene, whythe a swerde holdyng uppe on hye, sayyng thes reson in Latyn, "*Inimicos ejus induam confusione*". And on every syde of hym stode an antiloppe, that one holdyng the armys of Ingelond and that othyr the armys of Fraunce. Ande at the drawe brygge there was a nothyr ryalle toure, there yn stondyng III empyrissys ryally arayde, whythe crownys on hyr heddys, the whyche namys folowyn here: fyrste, Nature; the secunde, Grace; the thyrde, Fortune, presentyng hym whythe gyftys of grace. The fyrste gaffe hym Scyence and Cunnyng, and the secunde gaffe hym Prosperyte and Ryches. And on the right syde of the empyrissys stode VII fayre maydyns clothide alle in whyte, i-powderyde whythe sonnys of golde, presentyng the kyng whythe VII gyftys of the Holy Goste in the lykenys of VII whyte dovys by fygure outwarde, whythe thys resonys: "*Impleat te Dominus spiritu sapientie et intellectus, spiritu consilii et fortitudinis, sciencie et pietatis, spiritu timoris Domini.*" And on the lyfte syde of thes emperysse stode VII othyr fayre maydyns in whythe, powderyde whythe sterres of golde, presentyng the kyng whythe VII gyftys of worschyppe. The fyrste was a crowne of glorie, the secunde with a cepter of clenynesse, the III whythe a swyrde of ryght and vycorye, the IIII whythe a mantelle of prudence, the V whythe a schylde of faythe, the VI an helme of helme, the VII a gyrdylle of love and of parfyte pes. And thys maydens song an hevynly songe unto the Kyng of praysyng and of his vycorye and welle comyng home. And whenne he come unto Cornehylle, thereyn the VII scyence, and every scyence schewyng hys propyr comyng wondyrly i-wroughte.

And whenne he come to the Condyte of Cornhille there was a tabernacule, and there yn syttyng a kyng whythe a ryalle aparayle. And on the ryght syde sate the lady of Mercy, ande on the lyfte syde sate the lady of Troughthe, and the lady of Clennysse hem imbrasyng with Reson. And by-fore the kyng stode II jugys of grete worthynys, whythe VIII sergauntys of lawe ther presente for the comyn profye representyng of dome and of rightuysnesse, with thys scryptura,

"Honowre of kynys in every mannys syght  
Of comyn custome lovythe equyte and ryghte."

And so the kyng rode forthe an esy passe tylle he come unto the Grete Condyte, ande there was made a ryalle syghte lyke unto Paradys, whythe all maner of frontys of delys. And there were vyrgynnys there, drawyng waterys and wynys of joye, and of plesaunce and comfote, the whyche ranne to every mannys comfote and helthe. Thes maydyns were namyd: Mercy, Grace, and Pytte. And in this Paradys stode II olde men lyke hevynly folke, the whyche were Ennocke and Ely, saluynge the kyng whythe wordys of grace and vertu.

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And soo rode he forth unto the Crosse in Cheppe. There stode a ryalle castelle of jasper grene, and there yn ilgrene treys stondyng uppe ryght, shewing the ryght tytylls of the Kyng of Ingland and of Fraunce, convaying fro Synt Edward and Synt Lowys be kyngys unto the tyme of Kyng Harry Vlth, every kyng stondyng whythe hys cote armowre, sum lyberdys and sum flourdelysse; and on that othyr syde was made the Jesse of owre Lorde ascendyng uppewarde from Davyd unto Jesu. And so rode he forth unto the Lytyle Condyte. And there was a ryalle mageste of the Trynyte, fulle of angelys syngyng hevynly songys, blessyng and halowyng the kyngys whythe thes resonys in Latyn wrytyn: "*Angelis suis mandavit de te ut custodiant te, &c. Longitudinem dierum replebo in eum et ostendam illi salutare meum.*" And thenne went he forth unto Poulys, and there he was ressayvyd whythe many byschoppys and prelatys whythe the dene and the quere, and whythe devoute songe, as hyt longythe to a kyng. And so he offeryd there and thankyd God of hys goode speede and of hys welfare. And thenne he rode to Westemyster, and there he rested hym; and on the nexte day folowyng the Mayre and the Aldrymen whythe certayne comeners that were worthy men, and they presentyd the kyng whythe an hampyr of sylvyr and gylte, whythe a M<sup>li</sup> (£1000) there yn of nobellys, &c.'

In 1441 the Mayor, Clopton, again a Draper, and members of the Livery Companies were present at a very different spectacle. When the unfortunate Eleanor Cobham, the wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, had to make her three days' walk of penance for her supposed treacherous designs against the King Henry VI and his Queen, they showed their sympathy by attending her.<sup>1</sup>

With the year 1442 the earliest Wardens' Accounts come to an end, and no private records of the Fellowship have survived till we come to the accounts of 1475. Nothing, however, of importance to the Fellowship or to the City appears to have happened until the outbreak of the Wars of the Roses in 1455, except the inauguration of the custom that the Mayor should go by water to Westminster on his election procession. This is attributed to John Norman, the Draper who was Mayor in 1453. It is said that the reason for this change was that the worthy Draper was lame. But the practice was confirmed by an order of the Common Council in the same year, and was henceforth followed by the Mayors in going to Westminster, although later

<sup>1</sup> Nicolas, *Chron. of London*, p. 129.

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Mayors at least returned by land, and, as the State Barges of the Gilds contributed to the future magnificence of the Mayors' election processions and gave good employment to the watermen, the memory of Norman was recorded in a doggerel rhyme.<sup>1</sup>

It does not, however, appear that the procession of 1453 was peculiarly magnificent. Nor had the City much cause for rejoicing. In the previous July the unfortunate King Henry VI had lost his reason, and, if there was at the moment a brief reconciliation between the rival parties of Somerset and York, they were to appeal to arms before two years were out.

London during the Wars of the Roses.

Of the attitude of the Drapers during the Wars of the Roses we know hardly anything. Their accounts stop in 1441, and we have no authority till 1475. But in all probability they followed the temporizing policy of the City. Until 1460 it adhered to Henry VI, but then wavered in its allegiance. 'Then come tydyngs of the comyng of the Erle of Marche (Ed. IV) unto London; thenn alle the cytte were fayne, and thonkyd God and sayde that "He that had London forsake wold no more to them take", and sayde "Lette us walke in a new wyne yerde and lette us make us a gay garden in the monythe of Marche with this fayre white rose and herbe, the Erle of Marche".'<sup>2</sup>

Edward IV, the City, and the Gilds.

Edward IV depended on the commercial classes. He is said to have obtained the loans and other financial assistance he received from the burgesses by the kisses he bestowed upon their wives, and his alliance<sup>3</sup> with Charles the Bold, the powerful Duke of Burgundy, was popular owing to the trade with the Netherlands, which formed part of the Duke's dominions. His reign

<sup>1</sup> Strype, Stow, ed. 1755, ii. 221. John Norman 'caused a barge to be made at his own Charge, and every Company had several Barges, well decked and trimmed, to pass along with him. For Joy whereof, the Watermen made a Song in his Praise, beginning "Row thy Boat, Norman, &c." This was not, however, the first time that the Gilds used barges. The Drapers went in a barge to the funeral of Henry V. They hired a barge for the Sheriff's procession as early as 1425. Nor again had the Drapers a barge of their own till the sixteenth century. Cf. Letter Book E, p. xii, Rep. 403, fos. 23 a, 47 a.

<sup>2</sup> Gregory, Chronicle, ed. Gairdner, p. 215.

<sup>3</sup> Charles the Bold married his sister Margaret.

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is marked by Charters to ten other Gilds<sup>1</sup> besides that of the Drapers. He also confirmed Henry IV's grants to the City of the tolls of Billingsgate and Smithfield and the weighing of the wool at the Tron, as well as the right to hold a yearly Fair and a Court of Pie Powder in the vill of Southwark,<sup>2</sup> which had originally been granted to London by Edward III.<sup>3</sup> Finally, by his protective policy he nursed the manufacture of cloth, as well as of other articles, and he favoured the Gilds, whose whole history is based on the exclusion of the foreigner.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> They were :

The Tallow Chandlers	} 1462	The Musicians	1472
The Barbers		The Parish Clerks	1475
The Ironmongers	1463	The Carpenters	1477
The Pewterers	1468	The Fullers	1480
The Dyers	1471	The Cooks	1482

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, i. 308. The Borough of Southwark consisted of three Manors: the Gildable Manor or Vill, the King's Manor, and the Great Liberty Manor. It was the first of these that had been granted by Edward III. It was not till 1550 that all the royal franchises were sold to the City, and that it became one of the Wards, under the name of the Ward of Bridge Without. Sharpe, London, i. 442; Beaven, Aldermen, II. xv.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, London, i. 308. This was in return for a loan.

The King's Beam, Tron, or Balance was used for weighing all heavy articles of merchandise sold by weight in the City, for the purpose of estimating the dues. Whereas by ancient custom the buyer had been allowed a 'draft' or bonus on his purchase, in 1257 this bonus was fixed at 4 lb. in each cwt. Edward I in the Statute de Nova Custuma gave offence to the citizens by further changing the method of weighing goods at the King's Beam. In 1309 the bonus was abolished, and fairness alike for buyer and seller was ordained. Besides the King's or Great Beam there was in the City a small Beam for weighing silks, drugs, and groceries.

Since the reign of Henry IV the City enjoyed the privilege of farming out the Beams. But the Grocers soon secured the right of electing the weigher of the Great Beam and the Mercers that of the Small Beam. Cf. Liber Albus, ed. Riley, p. 199; Letter Book B, Introduction, p. v; C, Introduction, p. xv; D, Introduction, p. xvi, and fos. 97, 228-97; F, xxxiii, Arnold's Chron., ed. 1811, p. 100.

<sup>4</sup> The policy was not entirely new, but it became more systematized under Edward IV. 3 Ed. IV, c. 1, limited the export of wool to denizens; 3 Ed. IV, c. 4, and 4 Ed. IV, c. 7, prohibited the importation of a long list of foreign manufactures including cloth; 7 Ed. IV, c. 3, forbade the exportation of cloth not finished and fullled. The policy was continued by Henry VII and Henry VIII; e.g. 3 Hen. VII, c. 11, No cloth to be taken out of the country till it be 'barbed, rowed and shorn'. Cf. Rastall, Stats. Draperie.

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On the other hand, Edward was licentious and tyrannical. There were many who pitied the unfortunate King Henry ; the blood feuds caused by the late battles were deep, and many of the nobility were openly or secretly hostile.

Changeable  
policy of the  
City during  
the reign of  
Edward IV.

The reign, therefore, was full of trouble, and it was not till 1471 that Edward really secured his throne. The politics of the City between 1460 and 1471 were again neither consistent nor honourable, but they generally leant to the winning side. Unfortunately the accounts of the Drapers between 1441 and 1475 have perished. The Charters which they obtained from the King show that they succeeded in winning the royal favour, and yet we learn enough from other authorities to prove that they followed the shifting policy of the City, though probably rather as individuals than in their corporate capacity. Thus, at the accession of Edward IV, Thomas Cooke, a wealthy Draper, was Mayor. He was succeeded by Ralph Joscelyne, another Draper. Both these men, as well as another Draper, Henry Wavyr or Whafyr, were knighted by the King at the coronation of the Queen (Elizabeth Wydeville) in 1465.<sup>1</sup> No sooner, however, did Warwick the King-maker quarrel with Edward (1469) than Sir Thomas Cooke began to waver. He was arrested and charged with treason, and though only found guilty of misprision of treason, scarce regained his liberty at the price of the heavy fine of £8,000 to the King, as well as 800 marks to the Queen, and the loss of his Aldermanry, while some of his lands were seized by Rivers, the father of the Queen.<sup>2</sup>

On the flight of Edward IV in 1470, Sir Thomas Cooke seemed likely to regain his position. He was returned to Parliament. He undertook the duties of the Mayoralty in the place of John Stockton, who wisely feigned sickness, and put in a bill for the restoration of the lands he had lost, and according to Fabyan, who was himself a Draper, 'had good comfort to have been allowyd since he was a man of great boldness of speke and well spoken and singularly witted and well reasoned'. His hopes,

<sup>1</sup> Gregory, Chronicle, p. 228 ; Fabyan, ed. 1811, p. 655.

<sup>2</sup> Fabyan, pp. 655-6. The fine to the Queen was according to the old custom of *Aurum Reginae* or Queen's gold, i. e. one hundred marks for every thousand pounds due to the King.

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however, were short-lived. Edward IV returned, and Cooke, failing in an attempt to escape to France, was again imprisoned. He once more regained his liberty and, though probably fined once more, lived for seven years afterwards, to die a wealthy man and become the ancestor of Chancellor Bacon.

The Lancastrian party declared that Cooke was unjustly accused, or that his only offence was that he had failed to inform the King of an approach made to him (Cooke) by the Lancastrian partisans. For this he was found guilty of 'misprision of treason'. Certainly Edward appeared very vindictive, for Markham the judge was dismissed from his office for having determined that Cooke's offence was not treason. It was evidently a 'cause célèbre'. Fortescue, the Lancastrian writer, alludes to it in his '*De laudibus legum Angliae*', and the Duke of Buckingham, when speaking in favour of Richard III's claims to the throne in 1483, referred to this case as a notable example of the tyranny of Edward IV. It is difficult, if not impossible, to come to a decision on the matter. But in those days, when the fortunes of the two parties were constantly changing, it was no easy matter for any man of prominence to save his head, and one cannot wonder at some trimming.<sup>1</sup>

When Edward had finally secured his throne by the defeat and death of Warwick at Barnet (April 1471) and the overthrow of Margaret at Tewkesbury (May 1471), the City definitely returned to his allegiance and proved their loyalty at the time of the expiring effort of the Bastard of Falconberg<sup>2</sup> (May 1471). Headed by Sir Ralph Joscelyne, the late Draper Mayor, the City levies repulsed the Bastard's attack on the City and twelve Aldermen, of whom three were Drapers, were knighted on the field.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gregory, *Chronicle*, Introd. p. xxxiii and pp. 236-7; Fabyan, pp. 655-6; Fortescue, *De laudibus*, ed. Amos, p. 71; Orridge, *Citizens of London and their Rulers*, pp. 26 ff., 222.

<sup>2</sup> He was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Kent. He had abandoned his father's party probably when Warwick quarrelled with Edward IV.

<sup>3</sup> Fabyan, p. 662; Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, quoting *Guildhall Journals*, v, fos. 152-75. The Drapers were William Stokker, Thomas Stallbrooke, Bartholomew James. Bartholomew James and Will. Stokker were subsequently Mayors in 1479-80 and 1484 respectively. Sir Ralph Joscelyne took a prominent part in rebuilding the City walls. The Drapers defrayed the expense for the



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Although, as said above, it would be rash to decide from the scanty information we have that the Company had, during these troublous times, any very definite policy, the part which some of the members took at least reminds us forcibly of the influential position which the Drapers had attained.

New  
material  
furnished  
by the  
Drapers'  
Documents.

In the year 1460 we welcome once more the appearance of definite evidence. Hitherto, with the exception of the years between 1413 and 1441, we have had no actual records of the Company to guide us, beyond that of their Charters and their earliest ordinances of 1405-18. Henceforth our difficulty will rather consist in co-ordinating and arranging the increasing volume of facts which are recorded in the Books of the Company.

These commence with the ordinances which were finally committed to writing in 1460, and are supplemented from time to time.<sup>1</sup> In 1475 the Wardens' Accounts again begin, to continue henceforth without a break. In 1481 they are supplemented by the Renters' Accounts, while the Minutes or Repertories commence in the year 1515.<sup>2</sup>

Nature of  
the Evi-  
dence.

As mentioned before, we must remember the nature of the evidence which we have before us. The ordinances only help us to understand the internal government of the Company, while in the accounts the importance of every event is measured from the financial standpoint, that is to say, with a regard to its effect on the receipts or disbursements of the Company.

Thus the election of Mr. Ralph Joscelyne the Draper as Mayor in 1476-7 looms largely in their accounts because of the expense (over £9) they then incurred in honour of their brother,<sup>3</sup> and the repairs of the wall of the City are entered on account of the share (£41 16s. 0d.) they had to take in the cost thereof.

Meanwhile, the public events of this period, many of which formed a crisis in the history of our country, are noticed, if at all, in cold impartial terms. Thus in 1476 the return of Edward IV from his French expedition appears in the accounts because the

wall between Bishopsgate and Moorgate. The other Gilds helped with other parts. The rest was paid for by an assessment of 6d. per head on the citizens.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of these, cf. Appendix, vol. i, Nos. XX, XXII.

<sup>3</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 9 a.

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Craft was cessed for forty persons to ride to meet the King at the cost of £20, and in the same year the Drapers took an important part in the Midsummer Watch of that year since a Draper, Sir Ralph Joscelyne, was Mayor.<sup>1</sup> In 1483 the entry of young Edward V is mentioned because they were cessed for thirty persons to ride and meet him, but the Wardens are more concerned with the fact that, though the assessment amounted to £15 6s. 10d., they had only received £14 1s. 2d. from the members. And so it is with the reign of Richard III. His seizure of the crown is only alluded to because 'the crafte was assessed' for twenty-four persons, the same to be paid for, 'though the crafte received not all of it', while the pardon, which Richard III graciously bestowed on them for having shown honour to the unfortunate Prince Edward, would have found no place in the accounts if it had not been that £1 11s. 4d. was paid for the writing and sealing thereof.<sup>2</sup> So again in the Accounts of 1484-5 the funeral of Queen Anne is noticed because of the cost of 'bote hire' to Westminster, which however was only 9d., and therefore receives less attention than the death of Richard Chester, one of the Sheriffs, who was a Draper. Finally, the momentous Battle of Bosworth is not referred to, though the triumphal entry of Henry VII into London takes up some space in the accounts because of the thirty livery men who were selected to 'ride and fetch the King' clad in bright murrey (crimson) at a cost of £15, and because there were twenty-seven defaulters in paying the assessment which was made on members. The Company also took barge to meet the King beyond Battersea at a cost of 21s. for barge hire, and 6s. 8d. for two 'taboretts' in the barge. The refreshments consisted of a kilderkin of ale 2s. 1d., bread 4d., 3 ribs of beef 1s., pepyns 6d., and a botell of wine 11½d.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The expenses of this Watch were only £5 15s. 10d. As this might be compared with the far greater cost of later Midsummer Watches, especially that of 1541, I give it in the Appendix, vol. ii, No. VII.

<sup>2</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 26 a, 29 b, 30 a.

<sup>3</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, 33 a, 35 b. 'The Mair's commission for this sessing, sealed with the seale of his mairalty' was as follows:

'Drapers, Purveith xxx persones honestly and cleanly arrayed in bright murrey after the patron (pattern) here inclosed to mete with the King on horsbak on Satterday next commyng.'

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Significant  
omissions  
of events in  
reign of  
Richard III.

These are all the references that we have to the tragic reign of Richard, and it is significant that we hear nothing of the loan granted to the King by the City in return for a general pardon, because presumably the Drapers did not subscribe to it as a Company. Of the Letters Patent of 1484, in which Richard III, evidently with a desire to gain their support, released the Company from all forfeitures incurred on any grounds before the first year of his reign, we are only told of the fee paid to H. Woodcock for writing and sealing the document. But this omission at least proves that Richard did not, as was usual, demand any pecuniary return. In these letters Richard promises remission of all forfeiture incurred for all possible offences committed before the beginning of his reign. The pardon with regard to the wearing of livery was, according to Stow (ed. Kingsford, ii. 192), unnecessary since the Act 7 Henry IV, c. 14, which finally forbade the giving of liveries by lords, specially exempted 'gilds, fraternities and people of mysteries that be founded of good intent'. The other remissions were no doubt intended to cover any doubtful actions on their part previous to his seizing the throne, as for instance their riding to meet the unfortunate Edward V just before. The list of misdeeds is indeed comprehensive enough, and by their implication might have caused offence to a more sensitive generation. Thus, not only are deceits, extortions, frauds on the list, but murder and rape.<sup>1</sup> Still more curious is the absence of any notice of the great hunt given by the King, by way of thanks, in Waltham Forest in the next year, and the feast at Drapers' Hall which followed, although the Mayor in that year, William Harriot, was one of the Fellowship. As, however, the King provided two harts, six bucks, and a tun of wine, the call on the Company's larder and cellars was not heavy, and the expense presumably slight.<sup>2</sup>

The reign of  
Henry VII.

To the events of national importance during the reign of Henry VII the references are again of the briefest description. There are notices of the Fellowship being assessed to supply soldiers for the King's wars, of ridings to meet the King, of pageants by land and water on state occasions, with the significant

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVI. On Liveries cf. vol. i, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Fabyan, Chronicle, ed. 1811, p. 677.

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memorandum that, owing to frequent pageants, the banners of the 'Fellyship' have to be renewed.<sup>1</sup>

These facts are chronicled because they touched the revenues of the Fellowship. But other equally important events are either not noticed at all or noticed so cursorily that, had we no other information, we should not appreciate the leading part which the Drapers took in the vicissitudes of the City, though once more rather as individuals than in their corporate capacity. Fortunately the chroniclers Holinshed and Fabyan, who was himself a Draper,<sup>2</sup> and more especially the Journals of the City at the Guildhall, come to our rescue.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 48 a, a banner and two 'stremers' cost £4 13s. 6d. The most important notices are:

1. Coronation of Elizabeth of York, Nov. 1487. 403, fo. 41 a.
2. Fetching the King after the capture of Lambert Simnel, 1487. The Drapers sent 30 horsemen. The cost, £15 6s. 2d., was raised by an assessment on members of the Fellowship. The Mercers, the Grocers, the Fishmongers, and the Taylors sent the same number of horsemen, and the other Livery Companies' contingents varied from 24 to 1. Sharpe, *London and Kingdom*, i. 329, quoting from the Journals.
3. 'Creacion of Arthur, Prince of Wales.' 403, fo. 48 a.
4. 80 stand in Livery in Chepe 'at comyng of Princess Dame Kateryn oute of Spayn', the betrothed wife of Prince Arthur (1501). 403, fo. 72 a.
5. 'Standing in Ponlys in our lady's chapel' at the requiem Mass for Prince Arthur (1502). 403, fo. 72 a.
6. Attendance at Queen Elizabeth's funeral (1503), *ib.* 74 b, expenses £11 6s. 9d. 'The manner of receiving the corps of the most noble Princess' is given in *Archaeologia*, xxxii. 126, from the City Journal.
7. 1507-8. Fellowship sessed 40s. towards the 300 soldiers demanded from the City to go to France. 403, fo. 88 a.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Fabyan entered the Fraternity by apprenticeship in 1476. He was Alderman of Farringdon Without. In 1493 he was Sheriff, Warden for the first time in 1485-6, and twice Master in 1495-6, 1501-2. In 1502 he surrendered his Aldermanry on the ground of poverty, because he did not wish to become Mayor. Ellis, *Introd. to Fabyan's Chronicle*; Letter Book L, fos. 236 b, 304 b; Wardens' Accounts for years 1476, 1501-2; Stow, ed. *Kingsford*, ii. 179.

<sup>3</sup> The Journals are the continuation of the Letter Books which have been published up to 1498 (Letter Book L) by the late Mr. Sharpe. The Journals are still in manuscript at the Guildhall, and in 1495 'The Repertories' containing the Minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, as distinct from those of the Common Council, also commence. Neither of these have been published. My references to them are chiefly taken from Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, although I have occasionally consulted the MS.

From these authorities we learn that when, in September 1485, that terrible scourge of Tudor times, the sweating sickness, first fell on the City, William Stokker, the Draper, was appointed to fill the place of the previous Mayor, Sir Thomas Hille, who had succumbed to the plague. Within four days Stokker himself fell a victim, and another person, John Warde, was elected for the short period which remained till the next election-day on October 28. Thus John Stokker enjoys the unenviable fame of having held the office for the shortest time recorded in history.<sup>1</sup>

To the various loans and benevolences which Henry VII demanded of the City the Drapers contributed largely. Yet inasmuch as they did it as individuals, there is no record of it in the Accounts. To the loan of £2,000, which was granted in 1485, the Mercers, the Grocers, and the Drapers contributed £937 6s. 0d. When, in 1487, a further loan of £4,000 was asked for, the same companies lent £1,616; and to the benevolence of 1491, the Drapers, according to Fabyan, 'granted more than any other Fellowship'.<sup>2</sup> Nor were these the only exactions which the members of the Company suffered at the hands of the notorious Empson and Dudley, the financial agents of the King. Sir William Capell was first heavily fined under an obsolete statute in 1494 and again in 1507 'by the sute of the King for things done in the tyme of his Mayoralty', 1503-4.<sup>3</sup> On his refusal to pay the second fine, he was thrown into prison, where, with Sir Lawrence Aylmer, the Mayor of 1507-8, who had also been the victim of Henry's tyranny, he remained until the accession of Henry VIII.<sup>4</sup>

The hand of Henry VII was indeed a heavy one, but at least the money he extorted was not idly spent. The troubles caused by the pretenders to his throne entailed much expense. He gave

<sup>1</sup> Fabyan, ed. 1811, p. 673. Six Aldermen as well died within a week. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 327.

<sup>2</sup> Fabyan, pp. 683, 684; Holinshed, iii. 482, 483.

<sup>3</sup> Fabyan, pp. 685-9; Holinshed, ed. 1586, iii. 795, l. 70. He was accused of not duly punishing a person charged with false coining. Empson and Dudley lived in two houses in Walbrook close to the Drapers' Hall in St. Swithin's Lane. They were therefore near neighbours.

<sup>4</sup> Fabyan, ed. 1811, p. 686. Immediately after the death of Henry VII, Capell was re-elected Mayor (Jan. 1509—Oct. 1510).

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the country rest after a long period of disturbance and adopted a protective policy which favoured the industries of the City.<sup>1</sup> The citizens were not unmindful of the benefits which resulted from his masterful rule, and during the time of the conspiracy of Perkin Warbeck, when the Cornishmen thought of marching on London, they not only volunteered a further loan of £4,000 but prepared to defend the City (November 1496). In this action the Drapers took part with the other Livery Companies, and John Stokker, the Draper, who held the office of 'Common Hunt' or master of the City pack of hounds,<sup>2</sup> was ordered to act as a messenger between the City and the King, while Robert Fabyan the Chronicler, also a Draper, was one of those entrusted with the guardianship of the gates of Ludgate and Newgate and the Temple.<sup>3</sup> The only reference in the accounts to this affair is 'Item for brede and ale when the Fellyship mustered at Drapers' Hall for Blackheath Field',<sup>4</sup> where the rebels were finally defeated in June 1497. The Drapers, it is evident, were something more than mere traders or manufacturers. They took their share in the politics of their City and their Country; they contributed to its annals and they shared in the pastimes of the day.

The reference in the Wardens' Accounts to the 'watche after the Ryot at the Styllard' requires some explanation.<sup>5</sup> Henry VII, to avenge himself on the Archduke Philip for supporting the pretender Perkin Warbeck, had, in 1493, forbidden all exports to Flanders and removed the mart kept by the Merchant Adventurers in Antwerp to Calais. The Archduke retaliated by closing the Low Countries to English merchants, and forbidding the importation of English cloth.<sup>6</sup> The English merchants 'being

The Riot at  
the Steel-  
yard.

<sup>1</sup> The export duties were so arranged as to encourage the export of cloth rather than of wool. Schanz, *Handelspolitik*, i. 441, and Statutes quoted there.

<sup>2</sup> The citizens of London had rights of hunting in Middlesex, Herts, the Chilterns, and in Kent as far as the River Cray; cf. Charter of Henry I. The kennels were on the site of the present Finsbury Charity School in Tabernacle Row, E.C. The 'Common Hunt' received £10 and the office lasted till 1807. Cf. Riley, *Memorials*, p. 427; Allen, *London*, ii. 288.

<sup>3</sup> Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 332; Ellis, *Introduction to Fabyan, Chronicle*, p. ii, Preface.

<sup>4</sup> 403, fo. 63 a.

<sup>5</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 1493-4, 403, fo. 58 a.

<sup>6</sup> The Archduke Philip was the son of Mary of Burgundy and the Emperor

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destitute of sale and traffique, neyther reteyned so many covenant servants and apprentices as they were before accustomed, and in especiall, mercers, haberdashers, and cloth workers, nor yet gave to their servants so great stipend and salarie as before that restraynt they were used to do. For this cause the sayde servants entending to worke their malice on the Easterlyngs, the Tuesday before Saint Edwardes day, came to the Stiliard (Steelyard)<sup>1</sup> in London, and began to rifle and spoyle such Chambers and Warehouses as they could get into; so that the Easterlyngs had much ado to withstand and repulse them out of their gates, and when their gates were shut and made fast, the multitude rushed and beate at the gates with clubbes and leavers to have entered.' The journeymen and the apprentices of the Drapers took no part in the riot probably because they were extensive buyers of Flemish cloth, the import of which by the Easterlings had not been forbidden. They accordingly gave the Mayor substantial assistance in putting down the riot, and subsequently sent a force to guard the Steelyard for the seventeen following days.<sup>3</sup> The riot being thus quieted, the King exacted a monetary guarantee from the Easterlings that they would not carry on any trade between England and the Netherlands until the dispute with the Archduke had been settled. The interruption of the trade with the Netherlands was, however, too serious a matter to be neglected either by Henry VII or the Archduke, and shortly after negotiations began which led to the treaty of February 1496. By this treaty Philip undertook to abandon the cause of the pretender, and the commercial relations of the two countries were placed on their old footing. No further burdens beyond the customary ones were to be laid on the merchants of either country; traders

Maximilian, and therefore grandson of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Margaret, the second wife of Charles, was sister of Edward IV. That lady and her stepson, the Archduke, were the chief supporters of the Yorkist claimants and pretenders.

<sup>1</sup> The Steelyard was the London house of the members of the Hanseatic League. Cf. Pauli, *Pictures of Old London*, and *Encyclopaedia Brit.*, articles on Hanseatic League and Steelyard and authorities quoted there.

<sup>2</sup> Herbert, i. 406, quoting from Grafton's *Chronicle*.

<sup>3</sup> 403, fo. 58 a: 'Payd for cresset stuf and bere and bred ale and candyll during XVII days the watche after the Ryot at the Styllard 12/9.'

## *Political Events from Henry V to VII 143*

were to enjoy mutual protection, and piracy was to be suppressed as far as possible.<sup>1</sup>

In spite of this treaty, the Archduke shortly after imposed the duty of a florin on English cloth landed at Antwerp. Henry forthwith removed the market to Calais and levied a special duty on English wool at the staple at Calais.

This brought the Archduke to terms. He promised to abandon the duty at Antwerp though not in Flanders,<sup>2</sup> while Henry consented to consider the question as to the duty on the wool at Calais. Finally, in May 1499, Henry reduced the duty on the wool, while the Archduke removed the duty on English cloth at Bruges and further allowed English merchants to export coin and worked gold and silver.<sup>3</sup>

In all these negotiations the Drapers, as we should expect, took part. In 1494-5 we are told of a deputation consisting of Warden Hawkins and others going to the King in the West Country, probably on this matter. In 1495-6 we read of 'a Bill made and considerations engrossed against the Archduke of Burgoyne', and of a payment of £6 towards 'Ambassador's charges to Archduchess by the Maire's commandment', while in September 1496 Robert Fabyan, the Chronicler, was one of a Committee appointed to ride to the King for redress of the new impositions levied on English cloths in the Archduke's lands.<sup>4</sup>

The aim of Henry VII throughout these transactions had been to encourage the English cloth industry. He had already, in 1487, renewed an Act of Edward IV (1467) which had forbidden foreigners to export wool, except to Venice, unwoven worsted or unfulled cloth,<sup>5</sup> and at the same time ordered shearing and

<sup>1</sup> The name of 'The Intercursus Magnus' given to this treaty by Bacon in his History of Henry VII is a creation of the writer. It appears in no contemporary authority. On the whole question of the relations of Henry VII with the Netherlands, cf. Busch, *England under the Tudors*, English translation, pp. 88, 126, 148; Rymer, *Foedera*, xii. 579, 581, 655, 714-18.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, *Foedera*, xii. 655. The towns of Flanders were the centres of the cloth industry and were jealous of the English cloth, while Antwerp in Brabant depended on its trade, and welcomed the English cloth. The protective policy adopted by Flanders was one cause of the decline of Bruges at this time.

<sup>3</sup> Rymer, xii. 714-18.

<sup>4</sup> 403, fos. 59 b, 61 b, 77 a; Ellis, *Chronicle of Fabyan*, Preface, p. 11.

<sup>5</sup> The policy was continued in later reigns, e.g. 33 H. VIII, c. 19; 8 Eliz.,



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carding to be done in England. He also encouraged the settlement of foreign clothworkers in England and forbade the importation of silken goods, hoping thus to encourage the weaving of silk.<sup>1</sup> The Hanse towns, annoyed at this restriction of their trade as well as at the duties imposed on English wool at Calais, threatened to retire from the staple at Calais, but Henry VII was immovable.

While thus attempting to encourage the cloth and silk industries by these measures of protection, the royal policy was one of discrimination. In those industries in which England had little hopes of competing with the Continent, the King considered the interests of the consumer by removing the restraints on importation passed by Edward IV and Richard III, and allowing foreign competition. Whatever may be thought as to the wisdom of a policy of protection, it must be allowed that Henry was at least no blind advocate,<sup>2</sup> and that he was supported by a considerable body of genuine if mistaken opinion.<sup>3</sup> It may be that these protective laws were largely due to the vested interests of those who manufactured cloth and other articles, and that, as the free trader would argue to-day, the rapid rise of our cloth industry during the later decades of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries was really due, not to the protective policy of the English kings, but to the superiority of our wool and the advantages of the English climate, and to the fact that our Flemish rivals were even under greater restraint and were persisting in antiquated grooves.<sup>4</sup>

c. 6; though limited by licences. Price, *Monopolies*, Boston, pp. 11, 142, 147, 149.

<sup>1</sup> Materials for reign of Henry VII, Rolls Series, ii. 134. Grant to John de Salvo and Anthony Spynile, natives of England, to introduce foreign clothmakers and employ them in the art in one or more parts of the kingdom.

<sup>2</sup> On Henry VII's protective policy, cf. Busch, *England under the Tudors*, English translation, p. 254.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. e. g. *Discourse on Commonwealth*, Cambridge Press, 1893, p. 63, 'As for some things (e. g. cloth) the strangers make it out of our own commodities and send it us again; whereby they set their people on work and do exhaust much treasure out of the realm.' p. 65: 'It were better for us to pay more to our own people for wares than less to strangers.' Cf. also Pauli, *Drei volkswirtschaftliche Denkschriften*, pp. 32, 36.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Pirenne, *Une crise industrielle au xvi<sup>ème</sup> siècle*, p. 495.

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Mr. Unwin is indeed of opinion that unfinished cloth was still our chief export, and that by forbidding the export of this a serious blow was dealt at what was then our most important industry.

In any case we must admit that clothmaking increased in volume. The author of 'The Commodities of England', writing somewhere about 1450, speaks of 'the wollen cloth ready made at all times to serve the merchants of any two kingdoms'.<sup>1</sup> The Commons in a petition of 1454 declare that 'the making of cloth had become the greatest occupation and living of the poor people of the land'.<sup>2</sup> And we have good evidence to show that in the sixteenth century there was a great advance not only in the quantity but the quality of our cloth.<sup>3</sup> Possibly the true conclusion to be derived from these facts is that the influence of a Protective tariff either for good or evil is often very much exaggerated.

<sup>1</sup> The author was possibly Fortescue; cf. Fortescue, *Governance of England*, p. 81, ed. Plummer.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Parl., v. 274.

<sup>3</sup> We shall return to this later.



## CHAPTER V

### CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF DRAPERS BETWEEN 1441 AND 1509



IN the internal affairs of the Fellowship, however, the accounts naturally give much more information—though again only incidentally—and by the help of later ordinances which we possess we can gain some idea of the changes which have taken place since 1441.

As we have a full list of the Members recorded for the year 1493, it will be well to take that as our first date, and then summarize any changes or events of interest which took place between 1493 and 1509, the year when Henry VII died.

In the year 1493 the total numbers of the Craft<sup>1</sup> were 243, of whom 124 were in the Clothing or Livery and 119 out of

Numbers of Members in 1493.

(1) the Livery, or Bachelors. Thus since the year 1424-5 the numbers have increased by 74 at least.<sup>3</sup> Not for many years did the numbers of those in the Clothing and of the total membership of the Gild touch these figures.

<sup>1</sup> The initial comes from Charter No. V.

<sup>2</sup> They term themselves the Craft, Fraternity, or Brotherhood.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XXI. One name has been crossed out in the list of the Livery and four in the list of the Bachelors. These have not been counted. Herbert's numbers, 1,406, are wrong. He also makes a meaningless distinction between the Bachelors and the Freemen.

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Mention of  
Sisters.

In the list of 1493 no Sister is mentioned, but in 1480-1 Elynore Sampton pays quarterage.<sup>1</sup> If the Christian name be that of a woman (and she may have been the widow of Thomas Sampton, who was one of the Wardens in 1477-8), this is the first recorded mention of a female member by name, though Sisters are mentioned in earlier accounts of 1414-40, while in 1487 Lady Drope is in arrears for two apprentices. This last entry, unless indeed the arrears were owing on her husband's account, who died in 1485, shows that widows were at that date, as they certainly were afterwards, allowed to carry on the business of their husbands, and to have apprentices. In any case an ordinance of 1504 allows women to be admitted by Redemption, and one of 1505 definitely recognizes the right of Sisters 'freed in the Fellowship' to take apprentices.<sup>2</sup>

The Livery.

The admissions to the Livery or Clothing, which were made by the Master, Wardens, and Council, varied very much. The highest number was reached in 1492-3, when it was 21. In four other years it was 14, 13, 11, and 10. In five other years from 5 to 2 were admitted, in two years only one, and in seven years none. As a consequence the numbers of those in the Livery declined. They fell suddenly in 1484-5 from 95 to 75, and they never recovered till 1793-4, when they rose to 120.<sup>3</sup> With the exception of some of the officials of the Company, such as the Chaplain and the Bedell or Clerk, those in the Livery alone enjoyed the right of wearing the clothing, the colour of which was continually changed. All

<sup>1</sup> 403, fo. 19a.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 42a. Ordinances, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII. For widows retaining the apprentices of their husbands cf. p. 115, note 1, of this volume; for Sisters of the Taylors' Co., Clode, I. ii, p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> In 1501-2 we have a list of the Companies that have the Livery and the numbers. Thus:

Merchant Taylors	}	84
Grocers		
Drapers		80
Fishmongers		76
Mercers		66
Skinner		54
Goldsmiths		51

City Records. Quoted Jupp, Carpenters, p. 290.

## *Fellowship of Drapers, 1441-1509* 149

except the officials paid for the Livery themselves, unless a special present was made;<sup>1</sup> and any one refusing to take up his Livery when called to it was fined 6*s.* 8*d.*<sup>2</sup> All those in the Livery paid a quarterage of 12*d.* a year, as well as a fee of 8*d.* for dinner,<sup>3</sup> and 2*s.* a year when a new Livery was ordered, 3*s.* when it was not.

During the years 1475-6 to 1487-8 it was customary, as before, to make a selection from those out of the Clothing of persons who, without reaching the Livery, paid quarterage and dined at the Election dinner. In 1487-8 as many as 67 were thus selected. This was probably a concession to the Bachelors, but the numbers of those thus selected fell to 14 in 1485-6, and in 1488 the custom was abandoned.

It is about this time that a more complete organization of the Bachelors was effected, and in the list of 1493 they are definitely arranged under their four Wardens.<sup>4</sup>

The  
Bachelors or  
Yeomen.

But it is not only in the matter of the Bachelors that the years before us are years of change. The number of those admitted into the Freedom through Apprenticeship varies in a very remarkable manner. In 1475-6 we find 23; in 1476-7, 14. Between that date and 1481-2 the numbers fall to 6 and are never higher than 9. In 1481-2 they rise again to 29. But they then fall once more and vary between 15 and 6, to close in 1493-4 with 22.<sup>5</sup> All those thus admitted pay 3*s.* 4*d.* as 'spoon silver' on admission.

Admissions  
to the Free-  
dom through  
Apprentice-  
ship, Re-  
demption,  
and by  
Patrimony.

It is, however, in the admissions by Redemption that the most significant innovations are to be noted. They are not, indeed, numerous. There are only twenty-seven admissions during the nineteen years from 1475-6 to 1493-4, and the number never exceeds three in any one year, but among them there are at least

<sup>1</sup> Thus in 1477-8 Master Rygby is given 3½ yards of 'violet engrayne' at 10*s.* 3*d.* the yard, as well as a hogshead of wine, by the advice of the Council for his labour and counsel 'for the wele of the fellyship'. Similar gifts of smaller amount were given to 'Sir Alysaunder', their chaplain, and others. 403, fo. 11 b.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 66 a.

<sup>3</sup> Ordinance of 1475.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XXI, List of Members.

<sup>5</sup> In 1489-90 we find one entering into the Freedom through apprenticeship with his father. 403, fo. 47 a.

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four who are evidently not Drapers by trade at all, and one is a Draper of Coventry.<sup>1</sup>

It is also during this period that we meet with the first instance of an admission by patrimony in the case of Wm. Haryot, son of Wm. Haryot the Mayor in 1481-2,<sup>2</sup> and of the grant of an honorary freedom in the case of Lord Lisle.<sup>3</sup> Most of those admitted by redemption or patrimony paid the usual 'spoon silver' of 3*s.* 4*d.* Some, however, paid additional fees, varying from £2 13*s.* 4*d.* to £10, while a few were admitted gratis.

Number of  
Apprentices  
bound.

Once more there is considerable fluctuation in the number of Apprentices bound. In 1478-9, 1486-7, 1491-2, there are exceptionally few (4, 5, 2 respectively); in 1492-3 there are 53. But the average is somewhere about 24 a year. These fluctuations are probably partly due to the variations in the amount of the fee, which was paid by the masters. In 1488-9 it was reduced from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 8*d.* It was raised again in 1491-2, to be once more reduced to 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1492. The other explanation is to be found in political circumstances of the day. We should expect that the business of the Craft, and therefore the demand for Apprentices, would be adversely affected by the troubles of the reign of Richard III, and that it would improve when Henry VII had securely established himself on the throne. As stated above, the Livery itself seems to have been affected in the same way.

We have no statement in the accounts as to the exact number of apprentices or of journeymen employed by one master, but, judging from the enrolments of new apprentices, few had many. Thus in the year 1488-9 of thirty-four masters who enter apprentices, thirty-one enter only one each, two enter 2 each, and only one, J. Stokker, who had been Master in 1480-1, is responsible for 6. In the following year Alderman Isaac, who had been

<sup>1</sup> 1480. A country Draper of Coventry. 403, fo. 18 b. Fee, 53*s.* 4*d.*

1486. John Skot, a gentelman. 403, fo. 38 a. Fee, £3 6*s.* 8*d.*

1487-8. Richard Cornysch, a gentleman. 403, 27, fo. 40 b. Fee, 40*s.*

1492-3. J. Ricroft, Gentyلمان, pays 3*s.* 4*d.*, but 20*s.* next year. 403, fos. 54 b, 57 a.

1492-3. W. Corteman. 403, 35, fo. 54 b. Fee, £1 10*s.*

N.B.—Ricroft and Corteman were admitted to the Livery the same year.

<sup>2</sup> 1480-1. 403, fo. 18 a.

<sup>3</sup> 1490-1. 403, fo. 51 b.

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Master in the preceding year, and was to be Master five times subsequently, enrolls 4; one enrolls 3; four, 2; and twenty-five, but one each.

This of course does not help us to decide how many apprentices each man had. Apprenticeship lasted for seven years, and if a master entered apprentices every year, that would multiply the number by seven.

On the whole it would seem probable that most of the masters were in a small line of business, but that a few of the more important were running large concerns. Thus we learn that Sir Thomas Cooke, the victim of Edward IV's suspicions, was 'a man of mark and of large possessions';<sup>1</sup> and William Haryot,<sup>2</sup> the Mayor of 1481-2, was, according to Fabyan, 'a merchant of wondrous adventures into many and sundry countries, whereof the King had yearly of him notable summes of money for his customs'.<sup>3</sup>

The Craft have now, since the Charter of Henry VI, a Master as well as four Wardens and a Renter or Renters.<sup>4</sup> The Master and Wardens were elected every year on the first Monday after the Assumption (August 15). On the Assumption all the Livery had to attend at Mass, offering a silver penny on the Altar, and again at Evensong, when a Dirge was sung for deceased members. On the next day they were to hear the Mass of Requiem and offer another silver penny, and then walk two and two to the place ordained for the Election Feast and the Election. The Master and Wardens were originally elected by the whole body of the Freemen, but by the ordinance of 1454-5 the new Master and Wardens were to be nominated by the outgoing Wardens, the Aldermen, and the Council, and were only presented to the Freemen for approval.

The Master  
and War-  
dens.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Orridge, *Citizens of London and their Rulers*, pp. 26 ff.

<sup>2</sup> He is sometimes called Marryat.

<sup>3</sup> Fabyan, p. 667. These men were probably 'Merchant Adventurers'. Cf. vol. ii, p. 41.

<sup>4</sup> We first hear of Renters in 1469-70. There were then two. They were to be elected annually, one every year. Cf. Ordinance of 1469-70, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, x. 4. In 1493 there is only one, Ed. Leveson, who dies in 1505. 403, fo. 81 a. Then there were two again. Between 1510 and 1520 the fourth Warden is the Renter with an under-Renter.



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In the accounts for the year 1481-2 we have a reference to the election 'Garlands' or caps which were worn by the incoming Wardens at their election.<sup>1</sup>

Refusal to serve as Master or Warden or to take the Livery when admitted entailed a fine unless the person was specially exempted.<sup>2</sup>

Duties of  
Masters and  
Wardens.

The office of the Master was almost entirely an honorary one, and except that he presided at all the functions of the Fellowship, as well as at the meetings of the Council or Court of Assistants, he had no special duties to perform.

Those of the Wardens, however, were far more onerous. They had to make all arrangements with regard to the Dinners, the Elections, and other functions of the Fraternity. They decided on the colour of the Livery and superintended the granting thereof. They controlled the admissions to apprenticeship and to the Freedom through apprenticeship, and although the entries by patrimony or by redemption were originally in the hands of the whole Fraternity, these subsequently were decided by the Master and the Wardens,<sup>3</sup> and if admission to the Livery and to the Court were in the hands of the Assistants, they were important members of that Court. It was the Wardens who read the ordinances at stated times, who conducted the searches, adjudi-

<sup>1</sup> The election 'garlands' were apparently at that time only worn by the Wardens. They were velvet caps, decorated with the arms of the Company, roses, and emblems of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The entrance in the account is as follows: 'Item paide to the Goldsmyth for xix oz. save a peny weight of silver for the iiij Garlands Pris the once iij. iiij*d*. Summa iiij. iij*s*. ii*d*. Item for the facion and geldyng of xxiiij peces, that is to sey viij scocheons, viij assumpcions and viij Reosis. Summa xlviii*s*. Item for setting on of the same uppon the garlands ii tymys . . . . . i*s*.' 403, fo. 20 a. Garlands or circlets are still worn by the Master as well as the Wardens at the elections. They are now of red velvet, with badges of the Company's arms, the fleur-de-lis, and the Rose enamelled on metal. It is not known how old these existing garlands are, but we know that in 1569-70 the original garlands were altered to the present pattern. Wardens' Accounts, 1569-70, No. 176, fo. 9 a.

Illustrations of the garlands of the Grocers may be found in Heath.

<sup>2</sup> Thus in 1483-4 'John Wodechirch pays £6 13*s*. 4*d*. for a fine unto the Fellowship to be discharged of all maner of offices apperteynyng unto the Fellowship for evermore'. 403, fo. 29 b. Cf. 66 a.

<sup>3</sup> For Redemptions cf. Ordinance x. 1, with its alterations of the year 1504-5.

## *Fellowship of Drapers, 1441-1509* 153

cated disputes between the brethren of the Fraternity, punished the refractory, and distributed the alms to the almsmen. Finally, as we shall see directly, they, with the Renters, looked after the financial affairs of the Fellowship.<sup>1</sup> In a word, so numerous were their duties that they were not allowed to reside outside the City except by special licence.

The chief subordinate officers were, as before, the Bedell or Clerk<sup>2</sup> and the Scrivener, who were nominated by the Master, the Wardens, and the Council.

Subordinate  
Officers.

The first list given of this body,<sup>3</sup> which subsequently became known as the Court of Assistants, is of the date 1472. 'M<sup>d</sup> that the XVI<sup>e</sup> daye of Septembyre in the XII<sup>e</sup> yer of kinge Edward the iiij<sup>th</sup> was sodanly come to Drapers Hall all my maysters the Aldermen, the Wardens, and the Councell of the Crafte, and ther was at that the same semele the sayd daye and the said yer these persons as ther namys appeyr here aftyr wrytyn, that is to saye :

The Coun-  
cil.

My mayster William Haryot, mayster of the Felychypp.

Wardens—William Braye, Richard Langton, John Becham.

My mayster Sir Bartylmewe Jamys.

My mayster Robert Drooppe.

My mayster Sir William Stokker.

The Councell of the Crafte—

Thomas Barnwey.

William Wauntynghfeld.

John Potter.

Thomas Thorndon.

<sup>1</sup> For the fees of the Wardens, cf. vol. ii, p. 56.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 7 a, 61. The Scrivener is also called Secondary. In 1489-90 Henry Wodecokke held the office. 403, fo. 48 b. He appears to have been the solicitor and conveyancer to the Company. He received no salary, but was paid fees. He was a member of the Company and sometimes received his Livery. There is also the Serjeant, who apprehended offenders against the ordinances. He was retained by an annual fee and received a Livery. *Ibid.*, 61 a.

<sup>3</sup> Introduction to the Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 1 a. The reason why we have no earlier list of the Council may be because it would not necessarily appear in the accounts, while the Minutes or Repertories do not begin till 1515. The members of the Council are called Assistants first in 1516. Rep. 7, p. 48. The Grocers had a Court of Assistants as early as 1379. Heath, Grocers, p. 57.

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Thomas Wells.  
Harry Ebarton.  
William Butstrone.'

Only three Wardens are given. There was a fourth, John Worsop, who is not mentioned presumably because he was absent. The Council was probably then, as it was subsequently, a self-elected body, and consisted of some five to seven members who with the Master and Wardens controlled the affairs of the Craft, and as time went on became its government.

Fines.

The authority of the Fellowship over its members was enforced by fines, the scale of which is of some interest.

The use of ungodly words entailed a fine of 13s. 4d., while misbehaviour against one of the Wardens was mulcted only at 3s. 4d., 'and misbehaviour both in words and deed' at 8d. The same fine of 3s. 4d. was imposed on one who bought cloth at Blackwellhall on a Thursday before noon, contrary to the ordinances. Another for 'setting' (i. e. putting to sale) a short yard had to pay 6s. 8d., while another, who 'had sette fforeins (i. e. strangers) awark and left freemen of the company', got off with 12d. We are also reminded that in the case of an offender being recalcitrant he would be pursued before the Mayor.'

The  
Wardens'  
Accounts.

The receipts of the Wardens' Accounts included fees for Quarterage, enrolment of apprentices, admission to the Freedom, and into the Clothing, as well as fines, bequests, and gifts. Among the disbursements we find presents to the Mayor; costs of 'ridings' and barges; the Marching Watch; potations for those who conducted the search for cloths at Our Lady Fair in Southwark and at St. Bartholomew's, and on other occasions; election dinners and the Mayor's Mess; payments to the Chaplains and the Bedell; pensions to the almsmen; mending of the plate and other property at the Hall; expenses incurred in lawsuits and other matters concerning the Company's interests, and costs of repairing the City wall.

There were four keys of the Wardens' Box, two of which were in the hands of the Master for the time being, and the other two in the keeping of two of the Wardens.'

<sup>1</sup> 403, fols. 27 a, 57 a, 63 a, 65 a.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 52 a. There were also three keys of the plate, one in the hands of

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The Renters' Accounts were kept in a separate box, and contained the receipts of the 'lyvehode', i.e. of the rents derived from the property of the Company.<sup>1</sup>

The  
Renters'  
Accounts.

Their disbursements consisted of quit-rents for lands or houses rented by the Company; building and reparations; allowances to tenants; expenses of obits and some salaries. Any deficit in the Renters' accounts was made good by the Wardens, and the balance, if any, of the Renters' Accounts was, after 1494, paid to the Wardens at the annual audit.<sup>2</sup> The balance on the Wardens' Accounts was usually handed on to the incoming Wardens, but occasionally was kept back owing to arrears in payments.

The four Wardens and the Renters presented their accounts for the past year a short time before the day of election, the accounts having been previously submitted to auditors, who are first mentioned in 1496. For the auditing, which was done in a separate 'Chekker Chamber', counters were apparently used, as was the old practice in the Royal Exchequer.<sup>3</sup>

Auditing of  
Accounts.

From the accounts of the Wardens and the Renters we are able to judge of the financial position of the Craft. In the year 1441-2 their rents, paid by ten tenants, had amounted to £29 3s. 4d.<sup>4</sup> In 1481 they had twenty-four tenants, who paid £49 10s., as well as an unlet house, which was valued at 40s. a year.<sup>5</sup> The receipts of the Renters in 1481 amounted to £49 10s., their expenses to £35 4s. 11½d., leaving a balance of £14 5s. 0½d.

Financial  
Position.

the Master and the other two in those of two Wardens; and two of the 'Evidences', one kept by the Master, one by a Warden. It is curious that they took more care of their accounts and their plate than of their evidences or title-deeds.

<sup>1</sup> By ordinance of 1469-70 the Renters were also to receive fines and fees for apprenticeship and entry into the Freedom. But from 1481 they only receive the rents. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, x, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 58 a.

<sup>3</sup> For the *Ludus Scaccarii* cf. Hall, *Antiquities of the Exchequer*; *Dialogus de Scaccario*; Stubbs, *Charters*, ed. 1890, p. 168; Poole, *Ford Lecture, The Exchequer*.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII.

<sup>5</sup> London, twelve tenants paying £27 4s. and the empty house at Bowe 40s.; Southwark, ten tenants paying £20 6s.; Whitecrossstret, two tenants paying 40s. Renters' Accounts, 1481-2, Appendix, vol. i, No. XX B.

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In the first year (1441-2) for which we have the Wardens' Accounts, the receipts had showed a substantial balance over the disbursements. But the expensive controversy with the Shearmen<sup>1</sup> turned their balance into a deficit of £17 5s. 2d. for the year 1477-8.

By the year 1480-1 their position had materially improved. In that year the Wardens handed over to their successors a balance of £80 11s. 6d., which was increased to £85 7s. 1½d. by the end of the year, not including debts owed to them to the amount of £12 6s. 8d.<sup>2</sup>

During the years 1482-4 the Company were rebuilding and repairing houses in Southwark, more especially 'The Bell'.<sup>3</sup> Towards this H. Eburton lends £200 on 'grete' annuities.<sup>4</sup> But the Renters' Accounts prove that this sum was not sufficient, for whereas in 1480-1 there was, as above stated, a balance of over £85 excluding debts owing, in 1482-3 the balance had fallen to £14 5s. 0½d., and in 1483-4 this balance was turned into a deficit of £18 17s. 6d., while for the next three-quarters of a year the deficit is £3 14s. 5½d.<sup>5</sup>

In 1485-6 the receipts again exceeded the disbursements by £8 15s. 7d., but in the next three years the alterations and repairs at their Hall in St. Swithin's Lane, and, in 1488, the building of a water stair for their river processions, which cost something like £100, once more reduced the balance to 6s. 9d.,<sup>6</sup> although £40 was contributed to the water stair by Sir Wm. Parker.<sup>7</sup> By the year 1493-4 they had, however, completely

<sup>1</sup> Cf. p. 119, note 2.

<sup>2</sup> As the Renters' Accounts appear for the first time in 1481-2, I have printed them, as well as those of the Wardens, in Appendix, vol. i, No. XX.

<sup>3</sup> The fact that the house was called 'The Bell' and had a sign did not necessarily imply that it was a tavern. Indeed, all the eleven houses they were now building had signs.

<sup>4</sup> Renters' Accounts, 141, for years 1482-5; Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 33 b. Among the items is 'Paving stone from Spain'. 403, fo. 39 a.

<sup>5</sup> Renters' Accounts, 1481-5 (141).

<sup>6</sup> We have not, unfortunately, the Renters' Accounts for this year, nor for the years between 1485-1506.

<sup>7</sup> 403, fos. 38 a, 41 a, 43 b. The repairs in 1488 were chiefly to the windows and roof. The work took two months and two days.

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recovered their position. The Wardens of that year handed over to their successors a substantial balance of over £102.<sup>1</sup>

As in 1424-5 we are reminded that the carpenter, now Richard Banaster, who had come out of Essex, took the work on contract. The way in which the work was done is of some interest. The Senior Warden bought the materials and paid the unskilled labour. The carpenter prepared the plans and provided the skilled workmen on contract. He had apparently made a bad bargain, for in 1486-7 he declared that he was 'on don' (undone) by the transaction, and the Company consented to increase the sum.<sup>2</sup> The Clerk or Bedell acted as Clerk of the works.

Owing to the increased expense of the Elections and of the Election dinners, an alteration in the sums allowed to the Wardens for those purposes was made in 1475. Hitherto they had only received the 2s. payable when a new Livery was ordered, and 3s. when there was no new Livery,<sup>3</sup> and a sum of 10s. when the Mayor not being a Draper dined, and 40s. when he was a Draper. In that and following years several changes were made; at first they were to have the fee for apprenticeship 13s. 4d., but finally in 1477-8 it was decided that all members should pay a fee of 8d. to the Wardens and that, besides that, the Wardens should have the Quarterage and half of the Livery money, as well as an allowance of £6 13s. 4d. for guests at the Mayor's Mess, for the players and minstrels, for garnishing the High Table, and for rushes to strew the Hall withal.<sup>4</sup>

When the Mayor or Sheriff was a Draper, the 'Fellyship' did

<sup>1</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 57 a, 58 a.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 26 b, 38 a. Cf. also Randolph Banks, Carpenter, 1484-5, *ibid.*, fo. 33 b.

The following prices of materials used in the work may be of interest: Bricks 3s. 4d. per 1,000, Lime 5s. per cwt., 'sixpenny' nails at 5d. per 100, 'fivepenny' nails at 4d. per 100, 'fourpenny' nails at 3d. per 100, oaken boards at 2s. 3d. per 100, 'plaunch' boards at 1s. 9d. per 100, 'hert' laths at 10s. 8d. per 100, 'sappe' laths at 8s. 3d. per load, oaken quarters at 8s. 8d. per load, Raggestone at 14d. a ton, and a wheelbarrow at 11d.

<sup>3</sup> The reason of this difference was that the Livery men had to pay for their Livery. This sum was originally levied on all members. It was now only levied from the Liverymen.

<sup>4</sup> Ordinance of 1477-8.

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him special honour. They spent larger sums on the civic procession, which followed the election.<sup>1</sup> They also gave the Mayor a tun of wine<sup>2</sup> and lent the Sheriff some of the Company's plate for his term of office.<sup>3</sup>

It is during the reign of Henry VII that the pageants increase in splendour, but as they do not touch the magnificence of the more spacious days of his son, or of Elizabeth, we shall reserve our account of them till later.

Changes  
between  
1493 and  
1509.

Admissions  
through  
apprentice-  
ship, by re-  
demption,  
and by  
patrimony.

During the fifteen years which elapsed between 1493-4 and the death of Henry VII there are a few changes worth noticing. We have no definite evidence by which we can decide whether the total number of the members increased or fell.<sup>4</sup> All that we know is the number of admissions. The number of those admitted through apprenticeship was 259 during these fifteen years, which was not much above the numbers of the preceding eighteen years (when it was 247). But it is in the admissions through Patrimony and through Redemption that the most significant changes took place. For whereas during the nineteen years from 1475-6 to 1493-4 only two were admitted by Patrimony, in the fifteen succeeding years no less than eighteen were granted this privilege,<sup>5</sup> while between

<sup>1</sup> Thus in 1476, the pageant for Ralph Joscelyne, Draper and Mayor, cost £5 15s. 10d. 403, fos. 92, 9 b. This is one of the earliest of which there is much detail in the accounts. We hear of 70 archers, of minstrels and morrice dancers, gold and silver paper for the Pageant, and of fourteen men who bore the Pageant.

In 1488, when Will. Isaac was Master and Senior Sheriff, 37 (just half) of the Clothing accompanied him in his barge to Westminster. 403, fo. 43 a.

In 1489, when two Drapers, the Master Wm. White and Sir Wm. Capel, were Mayor and Sheriff, they hire a barge of Lorde Nottynghame to attend Capel, and his feast eclipsed that of the Mayor. Ibid., fo. 47 a. Cf. also 1501, Sir Lawrence Aylmer, Sheriff; 403, fo. 72 a.

1503. When Sir Wm. Capel was Mayor and Robert Watts, Sheriff. The Drapers presented 13 Pageants at the Midsummer Watch, and the cost came to £38 13s. 10½d. 403, 77 a.

<sup>2</sup> e. g. 403, fo. 85 b. The value of a tun of wine was about £6 10s.

<sup>3</sup> e. g. 403, fo. 1 a.

<sup>4</sup> Because the Bachelors are now paying their Quarterage into the Bachelors' Box, and no account survives.

<sup>5</sup> One of these was Thomas Wrytheleys (Wriothesly), son of John Wrytheleys, Draper and Garter King of Arms to Henry VII. 403, fo. 78 a.

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1493 and 1507 seventeen sons of Drapers were also admitted through apprenticeship.<sup>1</sup> This evidence goes to show that the Fellowship was to some extent falling under the influence of certain families. The change is still more remarkable in the admissions through Redemption. Here the numbers for the two periods are respectively 27 and 127.<sup>2</sup> This startling variation will prepare us for the next point, the change in the character of those admitted. Up to the year 1493-4, as before mentioned, there were only five of whom it can be affirmed that they were not Drapers by trade. But in the following years the number of persons who are evidently not connected in any way with the Drapers' trade steadily increases, and was certainly not less than forty. Thus between 1494 and 1498-9 out of nineteen who were admitted, one was a gentleman of Maldon, one came from Boston, one was the Common Serjeant of the City. During the same period one was translated from the Goldsmiths, this being the first recorded instance of translation. Of these none were admitted gratis, except the Common Serjeant, and all but one paid varying sums from £4 to £1 in addition to the usual fee of 3*s.* 4*d.*

In the year 1498 an inquiry was made into the regulations for admission by Redemption, apparently with the aim of reducing the fees and allowing greater laxity with regard to the qualification for admission, since in the following years the change in those directions is still more strongly marked.

Thus in 1499-1500 of the five admitted, John Cope obtained the privilege through the request of the King's mother, and Thomas Dowes at that of Sir Wm. Capel,<sup>3</sup> while another was admitted by the consent of the Council of the Craft, and all these paid no fees. In the following seven years, 1500-1 to 1508-9, the admissions by Redemption are still more loose. Out of a total number of 103, thirty-one at least had no connexion with the trade. One was a knight; one a squire; one a yeoman; two, Guyllam de Rivera, and 'a Gascon born', were foreigners. Seven came from outside London; thirteen were gentlemen, one being of Lincoln's Inn; one was the son, another the cousin,

<sup>1</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 57 a to 84 a.

<sup>2</sup> Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 58 b to 84 b.

<sup>3</sup> 403, fo. 68 a.



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of a Draper ; one was a servant of Master Dudley, the King's financial agent ; and two were 'Doctors', probably of Law.

The list also includes the following officials: a squire of the King's Council ; the clerk of the Spycery with the King ; the Chamberlain of London ; the under Sheriff of Middlesex ; the Baillie of Southwark ; the Steward of St. Giles in the Fields ; the Attorney of the Guildhall ; the Prior of Marton, and the Mayor's Serjeant. No better proof could be found that the Drapers were passing through a period of transition and that they were ceasing to become a purely business society. Meanwhile the number of admissions without any fee increased, and where a fee was paid, it was generally lower than formerly.<sup>1</sup> In two cases, that of William Mylborn Chamberlain of London and John Wilkinson, admission to the Livery was accompanied by admission to the Freedom, and in both cases without any fee.

Nevertheless, the fact that the number of the apprentices bound every year somewhat increases<sup>2</sup> reminds one that there were many who were still devoting themselves to the lucrative business of trading in, if not of making, cloth ; while the number of translations from other Gilds is a proof that they were still insisting that those who pursued their Craft should be enrolled as members. Seven were thus translated : two from the Weavers, and one each from the Salters, the Sheremen, the Glasyers, the Scriveners, and the Woolpackers.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Eighteen were admitted without any fee, thirty were only charged the clerk's fee, and only twenty-three paid anything beyond the usual 'spoon silver' of 3*s.* 4*d.* There is a curious entry in 1498-9: John Gibson, entered by Redemption, who after taking the oath refuses it. He pays 3*s.* 4*d.*, and subsequently 40*s.* He is discharged of his oath 'for dyvers considerations toching his grete avauntage and profeyt, as he and his ffrendes said', but he is 'to pay his Quarterage and to obey his somens at all times and other acustumable charges'. 403, fos. 68 a, 71 b, 73 a, 76 a, 78 b, 80 b, 82 b, 84 b, 86 b.

<sup>2</sup> In the eighteen years between 1475-93, about 362 were bound ; in the fifteen following years, 419.

<sup>3</sup> There were two reasons for these translations: (1) To obtain the Freedom of the City, some were admitted into a Gild, which was in no way connected with the trade they subsequently adopted ; (2) some might enter one Gild by Patrimony and yet work at another trade, and though, by the Stat. 38 Ed. III, c. 2, which repealed Stat. 37 Ed. III, c. v, a member of any Gild could, by the

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Meanwhile the notice of Kytters admitted by Redemption, the first instance of which occurs in 1501, seems to indicate that the Drapers were invading the province of the Tailors, since Kytters are described as makers of garments, that is to say, 'gownys, doublets, jakkets, kyrtyls, peticots', and such-like.<sup>1</sup>

This loosening of the character of the Company is also accompanied by a restriction of the numbers admitted to the Clothing<sup>2</sup> and a consequent reduction in the number. Between 1493-4 and 1508-9 the total number of the members in the Livery never reached higher than 80, and then steadily fell, to end with 56.<sup>3</sup> It was customary for some of those in the Livery to dine in the Guildhall at the Mayor's Feast. In 1504 those who could not be accommodated in the Guildhall were given a dinner at Drapers' Hall, and this was continued in the following years.<sup>4</sup>

Admissions  
to the  
Livery.

As we should expect, with this closing of the Livery, the power of the Council is evidently increasing, and in every way the Company is becoming somewhat more oligarchical. Thus by an alteration in the ordinance of the date of 1504-5, the Master and Wardens were given authority to admit by Redemption without the approval of the rest of the Fellowship,<sup>5</sup> and by an alteration of another ordinance, with regard to the election of the

Increase in  
power of the  
Council.

custom of London, work at any trade, this was always objected to by the Gilds. Letter Book K, xxxvi, p. 203. There are a few instances of Drapers being translated to other Gilds, e. g. John Wynne, translated to the Goldsmiths, 1426. Letter Book K, fo. 38 b.

<sup>1</sup> Five Kytters were admitted in 1501-2. Wardens' Accounts, 403, fo. 71 b. This is the first notice; between this date and 1509 twenty-four are admitted. Cf. Ordinance of 1512, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII, x, 15.

<sup>2</sup> In 1 year . . . 0	} Total 105.
In 6 years . . . 1	
In 2 " . . . 2	
In 1 year . . . 3	
In 1 " . . . 7	
In 1 " . . . 9	
In 2 years . . . 13	
In 1 year . . . 15	
In 1 " . . . 17	
In 1 " . . . 18	

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Statistics, i, Appendix, vol. ii, No. XXXI.    <sup>4</sup> 403, fos. 81 a, 83 a, 87 a.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Ordinance of 1455-6 (x. 1) as altered in 1504-5, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII.

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Financial  
Position.

Master and Wardens of about the same date, it is expressly stated that the choice of the Aldermen, old Wardens, and members of the Council shall be accepted by the Fraternity.<sup>1</sup>

The annual balance was subject to considerable fluctuations. In 1493-4 it was £102 1s. 7d.; in 1500-1 it had risen to £209 12s. 7½d. In the very next year it suddenly fell to £35 6s. 10½d., then in 1504-5 to £5 14s. 3d., and in the following year to 3s. 4d., which in 1508-9 was turned into a deficit of £2 12s. 8½d.<sup>2</sup> This sudden fall in the balance in and after 1502 is sufficiently explained by the purchases they made in those years,<sup>3</sup> and by the rebuilding of the house called the 'Gote in Chepe', which had been devised to them by Richard Norman in 1472.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand they receive some £100 in gifts from brethren during the years 1475-1509, most of which is spent in plate. For some reason there was an increase in the number of the brethren who fell into poverty at the close of the period under review. In 1486-7 there was only one almsman, Blackborne, who received 23s. 4d. But in 1508-9 there were five, who were receiving £105 4s. 6d. a year between them. Two, however, died that year. Almshouses are also mentioned at that date. The contribution to the poor who were not members was small enough. In 1508-9 it only amounted to 15s. 7d., and in 1503 one 'Ffader Pend' was given the sorry pittance of 4d. in his sickness.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ordinance of 1454-5 as altered, Appendix, vol. i, No. XVII.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 403 under the respective years. It must be remembered that from 1493 the balance of the Renters' Accounts was paid to the Wardens.

<sup>3</sup> In 1501 they bought tenements of Sir Lawrence Aylmer, cost £214. In 1507 a little house in St. Lawrence Lane of Richard Hartwell, £28, and a little house in Chepe of the Master and Brethren of St. Giles, £31. On the other hand they sold to the Prior of Elsyn Spytill a house in Lawrence Lane for £65. 403, fos. 72 a, 85 a, 86 a, 87 a.

<sup>4</sup> Note.—The first entry of Expenses for building is amusing. It runs: 'Item to Thomas Smart (their carpenter) in arnest for making of our hous in Chepe newe, called the Gote and for making of viii newe kechinges in Southwark and for potacion 5d.' The work was evidently done by contract and cost some £20. 403, fo. 87 a. The carpenter was admitted into the Freedom gratis in the year 1506-7. Ibid., fo. 82 b; Wardens' Accounts, 403, fos. 38 b, 77 a, 85 a, 87 b; Renters' Accounts, 142, 1508-9, Appendix, vol. i, No. XXII B.

<sup>5</sup> The pensioners were: (1) Robert Brygges, who had probably been a Warden,

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The other items of interest alluded to in the accounts must be briefly summarized. In 1495-6 further additions are being made to the Hall. These necessitated the building of a new chimney on the ground adjoining, which belonged to St. Mary Abchurch, and for which a quit-rent of 12*d.* a year had to be paid. They also now made a 'halpase' (haut-pas or dais), and we are incidentally reminded that there was a Lady's Chamber.<sup>1</sup> But the Drapers had not only to spend money on their own Hall. In common with members of the other companies, they were assessed in 1501-2 for the building of a new kitchen at the Guildhall, the total contribution coming to over £32.<sup>2</sup>

Incidental  
items of  
interest.

The fines during this period of sixteen years are somewhat numerous and are illustrative of the general conduct of the members. These include misbehaviour against a brother both in words and deeds, 8*d.*; giving false measure to a stranger, 1*s.*; keeping an apprentice two years without presenting him, and then selling his terms to one not of the Fellowship without licence, 2*s.*; Mr. Rysse for keeping a shop in partnership with a Taylor and using his apprentices with the said Taylor, 6*s.* 8*d.* The same man Rysse was also fined 6*s.* 8*d.* for refusing to take his livery when admitted. These are comparatively small sums, but when Sir Wm. Capel, a powerful man, was judged of misbehaviour against

Fines.

since his pension is at the rate of 14*d.* a week, which was the rate for one who had been Warden. But we have not a complete list of Wardens so early as this. (2) Will. Aithorp, 13*s.* 4*d.* a quarter, the pension for a liveryman. (3) Richard Stukeley. He is probably a pensioner, as he is paid the same as Aithorp, although the sum is entered as 'wages'. (4) Geoffrey Kent does not receive his full pension, apparently because of his death. (5 and 6) The other two, Thomas Payne and Thomas Hayward, receive only 6*s.* 8*d.* and 10*s.* a quarter respectively. As they do not appear to have been in the Livery and are receiving a lower pension, this looks as if the freemen at this time could be pensioners. It is not likely that 'Ffader Pend' was a member, although a John Pend was apprenticed in 1501. Cf. 403, fo. 71.

<sup>1</sup> 403, fos. 61 a, 83 a.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 75 b. In 1483 they had contributed £5 towards building the Guildhall, a somewhat niggardly contribution, since the Mercers gave £40, the Goldsmiths £20, and even the Shearmen £10. Herbert, i. 103. In 1491-2 they contributed another £4 for the same purpose, 403, fo. 53 b; while in 1503 they paid 6*d.* for a lock and key for a bastard door to receive meat at the Mayor's Feast, 403, fo. 77 a.

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Maister Skipwith 'by most part of all the council', he had to pay 40s.<sup>1</sup>

Capel, who had been Warden three times and was to be Warden several times subsequently, appears to have been a troublesome man. In 1504 he had an action against one of the Wardens, which he however withdrew,<sup>2</sup> and we know that, whether justly or no, he had, in 1494 and 1507, fallen out with the King.

Settlement  
of Disputes.

The final appeal in case the offender was recalcitrant lay to the City authorities as before,<sup>3</sup> and in the year 1468 we have an amusing case of a Draper, Wetherley, who had to pay damages for falsely accusing the Sheriff of having imprisoned him in the Counter and of so binding him and treating him that he despaired of his life.<sup>4</sup>

The settlement of disputes, however, they still attempted to keep in their own hands. Thus in 1494 William Brasebrig and William Clerke submitted a complicated case about some merchandise to arbiters chosen by themselves, who heard the case in the presence of the Wardens. The arbitrators not only settle the matter in dispute but 'ordayn that either party shall deliver to the other a general acquittance of all manner of actions personall from the beginning of the world'. And, on the plaintiff demurring, they command that he shall not 'attempt accion in the spiritual law or temporall' on pain of a fine of £40 to be paid to the Temporal Box.

The Statute of 1503-4 altered all this. It forbade any Gilds to restrain their members from appealing to the King's courts, and accordingly an ordinance of 1543 allowed any member to 'pleyne where him liketh'.

Acquisition  
of the Advowson of  
St. Michael's,  
Cornhill.

In the year 1505-6 the Drapers secured the advowson of St. Michael's, Cornhill. This had been a complicated affair. In the year 1503-4 they had, by the favour of the Bishop of London their Chancellor, which was refreshed by a gift of four hogsheads

<sup>1</sup> 403, fos. 55 a, 66 a. Even the members of the Court appear to have been unruly, since in 1497-8 they buy a hammer, 2d., to knock on the table and keep order. Ibid., fo. 65 b.

<sup>2</sup> 1504-5. 403, fo. 79 a.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Expenses with the Recorder and Counsell of the Citie for Thomas Hertes reformation, 1507-8. 403, fo. 85 b.

<sup>4</sup> Letter Book L, fo. 59 b.

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of wine of the value of over £5,<sup>1</sup> prevailed upon the Abbot of Evesham to come to terms. Accordingly, in the March of the year 1503-4 an indenture was made between the Abbot of Evesham<sup>2</sup> on the one part and of Simon Hogan, Thomas Cremer, and other members of the Company on the other part, whereby, in return for an annual rent charge of £5 6s. 8d., issuing out of tenements in London, the Abbot, with the consent of the Pope Alexander VI, granted the advowson to the said persons.<sup>3</sup> The grant to the members of the Company was in accordance with the usual practice, and was probably so framed to avoid any troubles with regard to the Mortmain Laws. Shortly after Thomas Cremer and the other grantees released their share in the right to the advowson to Simon Hogan,<sup>4</sup> who, in return for the enjoyment of the patronage for the present, gave to the Fellowship a tun of wine and six chased gilt cups weighing 119½ oz., and the promise of a burial-cloth on his death.<sup>5</sup> On his decease, 1504, he left the patronage to the Company.<sup>6</sup> The advowson was, however, subsequently disputed by the Abbot of Evesham, and it was not till the year 1505 that he gave way and that the patronage was confirmed to them 'by the assent of the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other well learned and mighty men', at a cost of over £40.<sup>7</sup> In 1506 the Parson, Master John Wardroper, Bachelor of both Laws, was admitted a member of the Fellowship.<sup>8</sup> Henceforth St. Michael's became their special place of worship instead of the Church at Bowe. In 1500-3 they had, however, received £113 6s. 8d. from Mistress Peak in return for the right of presentation, presumably after the death of Hogan, and she finally surrenders the patronage to the Company some time before 1518.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 4 hogsheads of wine, value £5 3s. 4d., given to the Bishop 'to have his favour towards the patrimony of St. Michael's'. 403, fo. 74 b.

<sup>2</sup> The Abbot appears to have been in debt to the Company, since in the previous December he had executed a bond for £300 to the Drapers.

<sup>3</sup> These documents are in the possession of the Company. Cf. Q. 14, 15, 22.

<sup>4</sup> Q. 23.

<sup>5</sup> 403, fo. 75 b.

<sup>6</sup> Q. 20; Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 607.

<sup>7</sup> 403, fo. 81 a. Cf. also *Book of Evidences A*, 198 b.

<sup>8</sup> 403, fo. 82 b.

<sup>9</sup> 403, fos. 71 a, 73 a; Stow, ed. Kingsford, i. 195. Such seems to be the

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Position of  
the Drapers  
among the  
Livery Com-  
panies.

By the end of the reign of Henry VII the precedence of the Livery Companies, in all pageants and other civic ceremonials, had been practically settled. The decision lay in the hands of the Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, but the question had been the cause of much dispute, and the order had varied. Nevertheless since the reign of Richard III the Drapers had gradually established their claim to stand third, after the Mercers and the Grocers, and this order was finally confirmed by the Court of Aldermen in the fourth year of Henry VIII, it being understood that the Company of which the Mayor was a member for the time being should always lead the way.<sup>1</sup> Their position was well deserved, for since the year 1474 seven Drapers had held the position of Mayor, eight had been Sheriffs, and six members for the City. And yet it was just at this time that their control of the cloth trade was being threatened by the Taylors and others.

Relations  
between the  
Drapers and  
the Taylors.

The relations between the Drapers and the Taylors, their old rivals, had during this period been at first friendly. In 1493-4 the Masters and the Wardens of the Taylors met at Drapers' Hall 'for the graining of cloths and to have a potacion'.<sup>2</sup> This was no doubt for the purpose of taking measures to carry out the Statute 4 Henry VII, c. 8 (1488-9), which, while fixing the prices of many kinds of cloth, forbade the retail sale of 'grained' cloth at a price beyond 16s. the broad yard.

Again in 1497 we find the two Companies acting in common. In the year 1483-4, in answer to a petition of the Drapers and Taylors, an Act of Richard III (1, c. viii) had been passed, which 'for the eschewing of great falsetie and fraud which had grown of late' fixed the lengths of certain cloths and forbade the fraudulent drawing out of the length and breadth thereof and fraudulent dyeing of the same. No cloth was to be sold by retail or exported until it had been sealed 'in every county, citie,

meaning of two rather obscure passages: 'Received of Maistress Peak' £66 3s. 4d. and £46 13s. 4d. 'towards her good will' for the patrimony of St. Michael's, i. e. towards £200, the total sum to be paid by her. When the balance was paid does not appear.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Herbert, i. 101 and note.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 58 a. Cf. Rastall, *Statutes*, p. 115, 36.

<sup>3</sup> Grained cloth originally meant scarlet dyed, but later was used for any fast dyed cloth.

borough and towne', and none was to be sealed except that made after the Feast of St. Michael next following.<sup>1</sup> This left a great deal of 'old made' cloth on the hands of Drapers, Taylors, and others. Accordingly the Drapers and Taylors pressed for the 'Reformation' of the Act; the cost to the two Companies 'for vitelles, supplications and learned counsell' amounting to £3 14s. 4d.<sup>2</sup> They succeeded in their suit and the said Act of Richard III was suspended.<sup>3</sup> In 1504 the Drapers ask for a 'placard' of the Crown allowing the sale of the 'old made cloth', and in 1507-8 a placard to the same effect is purchased by the Drapers, the Taylors, the Mercers, and the Sheremen.<sup>4</sup> Nevertheless cause for disagreement with their old rivals still existed. In the year 1502 the Taylors or Linen Armourers, who had up to this time chiefly confined themselves to the making of cloth and of linen doublets for armour, obtained from the Crown a Charter of Incorporation under the new title of the Merchant Taylors.<sup>5</sup> Although in this Charter they are still spoken of as makers and cutters of men's apparel, they claim in the recital of the Charter to have exercised of old every kind of merchandises and of buying and selling them, especially woollen cloths, as well wholesale as retail. The Charter confirmed their claim and further authorized them to 'augment and increase the Fraternity' and to receive into it 'whatsoever persons, natives', they may wish, 'without hindrance or disturbance of any other Art or Mystery of the Citie'.<sup>6</sup> It also confirmed their right of search,

<sup>1</sup> Rastall, Statutes, p. 114 b, 34. Cf. the original petition, Letter Book L, fos. 179-80. The grievances complained of were 'Deceite in the makynge, fullyng, drawyng or setting of length in the Teyntours, Sheryng and powderyng with Flokkes of woollen cloth in biyng and sellyng of the same', in London and in England. The petition goes into considerable details.

<sup>2</sup> 403, fo. 63 a. Cf. also 403, 26 a, fos. 26 b.

<sup>3</sup> 12 Hen. VII, c. 4; Rastall, Statutes, p. 115, 37.

<sup>4</sup> 403, fos. 79 a, 87 b.

<sup>5</sup> Clode, Merchant Taylors, vol. i, p. 198.

<sup>6</sup> The Stat. 37 Ed. III, c. 5, had forbidden a member of a Craft to work at any other craft, but this was repealed in the following year, 38 Ed. III, c. 2, and henceforth, according to the custom of London, a member of any Gild could work at any trade. The difficulty was met by 'translations', which of late had become very frequent. Letter Book K, fos. 29 b, 135 b, 174, 227, 256 b; Introduction, xxxvi.



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governance, and correction of all men of their Fraternity, and also of natives, strangers, and foreigners, using the said Mysteries of Merchant Taylors and Linen Armourers, or anything appertaining to the said Mysteries in the City and its suburbs.

The Charter, which was evidently intended to grant to the Taylors the privileges of trading as well as making, and by which right of search was definitely confirmed, at once aroused the hostility of the Drapers, more especially since of late the Merchant Taylors had been admitting into their Fraternity men of other trades.<sup>1</sup> With little consistency, considering the way in which the Drapers themselves had of late been admitting persons of other trades to their own Fraternity, they proceeded to dispute the same right to the Taylors. They moved for a return of the 'redemcioners Taylors' since the reign of Edward III, and even suggested that the Taylors were admitting, or at all events employing, Frenchmen.<sup>2</sup> They consulted counsel; they paid fees to the Recorder, and to the King's attorney; they drew up a supplication to the King's Council against the said 'redemcioners' and against the incorporation of the Merchant Taylors. But their efforts, which cost them £25 8s. 4d., besides certain 'potacions' which they had with their opponents, as well as with Haberdashers and others, were all in vain. The Merchant Taylors were a powerful body. Besides a great number of influential persons, five kings at least had worn their livery. Henry VII himself was a member, and, according to Strype, sat in their Common Hall at the elections of their Master and Wardens in a gown of crimson and a citizen's hood.<sup>3</sup> From henceforth, therefore, the Merchant Taylors became formidable rivals in the trade of cloth.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> e. g. a Brewer, a Tallow-chandler, a Vintner, a Grocer, a Shereman, a Dyer.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. 403, fos. 72 b, 74 a, 74 b.

<sup>3</sup> Clode, Pt. I, pp. 132 and 293.

<sup>4</sup> That the Merchant Taylors appreciated the value of royal support is shown by their refusal to join some of the other Crafts in the petition to Parliament of 1512 to have the Stat. 19 Hen. VII, c. 7, rescinded. This Act had revoked the Stat. 15 Hen. VI, cc. 6, 7, which had given the authority to confirm Guild ordinances to the Justices of the Peace and to governors of cities, towns, and boroughs. See next page. Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i. 337.

## *Fellowship of Drapers, 1441-1509* 169

Nor was this all: two other Companies began to compete in the trading business. In the year 1500 the Haberdashers, who had been dealers in Haberdashery, with an industrial element, receive the title of Merchant Haberdashers and absorb the Cappers and the Hatters.<sup>1</sup> In 1527 the Shearmen and the Fullers, united under the title of the Clothworkers, find the last place among the twelve Greater Livery Companies. They obtain the right of search over denizens and aliens in all matters pertaining to their two Mysteries, to woollen cloths and fustians and all other goods used in the same, and for restraint of foreign workmen not of the Freedom, and rapidly extend the trading part of their business.<sup>2</sup>

Rivalry of  
the Haber-  
dashers and  
Cloth-  
workers.

Finally, it should be remembered that in the year 1503-4<sup>3</sup> the authority of the Crown over all Fellowships of Crafts or Mysteries was enforced by the Act which ordered that in future all ordinances of such Fraternities should be examined and approved, no longer by the Mayor as hitherto, but by the Chancellor, the Treasurer, and Chief Justices of either Bench or three of them, or by both the Justices of Assize, and further forbade Gilds to restrain their members from appealing to the King's Courts.

By this Act the Crown definitely asserted its intention to control the trade and industries of the country and thereby rang the death-knell of that system of Town Economy which had been the chief feature of the Middle Age and the true foster-mother of the Gild System.

<sup>1</sup> Herbert, ii. 537.

<sup>2</sup> In 1515 a Shearman, having prospered in his business, got translated to the Drapers, to the indignation of his old Craft. This and other cases of translation were no doubt one reason for the desire of the Shearmen to obtain the Charter. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 44. The Merchant Taylors also quarrelled with the Haberdashers and Clothworkers on the question of apprentices, on the right of search, and the limits of their respective trades. Clode, i. 202-4. The whole question as to the right of powerful Companies to admit persons of other Crafts was raised again in the reign of Elizabeth; but though a Bill passed the Commons in 1575 forbidding translations, it was challenged in the House of Lords and never received the Royal Assent. Clode, i. 206.

<sup>3</sup> 19 Hen. VII, c. 7.



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# I

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS UP TO 1603 IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DRAPERS' COMPANY

### *Charters.*

#### *No. in Catalogue.*

- IX.** Letters Patent of 38 Ed. III, July 15, 1364. On vellum with seal. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. VI. There is also a copy of this at the Guildhall. Herbert's copy, i. 480, comes from the recital in the mandate commanding publication by the Sheriffs, which differs slightly from the Drapers' Patent, especially in saying that the four Wardens elected are to be sworn twice a year instead of once as in the original Patent.
- A. V. 287.** Charter of Incorporation, Nov. 30, 17 Hen. VI, 1438. On vellum with seal, which is broken. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. IX.
- A. V. 288.** Grant of the farm of the aulnage of cloth, 17 Hen. VI, February 16, 1439 (New Style). On vellum with seal. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. X.
- Ch. XXI.** Grant of Arms, March 10, 17 Hen. VI, 1439 (New Style). Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. XI.
- Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 160 a.**  
Confirmation of Drapers' Right of Search, 26 and 27 Hen. VI, 1447. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. XIII.
- Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 160 a.**  
Order of Court of Aldermen concerning Meteyards, October 6, 26 Hen. VI, 1446.
- Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 160 a.**  
Inspeximus Charter, 6 Ed. IV, 1466. On vellum with illuminated initial letter E and border, in good preservation, seal attached. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. XII.
- Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 157 b.**  
Letters Patent of April 9, 19 Ed. IV, 1479, promising that Shearmen shall not have incorporation. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. XV.

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Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 156 b.

Licence to hold in mortmain. Edward IV.

A. V. 289. Letters Patent of 1 Ric. III, May 21, 1484, releasing Drapers from Forfeitures. On vellum with seal. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. i, No. XVI.

Ch. X. Bargain and Sale of Cromwell's House and garden by Henry VIII to the Drapers. On vellum, seal attached.

Ch. V. Grant of Cromwell's House, 1543-4, 35 Hen. VIII, for consideration of 1,800 marks. On vellum, with initial enclosing figure of Henry VIII, and elaborate head-line. Seal attached.

Ch. XX. May 21, 1611, 6 James I. Letters Patent reconfirming grant of Cromwell's House.

Ch. III. June 12, 1 Eliz., 1559. Exemplification of a Memorandum in the Exchequer of a Judgement in Michaelmas Term, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, releasing the Drapers' Company from the royal claim for £152 6s. 8d. representing eight years' arrears on the annual sum of £19 0s. 10d. arising out of obits under the Chantries Act, 1 Ed. VI, c. 14. On vellum, with initial enclosing figure of the Queen, and elaborate head-line. Seal attached. A copy of the same, A. III. 131.

Ch. XI. Inspeximus Charter, April 12, 2 Eliz., 1560. On vellum, with an initial letter enclosing figure of the Queen. Seal attached. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. ii.

Ch. XVII. July 5, 1561. Confirmation by William Hervy, Clarencieux King of Arms, of the Arms granted to the Drapers' Company by William Bruges, Garter, on March 10, 1439, with an additional grant of crest and supporters. Framed at Drapers' Hall. Transcribed in Appendix, vol. ii.

Ch. XII. Decree of Chancery re Howell's legacy, September 4, 6 Eliz., 1563-4, with pedigree attached. On vellum, with seal.

C. 64. Exemplification of a Decree in Chancery, made June 24, 1 Eliz., 1558-9, in case of Cysely Thomas and others, kin of Thomas Howell, plaintiffs against Sir W. Chester and other Masters and Wardens of the Drapers' Company. On vellum, with seal.

Ch. 65. 17 Eliz., May 30, 1575.

Decree in Chancery ratifying order of Master of Rolls, discharging Master and Wardens from payment to one of the plaintiffs, in whose favour a decree had been made, she not being found in the Herbal or Pedigree of Howell.

## *the Drapers' Company up to 1603* 175

*No. in Catalogue.*

Ch. XVI. January 2, 1594, 36 Eliz.

Exemplification of a Bill in suit of Kath. Phyllyp and others of kin of Thos. Howell, plaintiff, and Benedict Barnham and others, against the Master and Wardens, defendants. Also of answer, and orders certifying pedigree made June 11, 5 Eliz.

Ch. VI. February 6, 1598, 40 Eliz.

Confirmation of the grant of The Herber to the Drapers. On vellum, with initial enclosing figure of the Queen, and elaborate head-line. Seal attached.

Ch. I. Promulgation of Ordinances by the Chancellor, Nic. Bacon and others, November 18, 19 Eliz., 1576-7. On vellum, with elaborate initial letter and head-line. Seal attached.

A. V. 290. Certificate of Will. Camden, Clarencieux King of Arms, as to arms borne by H. Fitzalwyn, First Mayor of London, and that he was free of the Drapers' Company. October 30, 1613, James I.

A. III. 129. Certificate of obits presented to the King's Commissioners, 1547. Transcribed, Appendix, vol. ii.

A. 535. Quaint Schedule of Obits. 34 Hen. VIII, 1542-3.

140 *Wardens' Accounts.* The earliest that we have begin in 1413, and are continued with some gaps to the year 1441-2. They are written in Norman French. These have been fully transcribed in the Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII, with a brief description.

+ 795 From the year 1442 to 1475 we are left without any authorities except that of the Book of Ordinances, which contains the ordinances originally drawn up in 1405 but only committed to writing and added to in the year 1460. This is followed by further ordinances as revised in 1560. This book is described and partly transcribed, partly abstracted, in the Appendices, vol. i, No. XVII; vol. ii.

We have also an Ordinance Book for the Bachelors as revised in 1560. This book is bound very much like the other Ordinance Book. But the ordinances only take up four pages written on both sides. The rest of the pages are blank. Appendix, vol. ii.

With the year 1475 the Wardens' Accounts again become our most important authority, and from henceforth are continuous. In the year 1481 they are supplemented by the Renters' Accounts, which are also continuous, except for the interval between 1485 and 1506.



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## *No. in Catalogue.*

These accounts are found in the following volumes :

- 403 1. Wardens' Accounts, 1475-6 to 1508-9. This is a folio volume measuring  $16\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inches, in its original leather binding on stout wooden boards, with an impressed diagonal pattern. The first leaf is of vellum, the rest paper. The vellum leaf and the three following leaves are filled with miscellaneous entries, one of 1472-3, the rest of a later date than the first account, headed with the name Ihesus, or the names Jhesus, Maria. Among these entries is a list of the plate owned by the Fellowship in 1493.  
The accounts occupy eighty-four leaves. The accounts are in English, but till 1477-8 the headings are in Latin. 'In tempore'. In the following year the English heading is added, and in 1493 the Latin disappears. The writing, which is in court hand, is good up to the year 1491 and embellished with ornamental initials, but after that date the ink is bad and the handwriting poor. The eight last leaves are again filled with miscellaneous entries, and with an inventory of the plate in 1524. Cf. Appendix. The book is in excellent preservation.
- 143 2. Wardens' Accounts, 1508-9 to 1546-7. This and the following volume are wrongly labelled 'Renters' Accounts' and numbered in that series. The accounts are not in book form, but each consists of a separate section, written on paper, the whole being enclosed in a vellum cover. After 1515 they contain only casual items not included in the Repertories. The volume is much begrimed with dirt.
- 140 A. Rough Minutes, 1525-6. Loose sheets in very bad condition. These were found unfastened, in an old cover of vellum. The cover also contained the earliest Wardens' Accounts, which are now printed. Appendix, vol. i, No. XVIII.
- 148 3. Wardens' Accounts, 1547-8 to 1561-2. A continuation of the volume immediately above, bound in vellum. The paper is very much torn in parts, and in a filthy condition. The volume is much larger than its predecessor, the vellum cover having been made to fit one of the accounts, which is larger than the rest, and is greatly torn and mutilated.
- 176 4. Wardens' Accounts, 1562-3 to 1604-5. Unbound; in a bad condition.  
Renters' Accounts. These deal more especially with the rents of property, chiefly house property, belonging to the

# *the Drapers' Company up to 1603 177*

*No. in Catalogue.*

Fellowship, the expenses of building and reparations, and the quit rents due by the Fellowship. There are four volumes of these accounts up to the year 1560, all of them on paper loosely stitched in stout vellum covers.

- 141 Vol. I. 1481-5.
- 142 Vol. II. 1506-24.
- 144 Vol. III. 1525-38.
- 145 Vol. IV. 1539-60.
- 464 Vol. V. 1561-1605.

The accounts for the years 1486-1505 have disappeared. Until the year 1494 the accounts of the Renters were kept quite separate from those of the Wardens. After that date the balance of the Renters' Account was paid over to the Wardens' Account for the year.

- 146 Renters' Accounts of Thomas Howell's Lands. 1540-56.
- 433 Leases of Howell's Lands. A thin paper folio with tattered parchment cover; only seven leaves are written on. It also contains a brief list of the title-deeds of his property. In Accounts, 1547-61 (148), fo. 111 b, will be found 'a tryall of all the several payments of Howell's orphans throughout all the Repertories and Journals'.

- 404 Thomas Howell's Ledger. Giving an account of his property and commercial transactions from 1519 to 1527. A large volume on paper in vellum binding, much worm-eaten, with his initials both on the outside and on the first page. Appendix, vol. ii.

- 147 Rental, 1580-4. This book was compiled by John Brooke, who was elected Renter November 21, 1580. It contains a list of the tenants of the Company's lands, and of Howell's lands arranged under localities, followed by an account of the payments of each tenant at the quarterly terms from 1580 to 1584. An alphabetical index of tenants is prefixed to the volume. Bound in leather with stamped diamond pattern, but decayed and in need of repair. At the end of this book are found the following documents:

1. A receipt given by the widow of Antony Hussye for certain moneys repaid her by the Society of Merchants of Russia.
2. A Bill of Exchange paid on account of the Merchants of Russia.
3. A Petition to the Lord Treasurer to be allowed to re-export certain goods brought from Russia.
4. A Bill of lading of cargoes of goods, belonging to

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members of the Eastland Company. Appendix, vol. ii.

**The Repertories.** These are the minutes of the Fellowship, which were probably read at the Quarter Day Meetings of the Court.

The main subjects treated of are :

1. Notices of Public Events in which the Fellowship was concerned.
2. Precepts of the Mayor.
3. Admissions to the Council or Court of Assistants, the Livery, the Freedom, and to apprenticeship.
4. Elections, election feasts, and civic pageants.
5. Adjudication of disputes, fines, punishments.
6. Particulars of obits, chantries, charities, gifts.
7. Ordinances framed by the Council or Court of Assistants.
8. Purchases of property.
9. After 1515 they contain many of the Wardens' Accounts.

In short, they supply us with information as to the public events with which the Fellowship were concerned, and on the internal government of the Gild.

- 130 The first of these Repertories commence, as we find stated, 'in the time of John Mylborn Alderman and Master of the Guild or Fraternity of St. Mary of Drapers of London, Peter Starkey, John Hasyllwood, William Dolphyn and Anthony Burgh, Wardens of the same Guild or Fraternity' ... in the year of our Lord 1515'. It runs from 1515 to 1553. As this series is numbered 7 it seems probable that there were earlier series which have been lost. It is written in court hand on paper, and bound in rough calf. The handwriting varies, but it is sometimes excellent and always legible, except on the four last pages which are stained and injured by damp.

Besides this Repertory 7, 1515-53, we have two additional Rough Minutes or Accounts which cover the same period:

- 140 A. 1. 1525-6.  
252 2. 1531-6. The last leaf of this volume contains an extract from the Husting Pleas of Land of the date 1 Ric. III.

<sup>1</sup> Rep. 7, p. 1.

## *the Drapers' Company up to 1603 179*

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In the minutes of Repertory 7 for December 3, 1536, we meet with the following memorandum: 'All the rest of Mr. Monmouth's tyme (i.e. when he was Master, 1536-7) followeth consequently in Libro Octavo, and here not written as well for lacke of Paper, as also for that the tyme of Sir Wyllyam Bowyar Knight (Master from 1537-8) bothe worthie of fame and memory should not be here lefte owte containing matters of greater consequents than Mr. Monmouth's tyme, and yet paper skant suffycient left, therefore as yt appeareth following.' This memorandum shows that the minutes between December 1536 and September 1538, which Repertory 7 contains, were entered from the rough minutes, and probably at some later time. They only occupy two pages and four lines of a third, although they are followed by twenty-five blank pages. Unfortunately Liber Octavus is missing. The records, therefore, between December 1536 and September 1538 are very fragmentary. Perhaps the unsatisfactory condition of the records is due to the clerk, Wm. Hartwell, who was apparently not a satisfactory person. He got into debt and pledged some of the Company's plate, Rep. 7, p. 591.

In the Renters' Accounts for 1540-7, too, there is some of the quaintest spelling that we have come across. Thus 'yengke' for ink; 'pottashen' for potation; 'Hosse' for house; 'chobbs' for a carpenter's 'job'.

128 For the five years between 1547 and 1552 we have an additional Repertory, described as 'Repertorium 1547-1552', which is often referred to in Repertory 7. The minutes in this 'Repertorium' are more detailed than in Repertory 7. They deal with Precepts of the Mayor, adjudications of disputes set out at length and signed by the parties, and other matters which it was thought fit to enter at greater length; whereas in Repertory 7 we find a shorter and at the same time a more comprehensive record, which was apparently the one read at the Quarterly Meetings of the Court. Sometimes, however, the entries in both are identical.

254 Then follows Repertory B. This commences in 1552 and continues till 1557. The Repertory ends with the following note: 'Here ended William Bere his tyme, and Edward Messenger, admytted Clerke in his roome, proceeded his doings in a new Repertory, signed with the letter C on the forrell and backside of the saide Booke.' The last ninety-

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five pages are blank with the exception of an entry of October 24, 1558.

- 253 From the year 1553 when Repertory 7 ends, Repertory B is accompanied by another Repertory or Journal which runs to February 1555. The book is a large one bound in vellum, with straps; but the Repertory occupies only ninety pages, many being blank. It probably bears the same relation to Repertory B as did Nos. 252 and 140 A to Repertory 7. It contains many references to Repertory B, and many of the notices in the two Repertories are identical.

At the reverse end of this Repertory (253) there is a register of payments to pensioners under various trusts from 1595 to 1615.

- 255 Repertory C then follows, running from June 30, 1557, to April 11, 1561. This is in a very bad condition. The greater part is almost illegible from stains, and in some parts the writing is entirely obliterated, while several pages at the end are decayed.

- 256 We find in Repertory 9, p. 206, a reference to a Repertory D, which presumably covered the period between 1561-7. But it has been lost, and it is not till the year 1567 that Repertory E commences and runs to the year 1574. Then follow in succession:

- 257 Repertory F, which covers the period between 1574 and 1584.

- 129 Repertory G, which runs from 1584 to 1594.

- 258 Repertory H, which is divided into two parts: (a) the acts and proceedings of the Wardens from 1594 to 1603, and (b) those of the Court during the same period.

All these Repertories are in a fair condition.

Besides these the following documents up to the year 1603 are to be found at Drapers' Hall:

- 388 Book of Evidences A. This is a large vellum book bound in strong leather with a flap and clasps. The original binding shows a stamped panel or border, which has been covered with fresh leather highly decorated with a diamond pattern. It was probably compiled in 1501-2, since in that year we find a sum of £3 6s. 8d. paid to Maister Wodcock, a scrivener, 'for devising and making of all our evidences'. Cf. 403, fo. 72 a.

The evidences consist of copies of the various Charters granted to the Gild, with translations which are very inaccurate, and transcripts of the legal deeds and wills, or extracts from wills, which constitute the title to the Company's most

## *the Drapers' Company up to 1603*    181

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- ancient properties, with some additions of a later date. For the purpose of readily finding the separate sections, small projecting balls of vellum, termed 'labells', are used, and a list is given of the documents to be found under the several 'labells'.
- 389 Book of Evidences B. A large folio paper volume; originally compiled in the later half of the sixteenth century, with later additions. It contains brief descriptions of the title-deeds of various properties belonging to the Company, beginning with Drapers' Hall. It is well written and in fairly good condition, but has lost one of its covers and greatly needs rebinding.
- 418 Bequests 1562-1668 }  
 434 „ 1567-90 } in foolscap unbound.  
 436 „ 1568-1674 }  
 419 Schedule of Trust Estates, 1490-1605. Small folio volume, unbound, compiled at the beginning of the seventeenth century.
- 356 Ordinances and Statutes by William Lambard, founder of the College of the Poor of Queen Elizabeth, at Greenwich, for the regulation of the College. A folio paper volume written in 1578, in contemporary calf binding with two clasps, and a large stamped design of the Company's arms on each cover. The book contains a licence granted by Queen Elizabeth on November 25, 1575, for the establishment of the College; the regulations for its government devised by William Lambard, the founder, and signed by him with the date 'Aug. 1578'; a description of the College buildings and lands, and of the property belonging to it, including the Manor of Brenchesley alias Criells; various deeds relating to the estates; and extracts from the Court Rolls of the Manor of Brenchesley alias Criells, from 38 Hen. VIII to 16 James I.
- See also Charter XIV. The same orders republished in 1849.
- + 253. Poor Rolls, 1595-1619, found in the Minutes Book, 1553-5.  
 + 385. Poor Rolls, 1601-68.  
 + 279. Freeman's Admission Book, 1567-1658. Bound in paper, outer leaf torn. Compiled about 1617, with subsequent additions. Many addresses and occupations of Freeman given. Names arranged alphabetically.  
 + 278. Freeman's Admission Book, 1567-1656. Bound in vellum on cardboard. A companion to + 279. Written about 1618, with later additions. Arrangement chronological.

## 182 *Documents of Drapers' Company to 1603*

*No. in Catalogue.*

+ 200. Dinner Book, 1564-1602. A folio paper volume in its original vellum binding of the middle of the sixteenth century. The book is well written and in good condition. A minute account of the cost and management of the Quarter Day Feasts and Great Election Feasts is given, including the incidence of the charges. This supplements in many important particulars the facts which may be gleaned from the Repertories.

420. Book of legal precedents. Sixteenth century. On the reverse of folio 62 there is a receipt for making ink, and a memorandum dated September 7, 1591, concerning a Robert Howell of London. The book is without covers, and its first three leaves are missing.

### II A

#### DRAPERS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

41, including Hardel but not Fitzalwyn, of whom 5 were Mayors (4 of whom had previously been Aldermen and Sheriffs), 8 were Aldermen and Sheriffs, 1 Alderman and M.P. for the City.

NOTE.—To the best of my belief, all these were Drapers of London, but in one or two cases the evidence is not quite conclusive. The dates given are those found in the authorities.

Pentecost le Draper, 1222. Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. IX. 1 b, quoted by Ashley, *Economic Hist.*, II. iii. 249.

Lawrence Fitzalan, 1227. Pays 10 marks. Pipe Roll, 1227; Guildhall Transcripts, iv. 669.

John Tolesan. Pays 5 marks to King. Pipe Roll, 1227; Guildhall Transcripts, iv. 669. Alderman of Candlewick Street and Cripplegate; Sheriff, 1237-8, 1249-50; Mayor, 1252-3. Letter Book F, fo. 231 b; Baddeley, *Aldermen of Cripplegate*, p. 346; Beaven, *Aldermen*, vol. i, pp. 341 note, 373.

Ralph or Richard Hardel. Alderman of Aldersgate, 1241; Sheriff, 1249-50; Mayor, 1253-8 or 1254-9. Beaven, *Aldermen*, vol. i, pp. 341 note, 372; Letter Book F, fo. 231 b.

John Adrian. Alderman of Bassishaw, 1248; of Walbrook, 1260-85; Sheriff, 1258-9 or 1259-60, 1266-7 or 1267-8; Mayor, 1270-1. Beaven, vol. i, pp. 373, 405; *Calendar of Wills*, i. 70; Letter Book F, fo. 231 b; Letter Book A, fo. 7.

## *Drapers in the Thirteenth Century* 183

William Ashwy or Eswy. Alderman of Coleman Street, 1244; Sheriff, 1254-5, 1256-7. Collections of a London Citizen, ed. Gairdner, 1876, pp. 247-8; Beaven, Aldermen of London, vol. i, p. 372. According to Gairdner, a Draper; according to Beaven, a Mercer.

William Fitz Richards. Sheriff, 1250-1; Mayor, 1259-60, 1260-1 (according to best authorities). Letter Book F, fo. 279; Beaven, p. 341; Fabyan, ed. Ellis, 1811, p. 361; Stow, Survey of London, ed. Kingsford, ii. 156, 157.

Ivo de Linge, 1259. Fitz Thedmar, Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs in Lib. de Antiq. Legibus, Camden Society, p. 120; Riley, Chronicles of London, p. 125.

Robertus Barnard, 1259. Fitz Thedmar, Chronicles of Mayors and Sheriffs in Lib. de Antiq. Legibus, Camden Society, p. 120; Riley, Chronicles of London, p. 125.

Edward le Blund. Alderman of Bassishaw, 1266, 1271; Sheriff, 1265-6. Beaven, p. 374; Letter Book F, fo. 231 b.

Gervase le Draper. Some date at close of reign of Henry III. Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. V. 559, quoted by Ashley, Economic Hist., II. iii. 249.

Peter de Edelmeton. Alderman of Castle Baynard, 1272-80. Beaven, pp. 88, 375; Letter Book B, fos. 32, 101 b; C, fo. 88.

Copyn de Troys, 1275. Letter Book A, fos. 2 b, 8 b.

Joseph le Acatur, 1275-6. Member of Parliament, 1283 or 1284; Alderman of Bridge Ward, 1283-90. Letter Book A, fos. 1, 24 b, 44 b; Beaven, pp. 55, 263, 376.

Roger Beyvin, draper, 1276. Letter Book A, fo. 4.

William de Bosco, 1276. Letter Book A, fo. 5 b, 6 b; Patent Rolls, 1225-32, p. 234.

William Bukerel. Alderman of Broad Street, 1276-8. Patent Rolls, 1273, pp. 25, 26; Beaven, pp. 70, 375; Letter Book A, fos. 2, 13.

William Viel, 1276. Letter Book A, fo. 4.

James de Troys, 1276. Letter Book A, fo. 6 b; Close Rolls, 1272-9, p. 86.

John Adrian, junior (probably son of the Mayor of 1270-1). Sheriff, 1277-8. Letter Book A, fo. 6; B, fo. 118 b; Beaven, Aldermen, pp. 373, 405, 406.

Robert Renaume, 1278, probably a Draper. Letter Book A, fo. 11.

Stephen Young, 1278. Calendar of Wills, i. 34.

Thomas Fitz Thomas. Sheriff, 1262-3. Letter Book A, fo. 25 b.

John Lincoln, 1282. Patent Rolls, 1273, p. 38; Catalogue Drapers' Company, vol. ii, A. vii. 245.

Joyce de Eynsham, 1282. Letter Book A, fo. 27.

John de Stowe, 1283. Calendar of Wills, i. 65.

Anketin de Beteville. Alderman of Bread Street, 1283-91; Sheriff,



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1282-3. Letter Book F, fo. 232; Letter Book A, fos. 71, 156, 157; Beaven, vol. i, pp. 45, 376.

John de Abindon, 1289-98. Letter Book A, fo. 52; B, fo. 31 b.

Rothard le Draper, 1289. Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. V. 326, quoted by Ashley, Economic Hist., II. iii. 249.

William de Winton, circ. 1290. Pays 20s. Subsidy Roll, circ. 1290.

Will. le Huver, 1291. Letter Book, fo. 61.

John le Blund. Alderman of Bread Street, 1291-8; Alderman of Cheap Ward, 1298-1309. Letter Book C, fos. 37 b, 57 b, 71 b, 73, 83, 89, 94 b; Beaven, pp. 45, 99, 377.

Elias Russell. Sheriff, 1292-3; Alderman of Coleman Street, 1293-8; Alderman of Billingsgate, 1298-1303; Mayor, 1299-1301. Patent Rolls, 1299, p. 480; 1300, p. 532; Letter Book C, fos. 8, 62 b; B, fo. 41; Beaven, pp. 22, 107, 377.

John Cole, 1295-1300. Letter Book B, fos. 27 b, 43; Calendar of Wills, i. 155.

Reginald de Frowick, 1295. Letter Book A, fo. 92 b.

Richard de Gloucester. Alderman of Bassishaw, 1295-1301; Sheriff, 1294-5. Letter Book B, fo. 34; F, fo. 232.

Richard de Berkyng, 1298. Letter Book C, fo. 37.

Henry Costentin, 1298. Letter Book B, fo. 32.

Mark le Draper, 1298. Letter Book C, fos. 25 b, 128 b.

John de Armentiers. Sheriff, 1299-1300. Letter Book C, fo. 47 b; Beaven, p. 166.

James le Botiller, 1299. Letter Book C, fo. 36.

### II B

#### EVIDENCES AS TO THE FUNCTIONS OF DRAPERS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

##### (1) Instances of Drapers dealing in foreign cloth.

1275. Copyn de Troys owes £28 to a burgess of Louvain for cloth. Letter Book A, fo. 2 b.

Will. Bukerell owes a merchant of Brabant £20 (probably for cloth). Ibid., fo. 2.

His executors owe £20 9s. 4d. to John Dunden and his partners, merchants of Cahors. Ibid., fo. 13.

Licensed to export wool. Patent Rolls, 1273, pp. 25, 26.

1276-77. Will. de Bosco owes £28 for cloth bought of a merchant of Douai, and £30 to John de Solis and his partners, for cloth. Letter

## *Drapers in the Thirteenth Century* 185

Book A, fos. 5 b, 6 b. John de Solis was apparently a general merchant of Bordeaux. We find him selling wine and wool as well. Cf. Patent Rolls, 1225-32, p. 234.

James de Troys owes £38 to the same John de Solis and another (probably for cloth). He is to pay the debt at the fairs of St. Ives, Stamford, and St. Botolphs. Letter Book A, fo. 6 b. He also exports wool. Close Rolls, 1272-9, p. 86.

1278. Robt. Renaume buys cloth from merchants of Douai. Letter Book A, fo. 11.

1286. Joseph L'Acatur owes Baranchin de Luca £8; but this perhaps for merceries. Ibid., fos. 31, 44 b.

1298. Peter de Edelmeton and H. Constantyn owe a merchant of Deest in Brabant £25 (probably for cloth). Letter Book B, fo. 32.

(2) Drapers selling cloth. Of this there are numerous instances.

1276. John Adrian sells £9 worth of cloth to a Mercer, and £35 worth to Sir Rob. de Montfort. Letter Book A, fos. 6, 7.

Will. Viel sells 38s. worth of cloth. Ibid., fo. 4.

1298. John de Lincoln sells cloth to the value of £17 10s. to Sir Hugh Le Spencer. Ibid., fo. 32.

1299. James le Botiler. Letter Book C, fo. 36.

(3) Drapers being general merchants and buying and selling other goods.

1299-1300. Elias Russell appointed to purvey wax, furs, linen, canvas, and grocery for the Great Wardrobe. Patent Rolls, 1299, p. 480; 1300, p. 532.

(4) Drapers exporting wool.

1273. John de Lincoln has licence to export wool. Patent Rolls, 1273, p. 38.

### III A

#### DRAPERS IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY UP TO THE DATE OF THE FIRST CHARTER, 1364

Number 130. Out of these 7 were Mayors (of whom 5 had been Sheriffs and Aldermen), 9 more were Sheriffs and Aldermen, 5 more were Aldermen only. During the period also 11 Drapers were Members of Parliament for the City.

Marc le Draper, 1300. Subsidy Roll, Record Office, 144; Letter Book C, fos. 25 b, 128 b.

John de Lincoln, 1300. Sheriff, 1304-5; Alderman of Bassishaw,

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1310. Close Rolls, 1309, p. 112; 1311, pp. 321, 390; 1323, p. 193; Letter Book C, fo. 76 b; Beaven, *Aldermen of London*, vol. i, p. 380; Catalogue *Drapers' Company*, vol. ii, S. Laurence Pountney.

Richard de Gloucestre. Alderman of Bassishaw, 1295-1301; Alderman of Cornhill, 1301-23; Sheriff, 1294-5. Letter Book B, fo. 45 b; F, fo. 232; D, fo. 123 b; Beaven, p. 378.

John Cole, 1300. Calendar of Wills, i. 155; Letter Book B, fo. 43.

Walter de Cantebrige, 1300. Letter Book B, fo. 46.

Elias Russell, 1301. Letter Book C, fo. 62 b; Beaven, p. 22.

John le Blund. Alderman of Cheap Ward, 1298-1309; Mayor, 1301-8. Letter Book C, fos. 37 b, 57 b, 71 b, 73, 83, 89, 94 b; Beaven, p. 99.

Walter Swan, 1301. Letter Book B, fo. 49 b.

Matthew de Christchirche, 1301. Letter Book B, fo. 46.

John de Armentiers. Alderman of Langbourn, 1300-6. Letter Book C, fo. 76 b; Beaven, pp. 166, 379.

Roger de Lincoln, 1303. Letter Book C, fo. 82 b.

Gregory le Bokeler, 1303. Letter Book C, fo. 82 b.

Peter le Rey, 1303. Letter Book C, fo. 82 b.

Thomas de Kidemenstre, 1304. Letter Book B, fo. 64 b.

Ralph de Abenhale, 1304. Letter Book B, fo. 64.

Richard de Wyrhale. Alderman of Aldersgate, 1305-19. Beaven, *Aldermen*, p. 379.

Ralph the Tailor, 1305. Letter Book C, fo. 88.

Peter de Edelmetone, 1305. Letter Book C, fo. 88.

Walter de Harlested, 1305. Letter Book C, fo. 127 b.

John Bonde, 1305. Letter Book C, fo. 127 b.

Mark de Christchurch, 1305. Letter Book C, fo. 127 b.

William de Wyndessore, 1305. Letter Book B, fo. 67.

John le Mire, 1307. Letter Book B, fo. 74.

Ralph de Abeale, 1307. Letter Book C, fo. 130 b.

Henry Nasard, 1308. Alderman of Broad Street, 1318-20, 1321-2. Close Rolls, 1308, p. 557; 1315, p. 164; 1317, p. 409; 1318, p. 615; 1320, pp. 235, 253, 281; 1326, p. 564; 1338, p. 464; Letter Book B, fo. 91; Beaven, pp. 70, 381.

Walter de Saunford, 1309. Letter Book D, fo. 13.

John 'of the Nonnes' de Norhamptone, 1309. Letter Book D, fo. 11.

Robert 'o' the Nonnes', 1309. Letter Book D, fo. 11.

Roger Harold, 1309. Letter Book B, fo. 98 b.

Richard Ingayn de Hereford, 1309. Letter Book D, fo. 13.

James de Coyn, 1309. Letter Book D, fo. 11 b.

Reginald de Frowick, 1310. Letter Book D, fo. 102 b.

John Adrian, junior, 1310. Bailiff (in the place of Sheriff). Letter Book D, fo. 135 b.

## *up to the Date of the Charter, 1364 187*

- William de Paris, 1310. Letter Book B, fo. 23.  
Thomas de Abindone, 1311. Letter Book B, fo. 19; Close Rolls, 1318, p. 552; 1339, p. 35.  
Henry Costentin, 1311. Letter Book D, fo. 123 b.  
James Le Botiller. Sheriff, 1308-9. Letter Book D, fo. 63; F, fo. 232.  
William de Welleford, 1312. Letter Book D, fo. 66.  
Hugh Trip, 1312. Letter Book D, fo. 35 b.  
Robert Le Tanner de Abyngdone, 1312. Letter Book D, fo. 70.  
Thomas Le Spicer de Abyngdone, 1312. Letter Book D, fo. 70.  
John Simeon, 1312. Letter Book E, fo. 4.  
Stephen de Abyndon, 1312. Sheriff, 1314-15; Mayor, 1315; Alderman of Dowgate, 1312-21; Member of Parliament, 1313, 1328, 1330; Coroner, King's Butler, Chamberlain. Letter Book D, fo. 4; E, fo. 43; Beaven, pp. 263, 265, 380; Close Rolls, 1304, p. 143.  
Simon de Abyndon. Member of Parliament, 1316; Alderman of Broad Street, 1316-18; Alderman of the Tower, 1318-22; Sheriff, 1319-20. Letter Book D, fo. 5 b; E, fo. 9 b; Close Rolls, 1318, p. 552; Beaven, vol. i, pp. 70, 197, 264, 381.  
Ralph de Walcote. Member of Parliament, 1316. Close Rolls, 1318, p. 552; Beaven, Aldermen, p. 264.  
Henry de Stowe, 1317. Letter Book E, fo. 93; Close Rolls, 1337, p. 138; Stow, Survey, ed. Kingsford, i. 237.  
William de Winton, 1318. Record Office, 144; Subsidy Roll, 1318-19.  
John de Pulteney. Sheriff, 1318-19; Alderman of Coleman Street, 1327-34; of Candlewick Street, 1334-5; of Vintry, 1336-8; Mayor, November 1330 to November 1331, November 1331 to November 1332, November 1333 to November 1334, November 1336 to November 1337; Knighted, 1337. For his life cf. text, p. 88. Beaven, Aldermen, pp. 80, 205, 383; Letter Book E, fos. 4, 106 b, 233; F, fos. 32 b, 34, 61 note, 132 b, 232 b; Close Rolls, 1334, p. 256; 1337, p. 24; 1338, pp. 264, 464, 504; 1339, pp. 50, 51, 104, 307, 619, 620; 1340, pp. 41, 553, 619, 620; 1341, p. 288; 1345, pp. 601, 628; Patent Rolls, 1332, pp. 338, 345; 1337, p. 416; 1338, p. 125; 1341, p. 110; Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i. 398, 554, 609.  
Thomas Cok, 1319. Letter Book E, fo. 99; Close Rolls, 1318, p. 615; 1320, pp. 228, 235; 1338, p. 464.  
Simon Godard, 1319. Letter Book E, fo. 92.  
Richard Costantyn. Alderman of Bassishaw, 1319-32; Sheriff, 1321-2; Alderman of Cripplegate, 1336 (?). Beaven, vol. i, pp. 16, 128, 381; Calendar of Wills, i. 374, note.  
Roger le Draper, 1322. Subsidy Roll, 1322, p. 3; Record Office, 144.

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Morice Turgis, 1326. Letter Book D, fo. 44 b; E, fo. 165 b; F, fos. 4 b, 34; Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 424, 432.

Henry Darci. Sheriff, 1327-8; Alderman of Walbrook, 1330-49; Mayor, 1337-9. Letter Book E, fo. 181 b; F, fos. 4 b, 12, 33 b; Beaven, Aldermen, vol. i, pp. 216, 384; Close Rolls, 1320, p. 235; 1327, p. 575; 1328, p. 328.

Simon de Swanlond. Alderman of Candlewick, 1327-34; Mayor, 1329-30; Member of Parliament, 1340, 1344. Letter Book E, fo. 62; Beaven, pp. 80, 384; Close Rolls, 1315, pp. 170, 496; 1320, p. 235; 1327, pp. 85, 192.

Richard de Welleford, 1328. Letter Book E, fo. 190; F, fo. 4 b; Close Rolls, 1318, p. 549; 1328, p. 302; 1338, p. 613.

Geoffrey Le Boteler, 1328. Letter Book E, fo. 190; F, fos. 4 b, 33; Close Rolls, 1320, p. 235; Patent Rolls, 1332, pp. 338, 345.

Thomas de Blakeneye, 1328. Letter Book E, fo. 178; Close Rolls, 1338, p. 455.

Thomas le Benere, 1329. Calendar of Wills, i. 348.

John de Writele, 1330. Letter Book E, fos. 217, 217 b.

Ralph de Uptone. Alderman of Coleman Street, 1334-42; Sheriff, 1335-6; Member of Parliament, 1338. Letter Book E, fo. 237 b; F, fos. 4 b, 33, 52; Calendar of Wills, i. 453; Close Rolls, 1336, p. 564; Beaven, pp. 107, 266, 384.

Richard de Berkynge. Alderman of Aldgate, 1335-55; Sheriff, 1341-2; Member of Parliament, 1340-8. Letter Book E, fo. 237 b; F, fos. 4 b, 33, 60; Close Rolls, 1348, p. 611; Calendar of Wills, i. 687; Beaven, Aldermen, pp. 9, 266, 384.

John Someresham, 1336. Letter Book F, fo. 4 b.

Thomas de Swanlond, 1336. Letter Book F, fo. 4 b; Close Rolls, 1339, pp. 10, 198; 1340, p. 501; 1345, pp. 601, 628; 1346, pp. 170, 174, 406, 416; 1348, p. 611; 1349, p. 80; 1350, p. 159; Patent Rolls, 1338, p. 565; 1348, pp. 50, 99, 104, 145; 1350, p. 548; 1351, p. 98.

Hugh de Dedham, 1336. Letter Book F, fo. 4 b.

Hugh le Marberer, 1336. Sheriff, 1338-9. Letter Book F, fos. 4 b, 217.

John Joye the elder, 1338. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1338, p. 534.

John de Westone, 1338. Letter Book F, fos. 16 b, 33 b; Calendar of Letters, p. 22; Calendar of Wills, i. 413; Close Rolls, 1335, p. 484.

John Pecche, 1339. Member of Parliament, 1361. Letter Book F, fos. 33 b, 180 b; Beaven, p. 267.

Thomas de Canterbury, 1339. Letter Book F, fo. 34.

Thomas de Northampton, 1339. Letter Book F, fo. 33.

John de Kilingworthe, 1339. Letter Book F, fos. 23, 206; Close Rolls, 1339, p. 113; Calendar of Wills, i. 700.

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- John Levelyf, 1339. Letter Book F, fo. 34; Calendar of Wills, i. 591.  
John de Kiselyngbery, 1339. Letter Book F, fos. 4 b, 33; Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 424, 432.  
Geoffrey de Westone, 1340. Letter Book F, fo. 57 b; Close Rolls, 1328, p. 302; 1337, p. 130.  
Richard de Kyslingbury. Sheriff, 1342-3; Alderman of Queenhithe, 1346-52; Mayor, 1350-1. Letter Book F, fo. 33; Close Rolls, 1354, p. 60; Beaven, vol. 1, pp. 189, 386.  
John Lovekyn (once a Shearman), 1340. Letter Book F, fly-leaf, p. 2.  
Walter de Freston, 1343. Close Rolls, 1343, p. 251.  
Richard atte Valeye, 1346. Letter Book F, fo. 123.  
John Somer, 1346. Letter Book F, fo. 122.  
John de Northburgh, 1346. Letter Book F, fo. 126; Close Rolls, 1339, pp. 51, 96, 226; Patent Rolls, 1334, p. 539; 1342, p. 480.  
William Holbech, 1346. Alderman of Cheap Ward, 1358; Sheriff, 1361-2; Member of Parliament, 1363. Letter Book F, fos. 133 b, 149, 233; Beaven, pp. 99, 267; Close Rolls, 1346, p. 69.  
John de Hatfeld, 1347. Letter Book F, fo. 151; Close Rolls, 1346, p. 126; Calendar of Wills, i. 645.  
William Pycot, 1349. Letter Book F, fo. 166 b.  
Hugh de Stouwe, 1349. Letter Book F, fos. 166, 166 b.  
Thomas Pyeke, 1349. Calendar of Letters, p. 41.  
William de Macchyng, 1349. Calendar of Wills, ii. 57.  
John de Sellynge, 1349. Letter Book F, fo. 165 b.  
Thomas de Kent, 1349. Letter Book F, fo. 175.  
William de Welde. Alderman of Coleman Street, 1349-72; Sheriff, 1353-4; Member of Parliament, 1358. Letter Book F, fo. 223; G, fo. 12 b; Beaven, pp. 107, 267, 387.  
John de Essex, 1350. Letter Book F, fo. 193 b; Calendar of Wills, ii. 46.  
John Costantyn. Alderman of Castle Baynard, 1349-58. Beaven, pp. 88, 230, 387.  
Thomas de Uptone, 1351. Letter Book F, fo. 198 b; Patent Rolls, 1339, p. 322.  
Thomas atte Noket, 1351. Letter Book F, fo. 203 b.  
William de Aras, 1351. Letter Book F, fo. 204.  
Richard de Essex, 1351. Calendar of Letters, 29; Calendar of Wills, ii. 30.  
Roger de Flete, 1352. Calendar of Letters, p. 32.  
Simon de Bedyngtone. Member of Parliament, 1352, 1355, 1357, 1361, 1363; Sheriff, 1359-60. Letter Book F, fo. 233; G, fo. 78; Beaven, 267.  
Walter de Baumbton, 1353. Letter Book G, fos. 6 b, 33; Close Rolls, 1340, p. 613.

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- William atte Dyk, 1353. Letter Book G, fo. 11.  
 Richard de Cavendishe, 1353. Letter Book G, fo. 11.  
 Thomas Motte, 1354. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1354-60, p. 60.  
 Richard Dyk, 1354. Letter Book G, fo. 28 b.  
 Andrew Godyn, 1356. Letter Book G, fo. 58 b.  
 Hugh de Bermoundeseye, 1356. Letter Book F, fo. 27.  
 Nicholas Rous, 1357. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1354-60, p. 425.  
 John Penne, 1357. Calendar of Letters, p. 91.  
 Henry Welwes, 1357. Calendar of Letters, p. 91.  
 Richard de Oxon, 1357. Letter Book F, fo. 222 b; Calendar of Wills, ii. 51; Rymer, Foedera, III. ii. 678.  
 John Botiller, 1357-8. Letter Book F, fo. 222 b; Calendar of Wills, ii. 51.  
 Stephen Caundyshe. Sheriff, 1357-8; Alderman of Bread Street, 1358; Member of Parliament, 1360; Mayor, 1362-3. Letter Book F, fos. 170, 222 b, 233; Beaven, vol. i, pp. 46, 267; Patent Rolls, 354.  
 Henry Galeys, 1358. Letter Book G, fo. 68; Close Rolls, 1342, p. 564.  
 John Bures. Sheriff, 1358-9. Letter Book F, fo. 233; G, fo. 69; Calendar of Letters, p. 29; Close Rolls, 1345, p. 575; 1359, p. 645; Patent Rolls, 1342, p. 554.  
 Adam de Seint Ive, 1359. Letter Book G, fo. 79 b.  
 Thomas de Cavendish, 1359. Letter Book F, fo. 33; G, fo. 83.  
 William de Oysterle, 1360. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1360-4, p. 125.  
 John Utlicote, 1361. Calendar of Wills, ii. 58.  
 Richard Atte Moure, 1361. Calendar of Wills, ii. 26.  
 Philip de Irlaund, 1361. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1360-4, p. 282.  
 Robert de Guldeford, 1361. Letter Book G, fo. 97 b.  
 John Cory, 1361. Calendar of Wills, ii. 51.  
 James Andrew. Sheriff, 1362-3; Alderman of Bassishaw, 1363. Letter Book F, fos. 172, 186, 233; Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 424, 432; 1340, pp. 534, 538; Beaven, pp. 16, 389.  
 John Chaumpeneys, 1362. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1360-4, p. 396.  
 John Bonmarche, 1363. Letter Book G, fo. 110 b.  
 John Burgeys, 1363. Letter Book G, fo. 110 b; Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 424, 432; 1339, pp. 50, 307.  
 William de Draycote, 1363. Letter Book G, fo. 110 b.  
 Thomas de Swafham, 1364. Letter Book G, fo. 137 b.  
 John Fyshe, 1364. Letter Book G, fos. 138 b, 139.  
 Walter de Iweyn, 1364. Letter Book G, fo. 137 b.  
 Richard de Claveryng, 1364. Letter Book G, fo. 137 b.

III B

EVIDENCES AS TO THE FUNCTIONS OF DRAPERS IN  
THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY UP TO THE DATE  
OF THE FIRST CHARTER, 1364

(1) *Drapers. Buying wool.*

We hear of wool of Oxfordshire, Cotswold, Berkshire, Boston. Of *bad wool*, Peltewolle, Lambwolle, Cobbewool, Malemort. Patent Rolls, 1341, pp. 212, 360, 453.

1305. Will. de Wyndesore buys wool of woolmen. Letter Book B, fo. 67.

1308. H. Nazard owes Hugh le Despenser £80, probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1308, p. 557.

1318. H. Nazard, Thos. Cok, and others, owe Earl of Arundel £566 13s. 4d., probably for wool, since in 1338 we find the Earl lending wool to the King. Close Rolls, 1318, p. 615; 1338, p. 464.

1320. Thos. Cok owed 100 sacks of wool (worth 1,200 marks) by John, Abbot of Abingdon. Close Rolls, 1320, p. 228.

1323. John de Lincoln owes King money for wool from Manors formerly belonging to the Knights Templars. Close Rolls, 1323, p. 193.

1327. H. Darcy owes Abbot of Netley £100, probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1327, p. 575.

1339. John de Northbury buys wool from John Pulteney. Close Rolls, 1339, p. 51.

1345. John Bures owes Prior of St. Mary's, Southwark, £22, probably for wool. Calendar of Close Rolls, 1345, p. 575.

1346. Thomas Swanlond and others owe Earl of Arundel £1,198 13s. 4d., probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1346, p. 170. Also the Abbot of Canterbury, £800, p. 174; the Earl of Suffolk, £300, p. 406; Walter de Many, £3,000, p. 416.

1348. Thomas de Swanlond, draper, buys wool. Accused, together with others, of oppressions in collecting of wool and increment of same. Patent Rolls, 1348, p. 104.

1348. Thomas Swanlond and Richard de Berkyng owe the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem £410, probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1348, p. 611.

1349. Thomas Swanlond owes Earl of Arundel £500, probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1349, p. 80.

1354. Richard de Kiselynbury owes Abbot of Battle £30, probably for wool. Close Rolls, 1354, p. 60.



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### (2) *Drapers exporting wool and other goods.*

1317. H. Nazard to have wool to value of £100 out of port of London without paying customs. Close Rolls, 1317, p. 409.

1318. Ralph de Walcote, Simon de Abyngdon, Thomas de Abyngdon, and others, send their ship 'La Petite Bayard' to Antwerp, laden with wool and other goods, which is seized by men of Calais. Close Rolls, 1318, p. 552.

1320. Thomas Cok, H. Darcy, H. Nazard, Simon de Swanlond, and Geoffrey Le Boteller, appear, among native merchants, before the Council against merchants of Brabant and Flanders, who claim to be allowed to export wool to other places than staple towns. Close Rolls, 1320, p. 235.

1320. H. Nazard accused of exporting wool to Flanders and not to staple towns. Close Rolls, 1320, p. 253.

1326. H. Nazard deputed with others to get full information as to Staples of Wools. Close Rolls, 1326, p. 564.

1334. Licence for John de Northburgh to take 400 quarters of wheat to Aquitaine, and elsewhere beyond the seas—to make his profit of, notwithstanding any prohibition of the export of corn. Patent Rolls, 1334, p. 539.

1334. John de Pulteney exports 58 sacks and 22 cloves of wool from London. Close Rolls, 1334, p. 256.

1335. John de Weston exports wools, hides, woolfells. Close Rolls, 1335, p. 484.

1338. John de Pulteney sells wool to the King, and sends it across the sea for the King's use. Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 464, 504.

1338. James Andrew, Maurice Turgys, John Burgeys, and John de Kesynghery, export wool to Holland and Seland. Close Rolls, 1338, pp. 424, 432.

1339. John de Pulteney and John Burgeys sell wool to one, who sends it across the sea for the King's use. Close Rolls, 1339, pp. 50, 307.

Pulteney is also owed £3,000 by a merchant of the Society of Peruzzi and others, probably for wool. Ibid., p. 104.

1339. John Bures exports wool to Antwerp. Close Rolls, 1339, p. 7.

1340. John de Pulteney exports wool to Bruges. Close Rolls, 1340, p. 41.

1342. Henry Galeys, as attorney for Robert of Artois, is allowed to use the King's Right of Pre-emption in Suffolk, and to buy wool at 6 marks the sack, and export to Flanders, paying only  $\frac{1}{4}$  a mark customs, because R. de Artois was about to set out to Brittany at King's wages with troops. Close Rolls, 1342, p. 562.

### (3) *Drapers acting as Collectors of Customs on wool, woolfells, and hides.*

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1311. John de Lincoln. Close Rolls, 1311, pp. 321, 390.

1315. H. Nazard in port of London. Ibid., 1315, p. 164.

1329. John Pulteney Warden for the City at Winchester Fair.

1334. Ralph de Weston and Rich. de Berkyng appointed attorneys of the City at Winchester Fair. Letter Book E, p. 284.

1339-40. Thos. Swanlond in port of London. Close Rolls, 1339, p. 198; 1340, p. 501.

Thomas de Abyngdon at Southampton to see that all the King's wool is sent thence to Antwerp. Ibid., 1339, p. 35.

1339. Thomas de Upton appointed to be controller of customs of wines, wools, hides, and woolfells in Caernarvon. Patent Rolls, 1339, p. 322.

1342. John de Northburgh, with others, to hasten the collection, and supervise the quality of the 273½ sacks out of the 30,000 sacks of wool assigned by the King to Master Paul de Monte Florum. Patent Rolls, 1342, p. 480.

1342. John de Bures, associated with others, to hear and determine complaints against the collectors and receivers of wool granted to the King in Surrey. Patent Rolls, 1342, p. 544.

1348. Thomas de Swanland. One of those to whom the King has committed the custody of all customs and subsidies in England for a time, excepting wine. Patent Rolls, 1348, pp. 50, 99, 145.

Richard de Oxenford. Farms the subsidy due to the King in return for remission of fine and forfeitures of cloth under the aulnage. Rymer, Foedera, III, pars. ii, p. 678.

### *(4) Drapers lending money to the King.*

There are many instances of this, but the following are the most interesting:

1309. John de Lincoln, and others, to be paid £152 19s. out of customs on wool, woolfells, and hides, for money lent to the late King for his French wars. Close Rolls, 1309, p. 112.

1328. Henry Darcy lends the King £9 6s. 8d. on wool. Close Rolls, 1328, p. 328.

In 1332 John de Pulteney and Geoffrey Le Botiller are assigned £1,528 9s. 2d. on the customs at the ports of Southampton and London, in return for money paid by them to certain merchants of Aquitaine, creditors of the King. Patent Rolls, 1332, pp. 338, 345.

In 1340 Will. de La Pole had lent large sums to the King. In return the King makes large grants of wool; and whereas Pulteney has paid the merchants, to whom Pole is in debt, Pulteney is allowed to have 'a leaf of the court' at various ports; which means that Pulteney can export wool, &c., without paying customs. Close Rolls, 1340, pp. 619-20.

1336. Rich. Constantyn and Rich. Kyselyngbery lend 60s. each, for ships sent to sea. Letter Book F, fo. 3.

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In February 1336-7 12 Drapers lend £30 between them to the King, the Queen, and other magnates. H. Darci, Hugh Le Maberer, £5 each; Hugh de Dedham, Thomas de Swanlonde, £3 each; Rich. Constantyn, Ric. de Berkynge, Ric. de Welleford, Maurice Turgys, John de Keselyngbury, £2 each; Ralph de Upton, John Someresham, £1 10s. each; Geoffrey Le Botiller, £1. Letter Book F, fo. 4 b.

1337. Orders to collectors of the New Custom in the City to pay 200 marks to John de Pulteneye, as the King is bound to him in 100 marks, which he paid to G. de Say, admiral of the King's fleet, and also 100 marks which he delivered to the King. Close Rolls, 1337, p. 24.

March 1339-40. The following 18 Drapers contribute to a loan of £5,000; part of it being paid to James de Arteveldt, the Flemish burgher, and ally of Edward III: Thomas de Cavendish, £80; Ralph de Upton, £40; H. Darci, £40; John Lovekyn, £30; Rich. de Kyselyngbury, £25; John Peche and his partner, £25; Rich. de Berkynge, £20; Hugh Le Marbrer, £20; Rich. Costantyn, John de Kyselyngbery, Thomas de Northampton, John de Weston, Maurice de Turgeys, £10 each; Walter de Bampton, John Kelyngworth, Geoffrey Le Botiller, John Levelif, Thomas de Canterbury, £5 each. Letter Book F, fos. 33, 33 b.

1340. The pre-emption of 20,000 sacks of wool having been granted to Edward III, he sells it to James Andrew and others not Drapers. They undertake to pay part of the purchase money to the King's wardrobe beyond the sea. Close Rolls, 1340, pp. 534, 538.

1341. Order to Sheriff of Norfolk to pay John de Pulteneye 1,000 marks, in part satisfaction of £1,100, which John lately paid for the King at his request to certain merchants of London, who lent an equal sum to the King in parts beyond the sea. Close Rolls, 1341, p. 288.

Order to the same Sheriff to pay another 1,000 marks to Pulteneye, which he promises to pay to the Bardi and Peruzzi creditors of the King. Ibid., p. 294.

1345. Thomas Swanlond and J. Pulteney are granted the 3d. out of the customs in return for a loan. Close Rolls, 1345, pp. 601, 628.

1350. Thomas de Swanlond, and others, allowed 1 mark out of the customs due by them, in return for £20,000 lent by them to the King. Close Rolls, 1350, p. 159.

1350. Lands of Thomas de Swanlond and of others seized for great sums due to the King; as well of the time when they were farmers of his customs as for other causes. N.B. Swanlond and others had received the 'Great Crown' in pledge for £4,000. Patent Rolls, 1350, p. 548.

1351. Swanlond is detained in prison for money owed the King.

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His licence to go to divers parts for evidences relating to this, and to recover money due to him. Patent Rolls, 1351, p. 98.

(5) *Drapers importing cloth.*

1304. Stephen de Abyngdon buys cloth and other necessities worth £1,100 at Antwerp and Malines, for the King's Wardrobe. Close Rolls, 1304, p. 143.

1338. Thomas Blakeney lades 'La Paternoster', of London, with salt, wine, and cloth, in Normandy for England. Close Rolls, 1338, p. 455.

1368. John De Bures allowed to import a bale of striped cloths of Ghent, which the servants of John Bures had bought in Flanders. *Ibid.*, 1368, p. 420.

(6) *Drapers buying and selling cloth and other articles.*

There are many instances of Drapers being owed large sums of money by influential persons, which was probably for cloth, and of selling cloth to the King's Wardrobe.

1315. Simon de Swanlond buys cloth at Boston Fair and elsewhere. Close Rolls, 1315, pp. 170, 496.

1320. H. Nazard sells cloth to King's Wardrobe, to the Queen, and for men-at-arms at garrisons of King's Castles in Scotland. Close Rolls, 1320, p. 281.

1327. Simon de Swanlond owed £300 for cloth, and Simon de Abingdon 25 marks for cloth, by the King. Close Rolls, 1327, pp. 85, 192.

1328. Richard de Welleford and Geoffrey de Weston are robbed near Stowe of cloth of various colours, coverlets, dorsers, canvas, and other chattels value £130. Close Rolls, 1328, p. 302.

1336. Ralph de Upton sells cloth (£18 3s. 4d.) to the King. Close Rolls, 1336, p. 564.

1337. John de Pultney is assigned £60 17s. 2d. for cloth and horse-shoes bought by the King's order for the Earl of Salisbury. Also is paid other sums for various articles, as cups, ewer, and palfreys. Patent Rolls, 1337, p. 416.

1338. John de Pultney had sold 51 tuns of Gascon wine to the King for £221. Patent Rolls, 1338, p. 125.

1339. Thomas Swanlond sells £200 worth of cloth for King's use. Close Rolls, 1339, p. 10.

1346. John de Hatfield sells London-made cloth to fermor of the Archdeaconry of Craven. Close Rolls, 1346, p. 126.

1351. Licence for the Drapers of the City of London to sell all such cloths as they had at the time of the holding of the last Parliament, which they cannot sell before September 1st, notwithstanding that it is provided that all cloth found by the King's aulnager to measure less by 1 ell than the assize ordained by the Statute of Northampton shall be forfeited to the King. Patent Rolls, 1351, p. 132.

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### (7) *Drapers exporting cloth.*

Of this we have no instance. But in all probability they were doing this, since a higher duty was imposed on aliens exporting their own denizens. Patent Rolls, 1347, p. 424.

### (8) *Drapers making cloth.*

1338. Protection until Easter for servants sent by Thomas de Swanlond, citizen and merchant of London, to bring 10 sacks of wool, bought by him from Master John de Ayleston to make cloth of, from the parts of Lincoln to London. Patent Rolls, 1338, p. 565.

1384. John of Northampton has a Dighouse (Dyehouse) with 2 adjacent tenements in Wendegooselane, near the Great Hall of Estandia (i.e. The Steelyard). Patent Rolls, 1384, p. 581.

### (9) *Drapers following other trades.*

1304. Thos. de Kyderminster, Draper and Hosier. Letter Book B, fo. 64 b.

1310. Morice Turgys, Draper and Woolmonger. Letter Book D, fo. 44 b; E, fo. 165 b.

1312. Will. de Welleford, Draper and Hosier. Letter Book D, fo. 66.

1318. R. de Welleford (probably a Draper) sells divers victuals and garnitures to H. Nazard for King's use. Close Rolls, 1318, p. 549.

1339. John de Northbury, a Clothier and Draper. Close Rolls, 1339, pp. 96, 226.

John de Kelingworth, Draper and Hosier. Close Rolls, 1339, p. 113.

1340. Walter de Baumpton, Draper and Hosier. Close Rolls, 1340, p. 613; Letter Book G, fo. 6 b.

1346. Will. de Holbech, Draper and Cordwainer. Close Rolls, 1346, p. 69.

## IV

### ORDINANCES OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF OUR LADY OF BETHLEHEM, 1371

Record Office—Chancery Miscellanea <sup>42</sup>/<sub>262</sub>.

EN hono<sup>r</sup> n<sup>re</sup> S<sup>o</sup> Jhu Crist & sa  
douce miere Seinte Marie n<sup>re</sup> dame  
de Bethlem en quele Psseinte lieu  
n<sup>re</sup> dit S<sup>o</sup> Jhu Crist eslyt estre nees  
en salvacion de toute sa poeple en

IN Honour of our Lord Jesus  
Christ and his Sweet Mother Saint  
Mary of Bethlehem, in which most  
holy place our said Lord Jesus  
Christ elected to be born for the

quel lieu de Bethlem lesteylle appust  
a lez Pastors & dona & monstra  
lumere a lez trois Roys de Coloyne  
q̄ offerrent en le dit lieu de Bethlem  
trois dons cestassa? or mirre &  
ensens. Une fr̄ite est comonce p̄  
mesme honoʳ en amendement de  
loʳ vies p̄ assent ifr̄er Will<sup>m</sup> Tytte  
ffrere de Hospital n̄re Dame de  
Bethlem de Loundes qest une  
celle de la lieu de Bethlem & p̄ auts  
bons gentz Draps de Cornhuil et  
auts bōns hōmes & fēmes q̄ voloient  
estr freres & suers & le mesme  
ffrānite meynteign̄ a t̄ms de lour  
vies en touz lez poins que ensuount  
cestassa? le dit ffr̄ānite comense  
lan de G<sup>ra</sup>ce Mill ccc lxx en le feste  
de le Pū n̄re Dame.

Adesomes q̄ chescun q̄ soit ou  
3ra entree en la dite ffr̄ite soit il de  
bon loos & de bons condicions &  
de bon port issint q̄ p̄niy sa defaulte  
null de la dite ffr̄ite soit esclaundre  
ne deshōne. Et in cas q̄ null face  
a lencountre ap̄s son entree qil soit  
reconsaille des auts luy amender.  
Et sil ne se voet amender ne est?  
adresse p̄ sa dite ffr̄tee & p̄ loʳ bon  
consaill qadonq̄ soit il oustee de la  
dite ffr̄ite tanq̄ il se voet amender  
de son mal porte et si il ne se voet  
amender de son mal porte qadonq̄  
soit il ouste de la dite ffr̄ite as touz  
joʳs.

Auxint soient ils accordez q̄

Salvation of all his people, in which  
place of Bethlehem the Star ap-  
peared to the Shepherds and gave  
and showed light to the three  
Kings of Cologne, who offered in  
the said place of Bethlehem three  
Gifts, that is to say, Gold, Myrrh  
and Incense, and a Brotherhood  
was begun in honour of the same,  
for the amendment of their lives  
by the assent of Brother Wm.  
Tytte, Brother of the said Hos-  
pital of our Lady of Bethlehem of  
London, which is a Cell of the  
Place of Bethlehem, and by other  
good people Drapers of Cornhill  
and other good men and women  
who would be Brethren and sisters  
and maintain the same Brother-  
hood for the term of their lives  
in all points which follow, that  
is to say, the said Brotherhood  
began in the year of Grace 1361,  
on the Feast of the Purification  
of Our Lady.

Further, it was agreed that every  
one who is or shall enter into the  
said Brotherhood shall be of good  
fame and good condition and be-  
haviour, so that no one of the said  
Brotherhood may be slandered or  
dishonoured by his default. And  
in case that any one do the con-  
trary after his entry, that he be  
counselled by the others to amend  
himself. And if he will not amend  
nor reform himself according to  
the advice of the said Brotherhood,  
that then he shall be ousted from  
the said Brotherhood until he is  
willing to amend; and if he will  
not amend then, he shall be ousted  
for ever.

Also they have agreed that every

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chescun decy en avant q̄ se voille entre? dēst? en la dite ffr̄ite paiera po? son entree a meyns xx<sup>s</sup> & chescun aan aḑs son entree il paiera ij<sup>s</sup> cestassaḑ chescun quart<sup>r</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> queux deniers ʒronnt receux gardez & ministres p̄ eux q̄ serront gardeyns ordeynez p̄ tote la dite ffr̄ite & p̄ lo? com̄e eleccion & issint dan en an.

Auxint sonnt ils assentuz q̄ iiij foitz p̄ an qu<sup>nt</sup> ils soient garnys qils vendront p̄ eux assembler ou qils ʒront assignez p̄ lo? gardeyns p̄ paier lo? quarterages & p̄ parler & entrats dez busolignes touchantz a la dite ffr̄ite. Et si ascun se absente ou soit en ville & ne voille venir sil ne soit en ʒvice du Roi ou malades qil paie a la dite ffr̄ite a chescun foitz qil se eist absente vj<sup>d</sup>.

Auxint sonnt ils assentuz q̄ touz les ffreres & soers de la dite ffr̄ite serront chescun an vestuḑ dune soute & ces ʒra encount? la feste de la Purifiḑ nḑe Dame & q̄ chescun paiera p̄ sa vestuḑ demene come affert de paier lendemayn aḑs la feste tenu sanz delay & q̄ chescun garde sa vesture p̄ deux anz sanz doner a nully.

Auxint sonnt ils accordez q̄ si ascun de la dite ffr̄ite defaille de sa paiement p̄ sa dite vestuḑ a dit jo? limite & de son quarterage qil est tenuz de paier de droit il serra oustee de la dite ffr̄ite tanq il aḑa fait gree de sa dite vesture & de son quarterage & sil ne voet paler & est de poer qadonq il paiera

one before he will enter the said Brotherhood shall pay for his entry at the least 20s., and every year after his entry he shall pay 2s., that is to say, every quarter 6d., which moneys shall be received, guarded, and administered by those who are Wardens ordained by all the said Brotherhood and by their common election, and so from year to year.

Also they are agreed that four times a year, when they shall be warned that they will be assembled, or that they shall be enjoined by their Wardens to pay their Quarterages and to speak and treat of business touching the said Brotherhood, if any one absent himself or be in the City and will not come, if unless he be in the King's service or sick, that he shall pay to the said Brotherhood each time that he absent himself, 6d.

Also they are agreed that all the Brethren and Sisters of the said Brotherhood shall be every year clothed in a suit, and this shall be on the Feast of the Purification of Our Lady, and that each shall pay for his vesture as belongs to him to pay on the Morrow after the Feast held without delay: and that each one keep his vesture by two years without giving it to any one.

Also they are agreed that if any of the said Brotherhood fail in his payment for the said vesture at the said day appointed and of his quarterage that he is bound to pay of right, he shall be ousted from the said Brotherhood until he shall have made satisfaction for his said vesture and his quarterage, and

double solonc ces q̄ serra taxe p̄ la dite fritee.

Auxint sonnt ils accordez & assentuz q̄ touz ceux de la dit fr̄nite tendront lour festes assemblees la ou ils voillount cōmēnt assentir & le dit jour de lour fest ils 3ronnt illoeqs & pus touz irronnt ensemble la ou lour place 3ra ordeigne p̄ loʳ Goʳnoʳ de la dite frite q̄ serra p̄ le temps paiant chescun ces qapp̄tiant a paier a sa porcon et devant manger ils choyseront trois Gardeins p̄ loʳ cōne assent p̄ goʳner la dite frite lan ensuant.

Auxint sonnt ils assentuz q̄ si ascune de la dite frite mene avesque luy autr q̄ de la dite frite amanḡ qant ils teignent loʳ feste adonq̄ il paiera p̄ luy come p̄ luy mesmes solonc ces q̄ affiert chescun a sa porcon & ces serra lendemayn de loʳ feste.

Auxint lendemayn al hoecure de tierce ap̄s le joʳ de loʳ dite feste ils assembleront touz ensemble la ou ils aʳont maungez p̄ accomp̄t & paier qanq̄ affiert chescun a sa porcon. Et si ascun se absente sanz resonable cause il paiera a la dite frite la double q̄ auts paient.

Auxint sonnt ils accordez q̄ si ascun de la dite frite deveignent a meschief p̄ fortune qil nad donnt de viʳe il serra ayde de la dite frite resonablement donnt il puisse vivr̄ p̄nant de la coñe boist p̄ la semaign xvjd ob tanq̄ il soit releve siq̄il prie p̄ touz mortz & vifs

if he will not pay and has the power, then he shall pay double according to that which shall be fined by the said Brotherhood.

Also they are agreed that all those of the said Brotherhood shall hold their feasts wheresoever they shall agree in common, and the said day of their feast they shall be there, and then they shall all go together to the place which shall be ordained by their Governor or the said Brotherhood and each one shall pay that which is his due to pay for his portion, and before eating they shall choose three Wardens by their common assent to govern the said Brotherhood in the ensuing year.

Also they have agreed that if any one of the said Brotherhood bring with him any one not of the said Brotherhood to eat when they shall hold their Feast, then he shall pay for him as for himself each according to his portion: and this shall be on the Morrow of their Feast.

Also on the Morrow at the hour of Tierce after the day of their said Feast, they shall all assemble where they have eaten, to account for and pay each as much as belongs to his portion. And if any one absent himself without reasonable cause he shall pay to the said Brotherhood double that the others pay.

Also they are agreed that if any one fall into trouble by misfortune so that he have not wherewithal to live, he shall be helped by the said Brotherhood reasonably wherewith he may live, taking from the Common Box by the week 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., until he be relieved, so that he pray



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de la dīte frite durant soñ dit mes-  
chief.

Et si null de la dite frite devye  
q̄ touz ses confrers & soers si nulls  
y soient sfont a l<sup>r</sup> dirige ove lo<sup>r</sup>  
vestur vestue sil ne soit p resonable  
cause qil ne poet venir & offerer  
a iiij messes et q̄ nully departe de  
illocqs tanq le corps soit ensevely  
s<sup>r</sup> peyne de vjd a la coñe boist.

Auxint si null de la dite frite  
devye & il nad de quoi estr en-  
sevely adonq il 3ra ensevely a  
Bethlem sil le coveyte si nōn il 3ra  
ensevely la ou il desir as costages  
de la dite frite.

Auxint q̄ chescun de la dite ffrite  
sil voille devyse en soñ Testament  
ou a soñ darrein volente al dite  
ffrite une porcon dargent solonc  
son poer en amendement de la frite  
& de p̄er devoutement p̄ luy.

Auxint sonnt ils accordez & as-  
sentuz q̄ si ascun desbut soit moeve  
p entre ascuns de la dite frite q̄  
celuy q̄ conte greve se doit pleynd<sup>r</sup>  
al dite frite siq̄ le trespas poet  
est<sup>r</sup> redresse ent<sup>r</sup> les pties sanz  
Ryate faire & null pleyne en aut<sup>r</sup>  
place p 3ie<sup>r</sup> ne p aut<sup>r</sup> man<sup>r</sup>e. Et si  
null de eux soit rebell & ne voet  
est<sup>r</sup> redresse p la dite ffrite qil soit  
oustee de la compaignie as touz  
jo<sup>r</sup>s.

Auxint si null de la dite frite  
soit trove fesant faux o<sup>r</sup>vage en  
desceit de la coñe poeple & en  
desclaund<sup>r</sup> de la dite frite qadonq̄

for all the living and dead of the  
said Brotherhood during his said  
mischance.

And if any of the said Brotherhood  
die, that all his Brethren and sisters,  
if any there be, shall be at their Dir-  
ige clothed in their livery unless  
there be reasonable cause for their  
not coming to offer at four Masses,  
and that no one depart from thence  
until the body be buried on pain of  
paying 6d. to the Common Box.

Also if any of the said Brother-  
hood die and have not wherewith  
to be buried, then he shall be  
buried at [the Hospital of] Bethle-  
hem if he will, and if not he  
shall be buried where he shall desire  
at the costs of the said Brotherhood.

Also that each of the Brotherhood  
may, if he will, devise in his Testa-  
ment or his last will to the said  
Brotherhood a portion of silver  
according to his power for the  
good of the Brotherhood, and that  
they shall pray devoutly for him.

Also they are agreed that if any  
dispute arise between any of the  
said Brotherhood, that he who  
feels himself aggrieved shall com-  
plain to the said Brotherhood so  
that the trespass may be redressed  
between the parties without making  
a disturbance, and that no one  
shall complain in any other place  
nor in any other manner; and if  
any one be a rebel and will not be  
reformed by the said Brotherhood,  
that he be ousted from the Com-  
pany for ever.

Also if any of the said Brother-  
hood be found doing bad work  
to the detriment of the Common  
people and to the dishonour of the

il serra il ouste de la fñite avantdit  
as touz jo's.

Auxint si ascun de la fñite jewe  
en aut? jeu q̄ convenable & ad  
vestu la liṽe il paiera al pñde foitz  
jlb de cire la sc̄de sil trespasse ijl  
de ci? & al tierce foitz sil ne se  
voet amender soit il ous? de la fñite  
p' touz jo's.

Et si ascun jewe a lez Tables ou  
a le Jew appelle Mounne ou aut  
mañde de Jewe de dees vestu la liṽe  
qil paie al coñe boist vj viij<sup>d</sup>.

Auxint sonnt ils accordez q̄ touz  
lez ffriers & soers q̄ paient quarte-  
rages al chapeleyn ou que pñgent  
liṽee ou noñ paieront p' la vestur  
de le chapeleyn & Ku & Bedell  
chescun solonc son por coñ qil ßra  
taxe.

Auxint sonnt ils assentuz &  
accordez q̄ touz lez ffriers & soers  
de la dite fñite q̄ voillount venir  
al feste ne paieront plus p' lour  
manger q̄ xx<sup>d</sup> quele constitucon fu  
trete examine & conforme en le  
temps Simond atte more & Will<sup>m</sup>  
Waryn lan xliij<sup>o</sup>.

Item la q̄ la dite compaignie  
avoit en mayn entour trois anz  
passez une certelgne some dargent  
p ceyvantz ou un certaign rente  
fust a vend? le quel nest q̄ de la  
value de vj m<sup>arcz</sup> p an ils bargayne-  
rent le dit rente & p tant q̄ lo' dite  
some ne suffisoit certains gentz  
appsterent la remenant & sont

said Brotherhood, that then he  
shall be ousted from the Brother-  
hood aforesaid for ever.

Also if any of the Brotherhood  
play at any improper game being  
clothed in the Livery he shall pay  
the first time 1 lb. of wax, the  
second time if he trespass 2 lb.,  
and the third time, if he will not  
amend, he shall be ousted from the  
said Brotherhood for ever.

And if any one play at tables or  
at the game called Mounne or other  
manner of game at Dice dressed  
in the Livery, that he pay to the  
Common Box 6s. 8d.

Also they are agreed that all the  
Brethren and sisters who pay quar-  
terages to the Chaplain, or who  
take the Livery and do not pay for  
the vesture of the Chaplain and  
'Ku' [quarterage?] and the Beadle,  
every one according to his share,  
shall be fined.

Also they are agreed and ac-  
corded that all the Brothers of the  
said Brotherhood who will come to  
the Feast shall not pay more for  
their eating than 20d. This con-  
stitution was treated, examined,  
and confirmed in the time of  
Simon atte More and William  
Waryn in the 44th year.<sup>1</sup>

Item that the said Company had  
in hand about three years past a  
certain sum of money, and know-  
ing of a certain tenement which  
was for sale, which is of the value  
of 6 marks by the year, they pur-  
chased it, and forasmuch as the  
said sum was not sufficient, certain  
people lent the remainder and are

<sup>1</sup> This seems to mean the forty-fourth year of Edward III, i.e. A.D. 1370-1.

enfeffez en le dit rente tanque ils eyent levez lo<sup>r</sup> argent app<sup>o</sup>stee qei del dit rente q̄ de lez p fitz p venantz a la dite companie queux sont [illegible] paie<sup>z</sup> as ditz enfeffez p onnt q̄ ne rest null monoie de<sup>v</sup>s eux. Et fuist lentente del dit p<sup>o</sup>chas tiel davor p<sup>o</sup>suy au Roi de le avoir amortise en eyde de tro<sup>v</sup> un chapel<sup>o</sup>leyn en la dite meso<sup>n</sup> sil p<sup>o</sup>roit est<sup>r</sup>. Et si non q̄ lez enfeoffez le denssent avoir vendu arer & levez ces q̄ lo<sup>r</sup> fuisse due & restore a la dite compaignie lo<sup>r</sup> some.

enfeoffed of the said tenement until they shall have recovered their money lent, as well from the said quit-rent as from the profits proceeding to the said Company, which are . . . paid to the said feoffees, so that there remains no money due to them. And it was the intent of the said Purchaser to have prayed the King to have it mortmained for the purpose of finding a Chaplain in the said House, if so it can be; and if not, that the feoffees should sell it and take that which was due to them and restore to the said Company the sum it had paid.

## V

37 EDWARD III, CAP. 5, 6, 1363-4

TRANSLATED (*Statutes at Large*)

THAT MERCHANTS AND ARTIFICERS SHALL KEEP TO  
THEIR OWN MERCHANDISE AND MYSTERY

c. v. Item, For the great mischiefs which have happened, as well to the King, as to the great men and commons, of that that the merchants, called Grocers, do ingross all manner of merchandise vendible; and suddenly do enhance the price of such merchandise within the realm, putting to sale by covin and ordinance made betwixt them, called the Fraternity and Gild of Merchants, the merchandises which be most dear, and keep in store the other till the time that dearth or scarcity be of the same: [The Parliament hath] ordained, That no English merchant shall use no ware nor merchandise, by him nor by other, nor by no manner of Covin, but only one, which he shall choose betwixt this and the Feast of Candlemas next coming. And such as have other wares or merchandises in their hands, than those that they have chosen, may set them to sale before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John next ensuing; and if any do to the contrary of this ordinance in any point and be thereof attainted, in the manner as hereafter followeth, he shall forfeit against the King the merchandise, which he hath so used against this ordinance; and moreover, shall make a fine to the King, according to

the quantity of the trespass: And how this ordinance shall be put in execution, It is ordained, that good people and lawful of every merchandise shall be chosen and sworn, to survey that this ordinance be holden and executed; that is to say, two merchants [in] every merchandise in every town and burgh, and two merchants of every county, and redress the defaults, and of that that they may not redress, they shall certify the Chancellor, and the King's Council; and commissions shall be made to certain people, to whom and when it shall please the King to assign, to enquire in cities, burghs, and counties, where need shall be, as well of trespassers in this behalf, as of surveyors, in case that they be negligent, or of Covin with the trespassers, by the oath of six men sworn; and moreover to make process [for to hear and determine] daily, [and to punish] the trespassers and surveyors; that is to say, the trespassers according as is above ordained, and the surveyors according to the discretion of the justices, and that by the jury of xii, in case they will put themselves upon the country of their accusation; and whosoever will sue for the King in such case, shall be thereto received, and shall have the fourth peny of the forfeiture of him that so shall be attainted at his suit.

c. vi. Item, it is ordained, that artificers, handicraft people, hold them every one to one mystery, which he will choose betwixt this and the said feast of Candlemas. And two of every craft shall be chosen to survey, that none use other craft than the same which he hath chosen, and that justices be assigned to enquire by process, to hear and determine in this article, as is ordained in the article beforesaid, saving that the trespassers in this article shall be punished by imprisonment of half a year, and moreover to make fine and ransom, according to the quantity of the trespass. And the surveyors by the discretion of the justices, as before. *But the intent of the King and of his Council is, that women, that is to say, brewers, bakers, carders and spinners, and workers as well of wool, as of linen cloth and of silk, browdesters, and breakers of wool, and all other that do use and work all handy works, may freely use and work as they have done before this time, without any impeachment, or being restrained by this ordinance.*

c. v was however repealed by 38 Ed. III, c. 2, which enacted 'That all people shall be as free as they were at all times before the said ordinance; . . . and that all merchants as well aliens may sell and buy all manner of merchandises and freely carry them out of the realm, paying the customs and subsidies thereof due. Except that English merchants shall not pass out of the realm with wools or woollfells; and that none carry gold nor silver in plate nor in money saving victuallers that fish, and that they bring fish within the realm in small vessels which meddle not with other merchandises'; and the words in italics in c. vi were repealed by 5 Eliz. c. 4.

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### VI

#### LETTERS PATENT 38 EDWARD III [JULY 15, 1364]

Letter Book G, fo. 122 b,<sup>1</sup> also at Drapers' Hall, Charter No. IX.

Carta p } EDWARD p la gce de  
Pannarijs. } Dieu Roi Dengletre  
Seignr Dirlande & Daquitaigne As  
tous ceus as queux cestes ires ven-  
dront salut Sachlez q come entre  
autres choses ordenez A nre darrein  
plement si estoit p oteines causes  
pposes en mesme le plement ordene  
q nul Marchant Engleys ne vse  
mces ne marchandie p lui ne p  
autre p nulle maner de couine fors q  
vne soulement quel il vorroit elire  
deuant la feste de la Chandeure  
darrein passe & ceus qauoient entre-  
meins autres marchandises q celles  
qils issint esliroient les porroient  
mettre a vente deuant la feste del  
Natiuite de Seint Johan le Baptistre  
pchein ensuant come en les dites  
ordenances est contenuz plus au  
plein Et la soit monstre a nous &  
a nre conseil q p cause q gentz de  
diuses mestiers qonques nestoient  
appntices ne sufficientment appris  
en le mestier de marchandie de  
draperie solonc les bones auciens  
vsages de la Citee de Londres se  
mellent du dit mestier si q a peine  
homme trouua shope en la dite Citee

EDWARD, by Grace of God, King  
of England, Lord of Ireland and of  
Aquitaine, to all to whom these  
present Letters shall come, greet-  
ing. Know that whereas amongst  
other matters ordained at our last  
Parliament it was for certain  
reasons in the said Parliament or-  
dained<sup>2</sup> that no English merchant  
should use no ware nor merchandise  
by himself, or another by any man-  
ner of covine [fraud], except that  
one only, which he had chosen  
before the Feast of Candlemas last  
past, and that those who had en-  
gaged in merchandise other than  
that they then chose could put  
them to sale before the Feast of  
the Nativity of St. John the Baptist  
next ensuing, as in the said ordi-  
nances is more fully contained.  
And now it has been shown to us  
and our Council that because  
people of divers mysteries, who have  
neither been apprenticed to, nor  
sufficiently instructed in, the mys-  
tery of the dealing in Drapery  
according to the good ancient  
usages of the City of London,  
engage in the said mystery, one  
can scarcely find any shop in the

<sup>1</sup> The copy in the Company's Book of Evidences, + 389, fo. 154, is here and there illegible. It is preceded by the following note: 'Ista Carta am Regis lecta & irrotulata q sunt in Camra gyhalde London in libro cum fra G, fo. cxxii. tempe Ade de Bary maioris & Iohis de Cauntebrug? came? videlt anno Regis Edwardi tercii pos conqm tricesimo octavo.'—Lucas. The copy in Herbert, i. 480, taken from the recital in the mandate commanding its publication differs in the wording.

<sup>2</sup> 37 Ed. III, c. 5.

daucune mestier en quele ne soit aucun draperie ou meins ou plus mis & monstre a cõe vente queux gentz nount souffisante conissance en le pris de darrees de marchandie du mestier de draperie & p leur nounsachantie & auxint p les grosses embracementz qils fount meins sagement de totes maneres de draps si est la chierte de draperie deuenuz si gnt quele ne purra legerement estre amenuse & auxint plusieurs deceites sont faites en la fesance & vente de draps come p fauses moillieurs & toundours & drap de demy grein vendu pur escarlet et les Teinturers Tistrers & Fullers q soleient assiduelement faire leur labour ppre sont deuenuz fesours de draps & ne voillent laborer sur le drap dautri sil ne soit p trop excessiue salarie & nientmeins fount plusures fraudes en leur oüaignes queux ne poent bien estre appceus sinoun p drapers seulement qont de tiels oüaignes pleñe conissance & q pys est souent les teinturers chaungeont les leines les Tisters la file & les Fullers tout le drap queux Teinturers Tistours & Fullers auxint p colour qils sont fesours des draps achatent autri draps p voie de forstallarie & puis les vendent as drapers & issint est le drap deux foitz achate auant qil viegne a comune vente & le drap qest si souent achate & vendue p

said City of any mystery in which there is not some drapery more or less offered for common sale, which people have not sufficient knowledge of the price of goods belonging to the merchandise of the Mystery of Drapery (the selling price of Drapery). And on account of their ignorance, and because of the great (embracementz) engrossment which they make unwisely of all manner of cloth, the dearthness of cloth has become so great that it cannot be easily reduced, and also various frauds have been practised in the making and sale of cloth, such as by false dampers<sup>1</sup> and shearmen, and cloth of demy grein sold for scarlet; and the Dyers, Weavers, and Fullers, who should confine themselves to their own proper work, have become makers of cloths, and will not work on the cloths of others except at an excessive wage, and also perpetrate many frauds in their work which cannot be well detected except by Drapers who have full knowledge of such work, and what is worse, the Dyers often change the wool and the Weavers the yarn, and the Fullers the whole cloth, the which Dyers, Weavers and Fullers also, on the ground that they are makers of cloth, buy other cloths by way of forestalling and then sell them to Drapers, and thus the cloth is twice bought before it comes to open sale, and being thus so often bought and sold by divers hands

<sup>1</sup> 'Moillieur.' The damping or soaking of the cloth probably in the process of fulling or dyeing. Mr. Pirenne tells me that he has never met with the word in French or Low Country documents.

diſſes mains couient a forte estre de molt le plus chier q̄ drap̄ q̄ nest vendu q̄ vne foitz p̄ Marchant draper queles choses entre autres sont les greindres causes de l'excessiue chierce de marchandise de draperie & issint de tieux deceltes & defautes t̄ant damage & per̄ sont aduenuz deuant ces heures sibien a nous come a tout le poeple de n̄re roialme & plus ḡntz auendront q̄ dieu defende si remedie le plustost ny soit mys Nous entendantz les dites choses issint a nous monstretz estre tout contfiantz au dite ordinance du plement & voillantz mesme lordinance garder & meintenir en touz pointz & de tout ouster les fraudes & deceites susditz si auons p̄ assent des ḡntz & autres de n̄re conseil ordene & ḡnte q̄ nully ne vse le mestier de draperie en la Citee de Londres non les suburbs dycelle sil nelst este app̄ntice en icelle mestier ou p̄ autre dune man̄e receu p̄ cōe assent de mesme le mestier et q̄ chescun des ditz mestiers des Teinturers Tisters & Fullers se tiegne a son office p̄pre & de rien ne se melle de fesure achate ne de vente de nul man̄e drap̄ ne de draperie sur peine demprisonement & de p̄dre tout le drap̄ issint p̄ eux fait achate ou vendue ou la value deſus nous et q̄ nul q̄ eit drap̄ a vendre en la dite Citee ou en les suburbs ne les vende forsq̄ as drapers enfranchiez en la dite mestier de drapie sil ne soit en

becomes much more dear than cloth which is only sold once by a Merchant Draper. The which things amongst others are the chief cause of the excessive dearness of the merchandise of cloth, and also because of the like frauds and defaults great damage and loss have of late accrued to us and all the people of our realm, and greater will befall us, which God forbid, if a remedy be not speedily applied. We, understanding that the said things as above shown to us are entirely contrary to the said ordinance of Parliament, and wishing to maintain and enforce in all points the said ordinance and to remove the above-mentioned frauds and deceits, have, with the assent of the lords and others of our Council, ordained and granted that none shall use the said Mystery of Drapery in the City of London, nor in the suburbs of the same, unless he has been apprenticed in the said Mystery or in other due manner been received by the common assent of the same Mystery, and that each of the Mysteries of Dyers, Weavers, and Fullers shall keep themselves to their own Mystery, and in no way meddle with the 'making', buying, or selling of any manner of cloth or drapery on pain of imprisonment, and of forfeiture to us of all the cloth so by them made, bought or sold, or of the value thereof. And that no one who has cloths to sell in the said City or in the suburbs shall sell them except to Drapers enfranchised in the said Mystery of Drapery, unless it be in gross to

gros as Seign's & autres du cōe q̄  
les voillent achatre pour lour oepe  
demesne & nemie a retaille sur  
mesme la peine Et q̄ les Drapers  
enfranchiez en la mestere de draperie  
en la dite Citee puissent elire ches-  
cun an quatre psones de lour mes-  
tier p̄pre q̄ soient iurrez vne foitz  
p̄ an en p̄sence du Mair de suruere  
q̄ nul defaute ne deceite soit vse ne  
fait en les mestiers auant ditz & de  
reuler & goūner le dit mestier de  
draperie en mesme la Citee au cōe  
p̄fit du poeple & de due punissement  
ent faire de ceux en queux defaut  
bra troue selonc lauis & discrecion  
des ditz quatre psones p̄ laide du  
Mair & des viscontz q̄nt il embu-  
soignera les queux Mair & viscontz  
nous volons qils soient entendantz  
as ditz quatre psones qant ils bra-  
ront a ce p̄ eux requis. Et volons auxint  
& donons poiras ditz quatre psones  
qi bra-ront issint eslieux & iurrez de  
p̄ndre bement de toux ceux qi  
bra-ront receux au dit mestier de  
draperie en mesme la Citee de vsir  
& faire ce q̄apptient a mesme le  
mestier bien & loialment sanz fraude  
mal engin ou subtil compassement  
faire encontre les pointz & orde-  
nances auant ditz Sauue touz io's  
a fīre chier en dieu le Priour de  
Smythfeld & autres seign's qont  
feires en les dites suburbs p̄ ḡntes  
de noz p̄genito's & de nous lour  
feires franchises & franchises custumes

the lords and others of the com-  
mons who wish to buy them for  
their own use, and by no means by  
retail under the same penalty. And  
that the Drapers enfranchised in  
the Mystery of Drapery in the said  
City may elect each year four of  
their own Mystery, who shall be  
sworn once a year<sup>1</sup> in the presence  
of the Mayor, to oversee that no  
default nor deceit be used or done  
in the Mystery aforesaid; and to  
rule and govern the said Mystery  
of Drapery in the same City to  
the common profit of the people,  
and to duly punish those in whom  
default shall be found, according to  
the advice and discretion of the  
said four persons by the aid of the  
Mayor and the Sheriffs if need be;  
the which Mayor and Sheriffs shall  
listen to the said four persons  
when they shall be requested by  
them.

And we also will and give power  
to the said four persons who shall  
be elected and sworn, to take an  
oath of all those who shall be re-  
ceived into the said Mystery of  
Drapery in the same City, that they  
will and do whatever appertains to  
the same Mystery well and law-  
fully without fraud, evil design, or  
subtle compassing contrary to the  
points and ordinances aforesaid.

Saving always to our beloved in  
God, the Prior of Smithfield, and  
other lords, who have fairs in the  
said suburbs by grant of our pro-  
genitors, or of us, their fairs, fran-  
chises, and free customs which they

<sup>1</sup> In the mandate ordering the publication of the Charter they are to be sworn  
twice a year. Cf. Herbert, *Livery Companies*, i. 482.



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queux ils ont vsez en leur ditz feires du temps des dites gntes encea as queux p colour de ceste nre gnte & ordenance nous ne volons pjudice ne damage estre fait en aucun manere et sauue les franchises p nous gntez as Marchantz Vineters Dengleterre & de Gascoigne queux nous volons demorer en leur force en touz pointz En tesmoignance de quele chose nous avons fait faire cestes noz fres patentes Doñ A Westmoustier le quinzisme iour de Iuyl lan de nre regne trent oetisme.

p ipm Regem & cons.

have exercised in their said fairs from the date of the said grants, with regard to whom we do not wish that any prejudice or damage shall be done to them in any way under pretext of this our grant and ordinance; and saving the franchises by us granted to the Merchant Vintners of England and Gascony, which we will shall remain in force in all points. In testimony of which we have caused to be written these our Letters Patent. Given at Westminster the 15th day of July in the 38th year of our reign.

By the King and his Council.

## VII

### PETITION OF THE MYSTERY OF DRAPERS AGAINST THE ELECTION OF NICHOLAS BREMBRE AS MAYOR IN 1384

Ancient Petitions, File 94, No. 4664, Public Record Office, London.

A ? sexcellent & ? spuissant s' nre s' le Roy & ? snobles & sages s's de cest p'sent plement . . . nt hublement ses po'ves liges Drapers de sa Citee de Loundres & se pley-nent vs s' Nichol Brembre Ch'ir & sez accomplices & autres de son assent de ce q' le dit s' Nichol ove lassent de lez q'ux furent de son assent accrocha s' lui roiale poalr de ce q' encontre lo' chartre dez Roys g'unte & conferme de lo' fraunchise de la dite Citee & en mayntenance de sa . . . . . mondre fist o'teins gentz q' furent de son assent al Gychall du dite Citee en

To the most Excellent and Puis-sant Lord the King and the very noble and wise lords of the present Parliament their poor lieges the Drapers of the City of London humbly [address themselves] and complain against Sir Nicholas Brembre knight, and his accom-plices and others of his faction, that the said Sir Nicholas, with the assent of those who were of his faction, accroached to himself the royal power, in that, contrary to the Royal Charters granted and con-firmed concerning their privileges in the said City of London, and

le feste de seint Edward lan le Roy  
gorest viij<sup>me</sup> pur eslire un mair Et  
le dit s̄ Nichol p assent . . . . z lez  
autres q̄ux furent de son assent fist  
crier en diᵛses pties du dite Citee  
& charger chescun home du dite  
Citee s̄ peyne denprisonement &  
s̄ la peyne de qu<sup>er</sup>qils p̄oient faire  
deᵛs le Roy q̄ nul ne s̄roit si hardy  
destre al dite eleccione fors ceux q̄  
furent somonez & ceux qi furent  
somonus furent somonus p lo<sup>r</sup> assent  
Et mesme le jour a cele eleccion . . .  
feust fait encontre lo<sup>r</sup> fraunchise le  
dit s̄ Nichol & lez autres de son  
assent ordeynerent d̄teins gentz  
sibien foreins come autres a g<sup>unt</sup>  
nombre lez q̄ux furent armez al  
. . . hall de Loundres p<sup>r</sup> faire cele  
eleccion p qe pleise a f̄ire dit s̄ le  
Roi & lez t̄snobles & sages s̄s en  
ceste p̄sent plement de ceste hor-  
rible chose faite encontre la corone  
. . . faire due remedy p<sup>r</sup> Dieu & en  
covre de charitee

It̄m lez ditz suppliantz se pley-  
nent v̄s le dit s̄ Nichol de ceo qil  
ove lassent des autres ses acom-  
plices accrocha s̄ lui Roiale poair  
en ceo qil venoit en Chepe ove  
g<sup>unt</sup> m̄ltitude dez gentz armez  
a g<sup>unt</sup> affray & doute de touz bons  
gentz du dite Citee . Et ap̄s p<sup>r</sup>  
malice prist diᵛses gentz du dit  
mistier & eux mis en p̄sone a g<sup>unt</sup>  
doute de lo<sup>r</sup> vies & p̄de de lo<sup>r</sup> biens  
sanz respouns ou ley Issent qil &  
lez autres de son assent accrocherent

for the maintenance of its citizens,  
collected certain folk who were of  
his party to the Guildhall on the  
Feast of S. Edward in the 8th year  
of the King now reigning to elect  
a Mayor; and the said Sir Nicholas,  
by consent of those who were of  
his faction, caused proclamation to  
be made in various parts of the  
City, and charged every man of the  
said City, on pain of imprisonment  
and of what might happen to them  
from the King, that no one should  
be so daring as to be at the said  
election except those summoned,  
and those who were summoned  
were summoned by their consent.  
And on the day of election, which  
was fixed in violation of their [the  
citizens'] privileges, the said Sir  
Nicholas and others of his faction  
ordered to the Guildhall of London  
certain persons, 'foreigns' and  
others in great numbers, who were  
armed, to make the election. For  
the which horrid deed done against  
the Crown may it please the said  
lord the King and the noble and  
wise lords in this present Parlia-  
ment to find a remedy, for the sake  
of God and as a deed of charity.

The said petitioners also com-  
plain against the said Sir Nicholas  
that he, with consent of others his  
accomplices, accroached to himself  
the Royal authority in that he came  
into Chepe with a great multitude  
of armed folk, to the great terror  
and dismay of all good citizens  
of the said City, and after ma-  
liciously seizing several of the said  
Mystery put them in prison, to the  
danger of their lives and the loss of  
their goods, without giving them

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¶ eux Roial poairencontre la corone  
ñre dit ¶ le Roi q̄ pleise a ñre dit  
¶ le Roi & lez ¶s avant ditz de ceste  
chose fait encontre la corone & ley  
de ñre ent faire solonc ce qils ont  
dešvi p<sup>r</sup> dieu & en covre de charitee

Iñm lez ditz suppliantz se pleyent  
¶s le dit ¶ Nicol de ceo qil ove  
lassent des autres avantditz de sa  
covyne accrocha ¶ lui Roiale poair  
de ceo qils conspirerent & yma-  
ginerent p<sup>r</sup> avoir mis a mort pluso<sup>r</sup>s  
bons gentz de Loundres et p<sup>r</sup> ce qils  
ne p<sup>r</sup>oient faire celle chose sanz  
aucune cause ils conspirerent de  
eux enditer de felonie & treson &  
mistrent ¶ lez enquestes de eux  
enditer ceux qi furent del affinitee  
& assent le dit ¶ Nichol & qux  
furent de male fame come oñtement  
¶a pvez si lez enditementz furent  
devant vous q̄ pleise a ñre dit ¶ le  
Roi & lez ¶s avantditz de ceste  
horrible matiere ent faire due re-  
medie & charger Nichol Extōñ ore  
Meir de Loundres de faire venir  
devant vous touz lez enditementz  
ove lez endito<sup>r</sup>s q̄ux sont en sa  
garde en avauntage du Roy p<sup>r</sup> Dieu  
& en covre de charitee

Iñm lez ditz suppliantz se pley-  
nent ¶s le dit ¶ Nichol & ses acom-  
plices q̄ come estatut fuit fait au  
plement tenuz a Westm̄ lan du  
regne ñre dit ¶ le Roi sisme q̄  
comence en cestes poles

any right of answering or of Law.  
Inasmuch then as he and those  
of his party accroached to them-  
selves the Royal authority against  
the Crown of our said lord the  
King, may it please the said lord  
our King and the aforesaid lords to  
do to them for this act against the  
Crown and the Law of the Land  
as they deserve, for God's sake and  
as a deed of charity.

Also the said petitioners com-  
plain against the said Sir Nicholas  
that he, with the consent of the  
aforesaid persons of his faction,  
accroached to himself the Royal  
power by conspiring and imagining  
the death of several good men of  
London; and because they could  
not do this without any reason,  
they conspired to indite them of  
felony and treason, and placed on  
the panel of those who accused  
them men who were connected  
with and of the party of the said  
Sir Nicholas, and who were of evil  
fame, as can be openly proved if  
the indictments were before you.  
May it therefore please our lord  
the King and the above-mentioned  
lords to give remedy for this hor-  
rible affair, and to charge Nicholas  
Exton, our Mayor of London, to  
cause all the indictments and the  
accusers who are in his hands to  
be brought before you, to the ad-  
vantage of the King, for God's  
sake and as an act of charity.

Also the said petitioners com-  
plain against the said Sir Nicholas  
and his accomplices that, whereas a  
Statute was made at the Parliament  
held at Westminster in the 6th  
year of the said our lord the King

## Election of Nicholas Brembre as Mayor 211

Item ordiatū est & statutū qd nec in civitate Londoni nec in aliis civitatibus burgis villis vel portubz maris p totū regnū p dēm aliquis vitallarius officiū judiciale decetō heat cēceat neq; occupet quovismodo in villis ubi alia psona sufficiens ad huj<sup>m</sup> statū hendē repiri non potit dū tamen idem Judex p tempe quo in officio illo stetit ab cēccio vitallarij sub pena forisfacturū victualliū suorū sic venditorū penit cesset & se absteineat p se & suis [sic] omnino ab eodē lui quel s Nichol & ses accomplices lestatut avantdit ont cont<sup>r</sup>riez a g<sup>u</sup>nde damage de touz les Comtes du dite Citee q pleise a nre dit s le Roi & les s<sup>s</sup> avantditz g<sup>u</sup>unter q le dit estatut solt tenuz sibi en la dite Citee come aillo's & mayntenant mis en executioun nient encontre esteant ascun estatut ou ordinance fait en le count<sup>r</sup> depuis encea.

which begins with these words : ' Also it is ordained and established that neither in the City of London, nor in any other cities, boroughs, towns, or sea-ports throughout the realm aforesaid shall any victualler have exercise or in any wise occupy any judicial office, except in such towns where no other person sufficient to have the office may be found ; in the which case the judge during the time that he shall continue in the same office shall utterly omit and abstain himself and his from the exercise of victualling upon pain of forfeiture of his victuals so sold '—the which Statute the said Sir Nicholas and his accomplices have disobeyed, to the great damage of all the commonalty of this City. May it therefore please our said lord the King and the lords aforesaid to grant that this Statute be enforced, as well in the City as elsewhere, and forthwith be put into execution, notwithstanding any Statute or ordinance made subsequently to the contrary.

## VIII

QUIT-RENT OF FIVE SHILLINGS GRANTED BY FITZALWYN OUT OF LAND IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY BOTHAW, PAID BY THE DRAPERS' FRATERNITY, SEPTEMBER 30, 7 HENRY VI, 1428<sup>2</sup>

Ordinance Book, Drapers' Hall, No. 795, p. 4.

ISTE Henricus fuit Major Primus London obiit 13<sup>th</sup> Kal. Oc'. *videlicet* anno decimo Regis Johannis et sepul-

THIS Henry was the first Mayor of London ; he died on the 10th of September in the tenth year of King

tus est intra introitum capellae in medio sub lanura [lamina?]<sup>1</sup> mar-  
morea.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego H. Filius Alwini de Londono dedi et concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmavi Deo et Ecclesiae Sanctae Trinitatis Londono Et Canonici ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute animae Regis Henrici et animae meae et antecessorum et successorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quinque solidos quieti redditus de terra quam Henricus Toltrych tenuit de me, inter terram quam Allwinus Dubbur tenuit versus orientem et terram quam Laurentius Plumbarius tenuit versus occidentem habendum et tenendum predictae Ecclesiae Sanctae Trinitatis et Canonici ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuum libere quiete integre et finabiliter ad faciendum servicium pro anima praedicti Regis Henrici et pro anima mea, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum in die anniversarii obitus mei annuatim quando evenierit ut autem haec mea donatio et concessio perpetua firmitate consistat, presentem paginam sigilli mei munimine roboravi.

Et haec nomina solventium :

H. Toltrych, Dubber, relict  
Toltrych.

John and was buried in the centre of the porch of the Chapel under a marble slab (?).

Let all present and future know that I, H. Fitzalwyn of London, have granted and conferred and confirmed by this Deed to God and to the Church of the Holy Trinity in London and to the Canons serving God therein, for the weal of the soul of King Henry and of mine and of my ancestors and successors and of all the faithful dead, in perpetual frankalmoign five shillings quit-rent from the land which Henry Toltrych held of me, lying between the ground to the East which Allwyn Dubbur held and the ground to the West which Lawrence the Plumber held, to be had and to be held by the said Church of the Holy Trinity and by the Canons serving God therein, in perpetuity freely, quietly, fully and finally, in order that they may do service for the soul of the aforesaid King Henry, and for my soul and for the souls of all the faithful dead every year on the anniversary of my death when that shall happen. And that this, my gift and concession, may stand fast for ever I have confirmed this document with the guarantee of my seal.

These are the names of those who have paid (the quit-rent):

H. Toltrych, Dubber, the widow of Toltrych.

<sup>1</sup> The word 'lanura' is not known. Linura is used to mean 'a woollen tippet', and if this were read, it would give some authority for the tradition that Fitzalwyn was a draper, or connected with the wool trade. But the word is very distinctly written 'lāna' in the original. Probably the word should be read 'lamna', a contraction for 'lamina'; this would mean a 'marble slab', which makes good sense.

*paid by the Drapers' Fraternity* 213

R. Scott, G. Wolfe, anno 44  
H. III.

John Kimesynge pistor, 1 Ed. II.

Relicta ejusdem, 5 Ed. II.

H. Aumener, 19 Ed. II.

John Kimesinge aurifaber, 1  
Ed. III, qui concessit dictum  
tenementum J. Hamond, quod  
in parochia B. Mariæ situm  
est.

. . . . .

John Hamond, 11 Ed. III.

Relicta ejusdem, 30 Ed. III.

Dominus Thos. Salisbury, 35  
Ed. III.

Paulus Salisbury, 8 Ric. II—11  
Ric. II.

Modo fraternitas Pannariorum  
et sic Magistri dictae artis—vid:  
W. Crowmer, J. Gedney, W. Wes-  
ton, J. Hygham, R. Att Lee, visa  
carta prescripta, de consensu om-  
nium artis predictae . . . . . bene  
solverunt. Acquietantiâ inde re-  
ceptâ cujus data est in crastino  
S. Michaelis, 7 Henry VI. Et in-  
super copiam dictae cartae habue-  
runt, et in papyro suo inscribi  
fecerunt.

The aforesaid writing in all this  
side contained is only for a quit-  
rent of 5s. yearly to be paid at  
Michaelmas to *Cricberche* out of our  
lands in St Mary Bothaw Parish.

R. Scott, G. Wolfe, in the 44th  
year of H. III.

John Kimesynge, baker, 1 Ed. II.

His widow, 5 Ed. II.

H. Aumener, 19 Ed. II.

John Kimesinge, goldsmith,  
1 Ed. III, who granted the  
said tenement which lies in  
the parish of B. Mary to  
J. Hamond.

. . . . .

John Hamond, 11 Ed. III.

His widow, 30 Ed. III.

Lord Thos. Salisbury, 35 Ed.  
III.

Paul Salisbury, 8 Ric. II—11  
Ric. II.

Now the Fraternity of the Dra-  
pers, that is to say, the Maisters  
of the said Mystery, namely, W.  
Crowmer, T. Gedney, W. Weston,  
I. Hygham, R. Att Lee, having seen  
the aforementioned deed, have fully  
paid (the said quit-rent) and re-  
ceived an acquittance, dated the  
day after St. Michael's day 7 Henry  
VI, and have received a copy of  
the said Deed and have had it in-  
scribed in their book.

## IX

LETTERS PATENT OF KYNG HENRY THE VI<sup>TH</sup> TO THE  
MYSTERY OF DRAPERS CONSTITUTING THEM ONE  
BODY AND PERPETUAL COMMUNITY, 17 HENRY VI,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1438.

Drapers' Hall; Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 156 a. 2; Charter A.V. 287.

## Ires patentis

Henricus Dei grā Rex Anglie  
& ffrañcie & Dominus Hibñie  
Omnibz ad quos p̄sentes Ire pue-  
ñunt saltm Sciatis qd de grā nrā  
speciali & caritatis intuitu ac ob  
specialem deuocōem quam ad  
gl̄iosam dei genitricem & virginem  
mariam nrā mentis intuitu gerim⁹  
& h̄emus concessim⁹ p nob heredi  
& Successoribz nr̄is quantum in  
nobis est distis ligeis nr̄is hominibz  
mistere Pannarioꝝ infra Ciuitatem  
nrām london qd ip̄i in Ciuitate  
p̄dcā vnam Gildam siue ffrat̄nita-  
tem in honore b̄te marie uirginis  
de hominibz mistere p̄dcā & aliis  
vnire fundare creare erigere & sta-  
bilitate Gildamqz siue ffrat̄nitatem  
illam sic unitam fundatam creatam  
erectam & stabilitam h̄ere & tenere  
eademqz gaudere possint sibi &  
Successoribz suis ppetuis futuris  
temporibus duraturis Et qd ip̄i  
eandem Gildam siue ffrat̄nitatem  
augere & augmentare valeant quo-  
ciens & quando eis videbitur nece-  
sariū & oportunū Et qd homines  
Gilde siue ffrat̄nitatis illius quōt  
Anno eligere & facere possint de  
seip̄is vnum Magistrum & quatuor  
Custodes qui tempore eleccōis eorū

## Letters Patent

HENRY by the grace of God  
king of England and France and  
Lord of Ireland, To all to whom  
these present Letters shall come,  
Greeting: Know ye that we of our  
especial grace and charitable intent  
and on account of the especial  
devotion which we bear to the  
glorious Mother of God the Virgin  
Mary, Have granted for us our  
heirs and successors as much as  
lieth in us to our well beloved  
liegemen of the Mystery of Drapers  
within our City of London that  
they may unite, found, create, erect  
and establish in the City aforesaid  
one Gild or Fraternity in honour  
of the blessed Virgin Mary from  
among the men of the Mystery  
aforesaid and others, and that they  
may have and hold such Gild or  
Fraternity so united, founded, cre-  
ated, erected and established, and  
the same enjoy to them and their  
successors to all future times, And  
that they may increase and augment  
the same Gild and Fraternity as  
often and when to them it shall  
seem necessary and fit, And that  
the men of the said Gild or Fra-  
ternity may in every year elect and  
make from among themselves one  
Master and four Wardens, who at

fūint pannarij & libi hoies Civitatis p̄dcē ad supportandū onera negociorū tam misteram p̄dcām q̄m Gildam siue ffratnitatem illam tangenciū & concernenciū Necnon ad supintendū regendū & gubnandū easdem misteram Gildam & ffraternitatem & omnes homines & negocia eorūdem imp̄p̄m Et qd dcd Magister & Custodes ac ffratres & Sorores Gilde siue ffratnitatis p̄dcē sint in re & nōie vnum Corpus & vna Comunitas perpetua hēantq; Successionē p̄petuam & Cō: Sigillum p̄ negociis tam misteram p̄dcē q̄m Gilde & ffratnitatis p̄dcāz ſultu? Et qd ip̄i & Successores sui imp̄p̄m sint p̄sone habiles & capaces in lege ad p̄quirendū in feodū & p̄petuitate terras tēta redditus & alias possessiones quascūq; de quibuscūq; p̄sonis Et qd idem magister & Custodes & eorū Successores imp̄p̄m p̄ nomen Magistri & Custodum Gilde siue ffratnitatis b̄te marie Pannarioꝝ london plitare possint & implitari Coram quibuscūq; Iudicib; in Cuꝝ & Accionib; quibuscūq; In cuius rei testimoniu has lras nrās fieri fecimus patentes Teste meip̄o apud Warrewyk tricesimo die Nouembris Anno regni nrī decimo septimo. Sturgeon.

p bre de priuato sigillo & p quadraginta libris solu? in Hanapio.

the time of their election shall be Drapers and freemen of the City aforesaid, to support the burden of business touching and concerning as well the Mystery aforesaid as the Gild or Fraternity; as also to overlook, rule and govern the same Mystery, Gild and Fraternity, and all the men and business of the same for ever, And that the said Master and Wardens and brothers and sisters of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid may be in fact and name One Body and one perpetual community, and that they may have perpetual succession and a common Seal to serve as well for the business of the Mystery aforesaid as of the Gild and Fraternity aforesaid, And that they and their successors may be fit persons and capable in law to purchase in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents and other possessions whatsoever, from whomsoever persons, And that the same Master and Wardens and their successors for ever by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Gild or Fraternity of the Blessed Mary of Drapers of London may plead and be impleaded before whomsoever judges in Court, and in whatsoever actions. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made. Witness myself at Warwick the thirtieth day of November in the seventeenth year of our reign. Sturgeon.

By letter under the Privy Seal in return for £40 paid into the Hanaper.



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## X

### GRANT OF THE FARM OF AULNAGE TO THE DRAPERS, 17 HENRY VI, FEBRUARY 16, 1439 (NEW STYLE)

Drapers' Hall; Charter A. V. 188.

HENRICUS Dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & Dominus Hibnie Omnibz ad quos presentes Ire pueniunt saltem Sciatis qd cum Dñi Magnates & Coitātes regni nostri Angl in magno Consilio Dñi E. nup Regis Angl pgenitoris nr̄i apud Westm̄ nup tento p remissione quam ad requisicōem eorūdem fecit de forisfcufis ad īpūm de vlnagio pannoꝝ venaliū infra idem regnū nr̄m ptinentibz concesserint eidem pgenitori nr̄o quoddam subsidiū de singulis pannis venalibz tam vnus coloris qm alius infra idem regnū nr̄m Angl vlt<sup>a</sup> custumas inde debitas de venditore capiendū videlt de quoit panno de assisa in quo gr<sup>a</sup>n non fuit quatuor denarios & de dimidiū huius panno duos denarios de quoit panno de Scarleta de assisa sex denarios & de dimidiū huius panno tres denarios & de quoit panno de dimidiū gr<sup>a</sup>no de assisa quinqz denarios & de dimidiū huius panno duos denarios & vnū obolum & de quoit panno dimidiū pannū de assisa p tres ulnuas & amplius excedente qui pannus de assisa integ non fuit. Et etiam de quoit panno pannū integrum de assisa p tres vlnas & amplius excedente iuxta ratam subsidij de panno integro de eadem sorte sic soluendū ad opus nr̄m capiat. Ita qd quicq<sup>m</sup> de eodem

HENRY by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters may come, Greeting: Know ye that, whereas the lords and commons of our kingdom of England in the Great Council of the Lord Edward late King of England our progenitor, of late held at Westminster, did, in return for a remission of forfeitures due to him from the aulnage of cloth sold within our kingdom which he made at their request, grant to the said ancestor of ours a certain subsidy from every cloth as well of one colour as another sold in our said kingdom of England, besides the customs thence due from the seller of the same, that is to say, that, on whatsoever cloth of assize (of legal measure) wherein there is no grain four pence shall be taken, and on every half such cloth two pence, and on every cloth of assize of scarlet sixpence, and on every half such cloth three pence, and on every cloth half grain of assize five pence, and on every half such cloth two pence half penny; and on every cloth exceeding the half cloth of assize by three yards or more, which is no whole cloth of assize, and also on every cloth exceeding the whole cloth of assize by three yards or more, after the rate of the subsidy which is to be paid on the whole cloth of the same sort; provided always that on cloths

subsidio de aliquibz pannis quos aliquis p vestura sua & familie sue fieri fecit aut de pannis sigillo collectoris subsidij p̄dcū ac signatis de quibz subsidij p̄dcū semel p venditorem solutum fuit ad quorumcumqz manus panni illi sic signati deueniunt ad vendendū vel alio modo non exigat vel vlnat & qd omēs panni antequā sigillo p̄dcū sic signati fuerint vendicōi expositi nob sint forisfic. & in manu nram p dcū collectorem vel vlnatorem aut eor alius deputatum vel balliuos ville vbi huiusmodi pannos venales non sigillatos inueniri contigit capiant. Ac etiam in eodem Consilio ordinatum fuisset qd ulnator Regis pannos venales vlnare fa & signare p quod signū homo cognosce potit quantum huiusmodi pannus continet in se et qd ulnator capiat de quof panno integro sic signato videit de venditore vnū obolum & de dimidi panno vnū quadrantem & qd idem vlnator se de vlnacōe alior pannoꝝ qm venaliū in aliquo non intro mittat Et insuper in diūsis statutis continet qd pannus de Ray sit longitudinis viginti & octo vlnaꝝ mensuratus p listam & quinqz quartioꝝ latitudinis & pannus de colore longitudinis viginti & sex vlnaꝝ mensuratus p dorsum & latitudinis sex quartioꝝ ad minus et qd dimidi pannus sive sit de Ray sive de colore teneat longitudinem & latitudinem p̄dcas juxta ratam Ac in statuto

which a man maketh to clothe himself and his family, and on cloths sealed with the seal of the Collector of the said subsidy on which the said subsidy shall have been once paid by the seller, into whosoever's hands such cloths thus sealed shall have come for the purpose of being sold or in any other manner, no subsidy should be demanded or paid: and that all manner of cloths which be put to sale before they be sealed with the said seal, shall be forfeited to us, and be taken into our hands by the said Collector or aulnager, or by the deputy of either of them, or else by the bailiffs of the town where such cloths for sale not sealed shall be found. And also in the same Council it was ordained that the king's aulnager of cloth shall measure the cloth and mark the same, by which mark a man may know how much the said cloth containeth, and how much the ulnager takes on each whole cloth thus sealed, namely from the seller one halfpenny, and on each half cloth one farthing, and that the said aulnager shall not interfere in the aulnage of any other cloths except those exposed for sale. And moreover in divers statutes it is contained that cloth of ray should be of the length of eight and twenty yards measured from the list, and of the breadth of five quarters; and cloth of colour of the length of six and twenty yards measured by the back, and of the breadth of six quarters at least; and that a half cloth either of ray or of colour shall have the aforesaid length and breadth according to scale. And in the statute of the

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in parlamento dñi R. nup Regis Angl scdi post Conquestum anno regni sui decimo septimo tento ordinatum existat qđ quilt homo regni sui faĉe possit tam pannos de Kerseys q<sup>m</sup> alios talis latitudinis & longitudinis put sibi placuerit & eosdem pannos vendicōi exponē & vendere solvendo vlnagiū & subsidiū & alia denā videit de quolt panno & qualt pecia panni juxta ratam Aliquo statuto ordinacōe proclamacōe restricōe sive defensione incontrariū fcis non obstante Et qđ nullus aliquos pannos vendat aut vendicōi exponat anteq<sup>m</sup> panni illi p vlnatorem nr̄m vlnent & sigillo ad hoc ordinato sigillent sub penis contentis in Statutis inde editis Et insup in Parlamento Dñi H. nup Regis Angl aui nr̄i apud Westm̄ primo die Marcij anno regni sui septimo tento ordinatum fuisset & stabilitum qđ pannus de colore contineat in longitudine viginti & octo ulnas mensuratus p dorsum absq; conculcōe pannorū & in latitudine sex quatiōz & dimidiū & si factores pannorū pannos suos minoris latitudinis vel longitudinis extunc feōrint ijdem factores pannos illos qui p vlnatorem minoris longitudinis vel latitudinis inuenti fūint forisfa. Et qđ idem vlnator dcōs pannos capiat & eos ad Garderobam nr̄am ad opus nr̄m libet. Ac in statuto in Parlamento dcō aui nr̄i anno regni sui vndecimo tento in cēta ordinatum sit & sta-

Parliament of the Lord Richard late King of England the Second held in the seventeenth year of his reign, it was ordained that every man of his realm might make and put to sale and sell cloths, as well Kerseys as others, of such length and breadth as him pleased, paying the aulnage, subsidy, and the other duties, that is to say, on every cloth and every piece of cloth after the rate, notwithstanding any statute, ordinance, proclamation, restriction or order to the contrary; and that none should sell or put to sale any cloths before that they were measured by the King's aulnager, and sealed with the seal ordered for that purpose under the penalties contained in the Statutes published in this matter. And moreover in the Parliament of the Lord Henry late King of England our grandfather, held at Westminster the first day of March in the seventh year of his reign, it was ordained and established, that cloth of colour should contain in length twenty-eight yards measured by the back without any crushing of the cloth, and in breadth six quarters and a half, and if the Clothmakers from thenceforth should make their cloths of less length and breadth, that then the same makers should forfeit the cloths, which by the aulnager should be found of less length or breadth; and that the said aulnager should seize the same and deliver them to our wardrobe to our use. And in the Statute of the Parliament held in the eleventh year of the reign of our said grandfather, it was amongst other things ordained and established that open

bilitum qđ pclamacio apte fieret in partibz occidentalibz & alibi p totum regnū nr̄m p̄dc̄m qđ nulla psona faciens huiusmodi pannos & duodenas in partibz occidentalibz p̄dc̄is aut alibi infra dc̄m regnū nr̄m eosdem pannos & duodenas non takket aut simul plicet priusq̄m p̄dc̄us vlnator scrutiniū & supvis̄m sua debite fecit de huiusmodi pannis & duodenis qđ ip̄i longitudinem & latitudinem suas p statutum p̄dc̄ū vltimo ordinatas teneant sub pena forisfture eor̄dem. Nos p manucapcōem Ioh̄is Stoker Almarici matany Will̄i Northampton ciūm & pannarioz Ciuitatis London̄ cōmisim⁹ Rob̄to Shirborn & Ioh̄i Derby ciuibz civitatis London̄ firmam subsidij & vlnagij pannoꝝ venaliū in civitate p̄dc̄ac insuburbis eiusdem una cum medietate forisfture eor̄dem pannoꝝ venaliū a festo Sc̄i Mich̄is p̄x futū vsqz ad finem decem annoꝝ extunc p̄x sequen & plenarie completoꝝ Reddendo inde nob p annū triginta & quinqz libras sex solidos & octo denarios p̄ut Will̄us Cressy Rob̄tus Forset & Ioh̄es Ruddok firmarij ibidem nob reddent & quatuor libras tresdecim solidos & quatuor denarios vlt de incremento ad festa Pasche & Sc̄i Mich̄is p equales porcōes. Ita semp qđ de alia medietate forisfture p̄dc̄ nob respondeant ad sc̄m nr̄m. Proviso semp qđ si aliquis alius dare plus voluit de incremento p annū p firma p̄dc̄a sine fraude vel malo ingenio qđ extunc Dci Rob̄tus &

proclamation should be made in the western and other parts of our aforesaid kingdom that no person making such sort of cloth whether singly or in dozens, in the western parts aforesaid or elsewhere within our said kingdom, should tuck [takket, sew together?] or fold such kinds of cloths before that the said aulnager had duly made his due search and survey of the same cloths and had seen that their length and breadth was according to the aforesaid Statute upon pain of forfeiture of the same. We, John Stokker, Almaric Matany, William Northampton, citizens and drapers of the City of London standing sureties, have granted to Robert Shirborne and John Derby, citizens of the City of London, the farm of the subsidy and aulnage of cloth offered for sale in the City aforesaid and the suburbs, together with one half of the cloth forfeited, from the feast of St. Michael next ensuing for the term of full ten years from that date; They on their part paying to us yearly thirty and five pounds six shillings and eight pence, in like manner as William Cressy, Robert Forset, and John Ruddock, farmers of the same, now pay us, and four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence besides, at the feasts of Easter and of St. Michael by equal portions, So always that for the other half of the aforesaid forfeiture they shall be responsible to our Exchequer. Provided always that if any other will give more a year for the farm aforesaid without fraud or evil design, that from thenceforth the said Robert and John shall pay so

Iohes tantū p eadem soluē teneant  
 si custodiam here voluerint sup-  
 dcam. Et insup assignauim⁹ ipōs  
 Robtū Shirborn⁹ & Iohem Derby  
 tam ad omēs & singulos pannos &  
 pecias panni venales in civitate &  
 suburbiis p̄dcis anteqm vendi dōi  
 exponant⁹ aut ext⁹ dict⁹ civitatem &  
 suburbia ducantur p se & sufficientes  
 deputatos suos ulnand⁹ & sigillo ad  
 hoc ordinato consignand⁹ qm ad  
 denarios de huiusmodi vlnagio pue-  
 nientes ac subsidiū p̄dcū in eisdem  
 Civitate & Suburbis de omib⁹ & singu-  
 lis pannis & peciis panni sic vlnatis  
 & sigillo vlnatoris sigilla⁹ ad opus  
 nrū de venditore levand⁹ colligend⁹  
 & p̄cipiend⁹ et ad omēs domos shopas  
 & alia loca in civitate & suburbiis  
 p̄dcis vbi huiusmodi panni & pecie  
 panni inveniri potunt perscrutand⁹ &  
 ad omēs huiusmodi pannos & pecias  
 panni vendicōi expositos & sigillis  
 p̄dcis minime sigillatos in manū  
 nrū tanqm forisfcōs capiend⁹ &  
 medietatem forisf̄e eorūdem pannorū  
 & peciarū panni penes ipōs Robtū  
 Shirborn⁹ & Iohem Derby retinend⁹  
 & nob de alia medietate eiusdem  
 forisf̄e vt p̄mitti⁹ respondend⁹ &  
 ad omia & singula in Statutis p̄dcis  
 contenta iuxta formam eorūdem  
 faciend⁹ & exequend⁹ In cuius rei  
 testimoniū has lras nras fieri fecim⁹  
 patentes. T. me ipō apud Westm  
 xvj die Februa⁹ anno 7 nrū decimo  
 septimo.

Iohñ Gladwyn attornatus dictū  
 firma⁹. p Billam Thez. Bate.

Irrotulatur in mem<sup>bris</sup> Scacc<sup>arii</sup> vid<sup>elicet</sup>  
 inter Recorda de termino Sōi  
 Michis anno decimo octavo Reg<sup>is</sup>  
 H<sup>uius</sup> sexti Rotulo secundo ex parte  
 Rememoratoris Regis.

much as shall be offered, if they  
 wish to continue in the holding  
 thereof. And moreover we do ap-  
 point the said Robert Shirborne  
 and John Derby by themselves or  
 their sufficient deputies to measure  
 all and singular cloths and pieces  
 of cloth offered for sale in the said  
 City and suburbs before the same is  
 offered for sale or taken out of the  
 said City and suburbs, to seal with  
 the seal appointed for the purpose,  
 and to levy, collect, and receive  
 from the vendor the money arising  
 from such aulnage and the afore-  
 said subsidy in the said City and  
 suburbs on all and single cloths and  
 pieces of cloth thus aulnaged and  
 sealed with the seal of the aulnager,  
 and to search all houses, shops,  
 and other places within the City  
 and suburbs aforesaid where cloths  
 and pieces of cloth may be found,  
 and to seize as forfeited to us all  
 such cloths and pieces of cloth ex-  
 posed to sale not being sealed by the  
 aforesaid seal, and that the said  
 Robert Shirborne and John Derby  
 shall retain the half of the cloths so  
 forfeited and answer to us for the  
 other half as stated above, and to  
 do all and singular in the same  
 Statutes contained. In testimony  
 whereof we have caused these our  
 Letters Patent to be made. Wit-  
 ness myself at Westminster the 16th  
 day of February in the seventeenth  
 year of our reign.





# THE ORIGINAL ARMS OF THE DRAPERS A.D. 1439

(For a coloured representation, including the initial A, see frontispiece to Vol. I of the édition de luxe.)

## XI

THE GRAUNT OF THE DRAPERS ARMES, MARCH 10,  
17 HEN. VI, 1439 (NEW STYLE)

Drapers' Hall ; Book of Evidences A, fo. 159 a ; Ch. XXI.

A Tourz nobles qui cestes pñtes verront ou ocrount humble recomendacōn premise pour moy Guilliam Brugges autrement dit Jarretier Roy Darmes dez Englois le primier<sup>1</sup> diceluy noñ [nom] et humble ãiture Darmes a tout la gentiless.

Il a pleu a nfe soudain s<sup>r</sup> le tres-hault trepuissant et tresexcellent prince le tresxpñ Roy Henry le Sysine diceluy nom Roy Denglet<sup>2</sup> & de fraunce & s<sup>r</sup> dyreland de sa benigne grace et habundaunce p sez tres patentes ottoier grauntier et accordier a sez humbles et folaulx lieges lez gentz du mestier dez Dapiers fraunchisez en sa tres-noble trefamouse & renomēe Citēe de loundres fraunchise & libertee dauoir corporacion entre eux du dit mestier et en faire vne meister et quatre gardeins pour regiminer goñler et auoir survien sur la dit mestier et dan en an renouelier chaungier et eslier entre eux meister et gardeins pour tout dys entretenir

To all nobles who shall see or hear these presents, I, William Brugges, otherwise Garter King of Arms of the English, the first of the said title and humble servant of arms to all gentles, offer my humble respects. It hath pleased our sovereign Lord the most high puissant and excellent Prince the most Christian King Henry the VIth of that name King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, of his benign grace and generosity, by his letters patent to concede, grant and accord to his humble and faithful lieges, the men of the Mystery of Drapers freemen in his very noble, famous, and renowned City of London the right and liberty to form a corporation among themselves of this said Mystery, and to appoint a Master and four Wardens to rule, govern, and have survey over the said Mystery, and to change and elect them year by year, in order to maintain for ever the governance of the said corporation.

<sup>1</sup> The office Garter King of Arms was created by Henry V in 1417. Sir Wm. Bruges was the first Garter; cf. *The Book of Dignities*, p. 327.



le conduyt de lour dit corporacion les notables du mestier fondees en tresgrande honneur et v̄tue onnt fondez entre eux de solempnisier lour dit corporacion vne foitz chun an Cestassavoire le lundi pschein ensuiant la feste de lassompcion de plus benolt vierge Dame mere et emperisse de tout celestiel et terrestre n̄re tresglorious Dame saint Marie du quel nasquist le celestiel & Imperial soleile le plus glorious Roy et sire de tout Justice n̄re benoit s̄ Jhu Crist et en lonneure dicelle plus benolt vierge et de sa tresglorious feste suisdit lez ditz du mestier rasieses dune cōmune assentiment entre eux de chun au dit lour estre ensemble a compaignies de freres & soers du dit frañitee et en yceluy iour renouellier chaungier eslier et instituer nouelx meistre et gardeins auxi come le cas requerera pour lonneure et valitee du dit mestier lez notables du dit mestier contendans daugmentier tout dys ce que poet estre a lonneure du dit mestier onnt fait faire requeste a moy le suysdit jarretiere Roy Darmes dez Englois de lez voullier aviser et deuiser enseingne en forme de blason solom̄ le quel Ils pourroient faire priente<sup>a</sup> en vne seal comōn tant soulement au dit mestier seruier pour soubz ycel seal passer affermer verefier et signefier tout ceo que a lour dit mestier entre eux du mestier pient doit ou pour-

The notables of the Mystery founded in very great honour have decided amongst themselves to commemorate their said corporation once a year. That is to say, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Assumption of the most blessed Virgin Lady Mother, and Empress of all things in Heaven and Earth, our very glorious Lady Saint Mary of whom was born the heavenly and Imperial Sun the most glorious King and Lord of all Justice our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, and in honour of the said most blessed Virgin and of her very glorious festival aforesaid, the said members of the Mystery have, of common agreement, decided to meet every year on the said day, accompanied by the brethren and sisters of the said Fraternity, and on the said day to renew, change, elect, and institute a new Master and new Wardens as the circumstances may demand, for the honour and welfare of the said Mystery. The notables of the said Mystery, striving ever to increase all that may conduce to the honour of the said Mystery, have made request to me, the aforesaid Garter King of Arms of England, that I would suggest and devise a coat of arms of the form of a blazon, in conformity with which they might have the impress made on a common seal,<sup>1</sup> to be used only by the said Mystery for passing, affirming, verifying, and attesting all that can, ought, or may appertain to their said Mystery

<sup>1</sup> For the original seal see p. 225 of this volume.

roit appteignier et auxi pour envser du dit blason en tout autre cas come honneur le requerra & pient & doit requerer.

Je lesuit dit Jarretier Roy Darnes veiant le grant honneur que nfe dit soudain s<sup>r</sup> le tresxpien Roy leur a fait p son noble ottroye et graunt suisdit et auxi pour complier a honorable home Johan Gedney le primer Meistre eslue au commencement de suisdit corporacion p bon meure delibacon et consentment entiere de sa dit compaignie encorporees au dit mestier des Drapiers et auxi pour complier tant as quatre Gardeins Johan Wotton Johan Derby Robert Bertyn et Thomas Cook que as autres notables de la dit frañitee et compaignie.

Je lez ay devisez enseigne en forme de blason pour demourer au dit notable mestier pour memoire ppetuell Cestassauoir en lonneur du tresglorouse vierge et meer Marie le quel est en ovmbre du soleyll et replendissant en tout claritee et nestete leur ay devisez en lour blason troys Royes de soleille issantz hors de troys nves de flambe coronnez de troys corons imperiale<sup>s</sup> dore assisez sus vne escue dasure et come pient appoie p la demonstraunce du dit blason assise en peinture et en ces drois coleres en le merge de ceste p<sup>s</sup>ent fre et pour veritablement blasonier le dit armorie Il covient duc Il porte dasure troys soleilles issantz de troys nves de geullez coronnes de troys Imperiale corons dore le

amongst themselves, and also to use the said blazon on all other occasions as their dignity requires and can and may require.

I, the said Garter King of Arms, seeing the great honour that our said Sovereign lord the most Christian King has done them by his aforesaid noble concession and grant, and also to please the honourable man John Gedney the first Master elected after the creation of the said Corporation by the good and ripe deliberation and unanimous consent of the said his Company incorporated in the said Mystery of Drapers, and also to please the four Wardens John Wotton, John Derby, Robert Bertyn, and Thomas Cook, as well as the other notables of the said Fraternity and Company, have devised a coat of arms under the form of a blazon to remain to the said honourable Mystery as a perpetual memorial. That is to say, in honour of the very glorious Virgin and Mother Mary who is in the shadow of the sun and yet shines with all clearness and purity I have devised in their Blazon three sunbeams issuing from three flaming clouds crowned with three Imperial Crowns of gold on a shield of azure and as appears in the demonstration of the said blazon painted in their proper colours in the margin of the present letter. And for the true blazoning of the said coat of arms it behoves that it should carry on azure three sunbeams issuing from three clouds gules, crowned with three Imperial

<sup>s</sup> See note on the next page.

quelle dit blason je le dit Jarretier Roy Dames certifie nul autre pson queconque de lisle de la graund Bretagne le portre ycelle dit blason le dit mestier de le processer pour ppetuell memoire et le mestier dez Drapiers delusier a lonneur du dit mestier en toutz cas licites conveniens & honorables et cōme de droit le dit mestier le requerrera Et pour apisaunce a toutz nobles que je le suisdit Roy Dames ay devise le suisdit blason au dit notable mestier des Drapiers en loundres Jay sealle ceste p̄sent ire de mon seal le disme iour de Mars en lan du grace mil quatre centz trent et neof et en lan dyoeptisme du Reigne n̄re soūain s̄r le tresxp̄ien Roy suisdit.

golden crowns; the which blazon I, the said Garter King of Arms, certify that no other person whatsoever of the island of Great Britain bears the same blazon, and that the said Mystery shall hold it in perpetual remembrance; and that the said Mystery of Drapers shall use it to the honour of the said Mystery on all lawful, convenient, and honourable occasions, and as the right of the said Mystery shall require. And, as a testimony to all the nobility that I, the aforesaid King of Arms, have devised the above-mentioned blazon for the said honourable Mystery of the Drapers in London, I have sealed this present letter with my seal on the tenth day of March in the year of grace one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine and in the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign the aforesaid most Christian King.

The subscription of a Notary, John Daunt, in the presence of William Brugges, the Garter King of Arms, and of four witnesses, Nicholas Wyfold, Grocer, Matthew Ffoucher, Mercer, William Brampton, Court Secretary, and William Parker, Armurarius, follows in Latin, which is thus dated: In the year anno domini 1439 according to the computation of the Church of England. 'Indiccionē tertiā pontificatus Sāssimi' [In the 3rd indictional year of the most Sacred Papacy.]\* In the tenth year of our father and lord in Christ Eugenius IV by divine grace Pope. On the eleventh day of March.

Unfortunately part of the parchment upon which the Grant is written has been destroyed by fire.

*Note.*—The three Imperial Crowns are no doubt the Triple Crown of the Deity, and probably represent Supreme Dominion in Heaven, on

\* For the Indictional Year cf. Bond's Handy Book for verifying Dates, p. 255; Art de verifier les dates, 1 Ed. 3, vol. i, p. 29.

Earth, and in the Nether World.<sup>1</sup> The initial A of the Letters Patent is formed of a representation of the Virgin standing between the Father and the Son, both of whom are wearing the Triple Crown and are crowning the Virgin herself with another Triple Crown. A number of small figures, probably representing the Drapers, stand under the protection of the Virgin's skirts. Above, the Holy Spirit hovers in the form of a dove, over whom again the Triple Crown is seen.<sup>2</sup>

With these Arms the following seal of the same date should be compared. The original no longer exists, but there is a cast of it in the British Museum, No. 5112.



<sup>1</sup> Some will have it that the Triple Crown symbolizes the Trinity, but even in the fifteenth century they would scarcely have given this attribute to the Virgin. There are several representations to be found in mediaeval art of the Virgin being crowned with a single crown; cf. Jameson, *Legends of the Madonna*, pp. 14, 16, 19, 23, 25; but none, so far as I am aware, of her receiving the Triple Crown.

<sup>2</sup> For the initial A, see Frontispiece to vol. i of the *édition de luxe*.

## 226 *Grant of the Drapers' Arms*

The close similarity between it and the Arms on the grant will be observed. On it is found the Virgin, standing three-quarters length, with the Triple Crown of the Deity on her head. In her right hand a sceptre; in her left a palm-branch. Under her cloak a group of persons, probably representing the Drapers. The Virgin is surrounded by a radiance which is supported by four Angels with wings expanded. Over her head the Almighty, half-length, lifting His right hand in benediction: with the left placing the Crown on the Virgin's head. Above, the Holy Spirit represented as a Dove with apparently the Triple Crown, though the impression is not clear. In the base a shield with the Drapers' Arms; three clouds radiated and each surmounted with the Triple Crown. Round the seal runs the inscription 'Sigillū + + Cōmune Fraternitat' Be' Marie Mistere Pannarior' London'.

I add a representation of a Sacramental Pyx surmounted by the Triple Crown and surrounded by veils,<sup>1</sup> which was often hung over the altar in churches, and whence very probably came the suggestion of the Triple Crown.



Then follow the Arms in the Confirmation of the Grant of 1561, with supporters which are new.

Here, the initial letter with the picture of the Virgin is omitted, no doubt because it was held to be superstitious; but the crowns are still those of the Deity.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Harleian MS. 2278, f. 55v. I owe information of this to Canon Dalton, a member of the Drapers' Court. See Hope, *English Altars*, 1899, Pl. X, Fig. i; Roch, *Church of our Fathers*, ed. 1904, iv. 234-42.



ARMS OF JULY 1561



## *Grant of the Drapers' Arms*     227

We then come to the Arms in the Second Confirmation of the Grant in 1613.



Here the Crowns are given four arches, which those in the original grant have not, and this alteration has caused much misapprehension subsequently. Thus Sir Albert Woods, Garter King of Arms from 1869 to 1904, who presumably only saw the Crowns in the later grant, gave an opinion that they were royal crowns, but that, to distinguish them from the royal diadem, strawberry leaves were substituted for the fleur-de-lis and cross patée on the band.

G G 2



Finally comes the existing seal of the Company of the date 1771, and the Arms of to-day.



Present-day Seal.



Arms of To-day.

The seal, it will be seen, resembles the old seal closely. Nevertheless a shield with the Drapers' Arms takes the place of the figures under the Virgin's skirts, the radiance is supported by two angels only, and the crown worn by the Virgin and on the shield resembles that of the Papal Tiara. This crown also appears in the present Arms, but the supporters differ from those on the Arms of 1561 and 1613.

XII

INSPEXIMUS CHARTER OF JULY 26, 6 EDWARD IV (1466),  
CONFIRMING AND EXPANDING THAT OF 17 HENRY VI

Drapers' Hall; Book of Evidences, No. 388, fo. 156 b; Charter XIII

*Ires patent3*

EDWARDUS Dei grā Rex Anglie & francie & Dominus Hibnie Omibz ad quos p̄sentes ire pueñint salū Inspeximus iras patentēs H. sexti nup de facto & non de iure Regis Anglie scās in hec verba Henricus Dei gracia Rex &ō vt patet ex alīa pte huius folij Jamqz ex parte dilcoz ligeoz n̄roz Henrici Waver Militis nunc Magistri & Thome Eyre Thome Salle Johis Brokford & Wiffi White nunc Custodum Gilde siue ffratnitatis p̄dce nob est h̄mli? supplica? vt cum ipi p exhibicōe & sustentacōe duoz Capellanoz p bono statu nostro ac p̄diltissime Consortis n̄re Elizabeth Regine Anglie & Sano Regimine Gilde seu ffratnitatis p̄dce ac p bono & salubri sanitate ffratīū & soroz eiusdem dum viām necnon p animabz n̄ris cum ab hac luce migravīm? & p

*Letters Patent*

EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland. To all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting. We have seen the Letters Patent of Henry VIth, late in fact but not by right King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, in these words: 'Henry by Grace of God, &c.' as appears in the other part of this folio.

And now we are humbly petitioned by our beloved liegemen Henry Waver, Knight, now Master, and Thomas Eyre, Thomas Salle, John Brockford, and William White, now Wardens of the aforesaid Gild or Fraternity, that they may, in virtue of our licence, possess and apply lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, to be held as follows hereafter, to the purpose of providing for the maintenance and sustenance of two chaplains to pray and celebrate divine service for our good estate, and for that of our most dear Consort Elizabeth, Queen of England, and for the wholesome governance of the aforesaid Gild or Fraternity, as well as for the good and sound health of the brothers and sisters of the same, while we live, also for our souls when we depart from this life, and for the souls of

## 230 *Inspeximus Charter of 6 Edward IV*

alabꝫ illustrissimi principis Ricd̄  
nuper Ducis Eborꝫ patris nr̄d Ed-  
mundi nup Comitis Rotelꝫ fr̄tris  
nr̄i ac nup carissimi Consanguinei  
nr̄i Ricd̄ nup Comitis Sax̄ & nup  
difici & fidelis Consanguinei nr̄i  
Thome Nevill Milit̄s fī eiusdem  
Comitis Sax̄ Acetiam ꝑ animabꝫ  
fr̄trum & sororꝫ Gilde siue fr̄ter-  
nitatis illius defunctorꝫ exoratuꝫ &  
diuina celebratuꝫ terras teñta &  
redditus ac alias possessiones in  
forma subsequenti hēdꝫ licencia  
nr̄a mediante ꝑquirere affectent &  
disponantꝫ velimus sibi in hac parte  
munificenciam nr̄am regiam gr̄aciose  
exhibere Nos h̄moi sanam affec-  
cōem & ꝑiam disposicōem merito  
contemplantēs cupientes qꝫ h̄moi  
laudabile ꝑpositum multum & spe-  
ramus deo gr̄atum quantum ad nos  
attinet feliciꝫ promoueri

De gr̄a nr̄a speciali ir̄as ꝑdcās  
ac offia & singula in eisdem con-  
tenta rata hēntes & gr̄ata ea ꝑ  
nobis & heredꝫ nr̄is quantum in  
nobis est acceptamus approbamus  
& ratificamus ac eisdem nunc  
Magistro & Custodibꝫ & Suc-  
cessoribꝫ suis tenore ꝑsentium con-  
cedimꝫ & confirmamus prout īre  
predcē r̄acionabiliter testantꝫ Et  
vltꝫ de vbiori gr̄a nr̄a concessimꝫ  
& licenciam dedimꝫ & ꝑ ꝑsentes  
concedimus & licenciam damus ꝑ  
nobis & heredꝫ nr̄is quantum in  
nobis est ꝑfatis nunc Magro &  
Custodibꝫ qđ ipi & Successores sui  
terꝫ tēdꝫ & redditus ac alias posses-  
siones quascumqꝫ cum ꝑtin ad  
valorem viginti librarꝫ ꝑ annū licet  
de nobis in capite seu aliter seu de  
aliis ꝑsonis quibuscūqꝫ ꝑ quod-  
cumqꝫ sulcium teneantꝫ a quibus-

the most illustrious prince Richard  
late Duke of York, our father; Ed-  
mund late Earl of Rutland our  
brother; our most dear kinsman  
Richard late Earl of Salisbury; our  
late beloved and faithful cousin,  
Thomas Neville, Knight, son of the  
said Earl of Salisbury, and also for  
the souls of the brethren and sis-  
ters of the Gild or Fraternity  
when deceased. We wishing to  
graciously show our royal munifi-  
cence, and approving such a healthy  
affection and pious intention, and  
desiring to promote, as far as in us  
lies, such a laudable proposal and  
pleasing, as we hope, to God, do,  
of our special favour, accept, ap-  
prove, and ratify the aforesaid  
letters, and every thing general  
and particular in them contained  
for us and for our heirs so far as  
lieth in us, and concede and con-  
firm to the present Master and  
Wardens and their successors by  
the tenor of these presents, as the  
aforesaid letters reasonably witness.  
And further of the abundance of  
our Grace we have granted and  
given licence, and by these presents  
do grant and give licence, for us  
and our heirs so far as in us lies to  
the aforesaid present Master and  
Wardens and their successors to  
acquire and receive lands, tene-  
ments, rents, and other possessions  
whatsoever, with their appurten-  
ances to the value of £20 per  
annum, from any persons or person  
whomsoever, who may be willing  
to grant and give such lands, tene-

*Inspeximus Charter of 6 Edward IV* 231

cūq; psonis siue a quacūq; psona  
hmoi ter? teñ & redditus ac alias  
possessiones cum ptin eis dare &  
concedere volentib; seu volente ad-  
quirere & recipe possint hēnd? &  
tenend? eisdem nunc Magro & Cus-  
todib; & Successoribus suis p̄dcis  
imppm Et eisdem psonis siue pson  
qd? ipe vel ipa hmoi ter? teñ & red-  
ditus ac alias possessiōes cum ptiñ  
ad dcm annum valorem p̄fatis nunc  
Magro & Custodib; & successorib;  
suis dare possint vel possit ac con-  
cedere & assignare hēnd? & tenend?  
sibi vt p̄dcm est imppm tenore  
p̄senciū simili? licenciā dedimus  
specialem tam in exhibicōem & sus-  
tentacōem capellanoꝝ p̄dcōꝝ sicut  
p̄dcm est exoratu? & diuina cele-  
bratu? imppm q̄ malioꝝ oñium Gilde  
siue ffratnatati p̄dcē incumbenciū  
absq; impeticōe vel impedimento  
nri vel heredum nroꝝ Iusti? Escae-  
toꝝ Vicecomitū Balliuoꝝ seu alioꝝ  
ministroꝝ nroꝝ vel heredum nroꝝ  
quozcūq; & absq; aliquo bri de ad  
quod Dampnum siue aliquo alio  
mandato nro vel heredum nroꝝ in  
hac parte impetrand? seu psequend?  
& absq; aliqua Inquisicōe inde vir-  
tute bris siue mandati hmoi capiend?  
ac absq; aliquo fine seu feodo p  
p̄sentib; ad opus nrm quouis modo  
petend? soluend? seu capiend? Sta-  
tuto de ter? & teñ ad manum mor-  
tuam non ponend? edito aut aliquo  
alio statuto actu siue ordinacione  
incontrariū fac? ordinat? siue pui  
non obstant? In cuius rei testi-  
moniū has iras nrās fieri fecimus

ments, rents, and other possessions,  
whether they are held of us in chief  
or otherwise, or of other persons  
whomsoever and by whatsoever  
services, to be owned and held by  
the present Master and Wardens  
and their aforesaid heirs for ever.  
And we allow the said persons or  
person that he, or she, may give,  
grant, and assign the like lands,  
tenements, rents, and other posses-  
sions, with their appurtenances to  
the value of £20 per annum, to the  
said present Master and Wardens  
and their successors, to be had and  
possessed for ever as above said,  
according to the tenor of these  
presents. And likewise we have  
granted special licence as well for  
the maintenance and sustenance  
of the two chaplains aforesaid to  
pray and celebrate divine service  
for ever, as for all the other burdens  
of the said Gild or Fraternity,  
without let or hindrance on our  
part or on the part of our heirs,  
justices, escheators, sheriffs, bailiffs,  
or other of our officials, or of our  
heirs whatsoever, and without any  
writ of 'ad quod damnum', or  
other mandate of us or our heirs in  
this behalf, being issued or prose-  
cuted or any inquisition being  
taken by virtue of any such writ or  
mandate, or any fine or fee being  
in any way demanded at our need  
for these presents: notwithstanding  
the Statute against lands and tene-  
ments being put into mortmain, or  
any other Statute, act, or ordi-  
nance made, ordained, or provided  
to the contrary. In testimony  
whereof we have caused these our  
Letters Patent to be made. Wit-

## 232 *Inspeximus Charter of 6 Edward IV*

<p>A<sup>a</sup> Dni 1466.</p>	<p>patentes teste me ip̄o apud Westm̄ vicesimo sexto Die Julij anno regni n̄ri sexto</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BAGOT.</p> <p>p ip̄m Regem &amp; de data p̄dcā auctoritate p̄liamenti.</p>	<p>ness myself at Westminster the 26th day of July in the sixth year of our reign.</p> <p>By the King himself and the authority of parliament of the afore- said date.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BAGOT.</p>
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### XIII

#### CONFIRMATION OF THE DRAPERS' RIGHT OF SEARCH, 26 HENRY VI, 1447

Drapers' Hall; Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 160 a.

Rex &ct Maiori & Aldermannis &ct And where the Maister & Wardeyns of the mystere of Tailloours in our Citie of london and John lokok John Copmyll John langwith & Thomas Reymond Citezeins & Tailloors within our said Citie haue compleyned to vs ayenst Piers Calcote Henry Bray Henry Kent & William Russell Wardeyns of the mystere of Drapers of our said Citie of that, that they of their owne wrong with outen matier or cause resonable now late came to the hous of the said John John John & Thomas within the ffraunchise of our said Citie wrongfully and ayenst our lawes Claymyng & pretending to make serche of mete yerdes and wollenclothes by the same John John John & Thomas put to sale within their houses within our said Citie to the gret trouble hurt & grevaunce of the said playntifes and of the said mystere of Tailloours And vpon the which compleynt to vs thus made It was commaunded by vs vnto our Chaunceller and other of our Iordes of our Counsell to Doo come before theym aswell the said Playntiffes as the said Piers Henry Henry & William And thervpon taking vnto theym our Chief Juge & other of our Juges in the presence of the said parties Such matiers & difference bitwixt the said mystere of Drapers & Tailloours within the said Citie for the Serche of mette yerdes & wollencloth vsed & put to sale to retaille by the said Tailloors to ende and determyne for a conclusion of such differens to endure perpetuell, And for asmoch as by our Chaunceller & other of our said lords of our said counsell taking vnto theym our chief Juge & other of our Juges according to our said commaundment at diuers tymes haue doon come before theym the said parties and herde their compleyns answeres & replications with all the circumstaunces therto belonging touching the said difference of serche And for asmoch as we been acerteyned that such differences that haue fallen before tyme bitwene Crafts of london haue be accustomed to be

## *Confirmation of Right of Search, 1447* 233

only reformed by the Meyre & Aldremen of the said Citie & none other We willing the lauffull Rules & custumes to be contynued & had and not to be abridged nor hurte in no manner wolle & charge you that first serched & seen by theym in all haist goodly all our recordes of our said Citie concernyng the said difference of serche & other lyke to theym And this doon & vnderstonde that ye so Demeane this matier that the said wardeyns of Drapers haue their serche of metyerds & Wollencloth vsed & put to sale to retaille according to the customes acts & ordonances enacted & ordeyned of record before you in the Chambre of our said Citie in semblabe manner & forme as other Crafts within our said Citie vse & haue been accustomed to doo that is to sey to serche all thing belonging & concernyng to their Craft openly thorough oute our said Citie &cct And this we charge you streytly eny writing or commaundment written or made vnto you by vs tofore this tyme to the contrary notwithstanding.

This matier before reherced is in the Guyldhall vnder the kings seale ensealed.

### XIV

#### ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR CONFIRMING THE RIGHT OF SEARCH OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, OCT. 6, 26 HENRY VI,

1447

Drapers' Hall; Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 161 a.

MEMORAND<sup>9</sup> qd<sup>9</sup> Die veñis sexto die Octob<sup>9</sup> Anno rñs Henrici sexti post conq<sup>m</sup> vicesimo sexto venerunt hic in inñiori Cam<sup>e</sup> Guihalde ciuitatis london coram Ioñe Olney Maiore & Aldermannis ciuitat<sup>is</sup> pd<sup>ce</sup> Magister et Gardiani mistere Panna<sup>9</sup> elusdem ciuitatis necnon q<sup>m</sup> plures alij probl hoies eiusdem Mistere declarantes quomodo retroact<sup>is</sup> temporib<sup>3</sup> Magist<sup>9</sup> & Gardiani mistere pd<sup>ce</sup> cum vno suiente Cam<sup>e</sup> Guihald<sup>9</sup> pd<sup>ce</sup> qui p<sup>9</sup> tempe f<sup>u</sup>at deputa<sup>9</sup> cu<sup>m</sup> dn<sup>9</sup> Maior talem suient<sup>9</sup> ad hoc deputa<sup>9</sup> voluit huc

Bz it noted that on Friday, the sixth day of October in the 26th year of King Henry the VIth's reign, there came, here in the inner chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, before John Olney the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the aforesaid City the Master and Wardens of the Mystery of Drapers of the said City together with several other good men of the same Mystery who declared that, in times past, the Master and Wardens of the aforesaid Mystery, together with one serjeant of the Guildhall Chamber, who was deputed for the occasion whenever the lord Mayor chose so to do,

runt & h̄ere consueuerūt scrutiniū oīm & singlorū pannorū laneorū & virgarū vocatū meteyrds oīm & singlorū Ciuiū Ciuitatis p̄d̄ce pannos laneos infra lib̄tatem eiusdem Ciuiū vendenciū ad retalliam intime supplicantes eisdem Maiori & Aldermannis quatenus ip̄i nunc Maḡs & Gardiani Mistere p̄d̄ce Ac om̄es illi Maḡistri & Gardiani eiusdem Mistere qui infuturū h̄moi scrutiniū suū decetō ex̄cere valeant & h̄ere p̄ut ex̄cere & h̄ere solebant. Et quia equitas vsu puenit & concessit iusticia qd̄ adiuncta peticio rationi mansuetos inueniat auditores Ideo p̄dictū Maiorem & Aldermannos consideratum fuit & p̄sum qd̄ p̄f̄a nunc Magister & Gardiani Mistere p̄d̄ce ac Successores sui Magrū & Gardiani qui p̄ tempe f̄ūint scrutiniū h̄ere debeant & ex̄cere oīm & singulorū Ciuiū Ciuitatis p̄d̄ce pannos laneos infra lib̄tatem eiusdem Ciuitatis vendenciū ad retalliam sub Maioris d̄ce Ciuitatis autoritate qui p̄ tempe f̄ūit vnacū suiente Cam̄e p̄d̄ce ad Clauam eis assignandū prout hactenus h̄ere & ex̄cere consueuerūt Et defectus si quos infuturū h̄mōi scrutinio faciendū inueniri contigit b̄n & fidelit̄ absq; aliquo inde concealamento Cam̄ario Ciuitatis p̄d̄ce qui p̄ tempe f̄ūit prout moris est p̄sentandū et̄.

Presentib; ad tunc ibm Ioh̄e Olney Maiore, Rob̄to Danvers Re-

held and were accustomed to hold a search of all and several woollen cloths and yards termed 'met-yards' belonging to all and several citizens of the aforesaid City, who sold woollen cloths by retail within the liberty of the said City, and prayed the said Mayor and Aldermen that they, the present Master and Wardens of the aforesaid Mystery, and all future Masters and Wardens, should have authority to exercise hereafter the search, as they have hitherto enjoyed and exercised it.

And whereas it seemed equitable and just that this petition should receive favourable hearing, it was, after consideration, decided by the said Mayor and Aldermen that the aforesaid Master and Wardens of the aforesaid Mystery, and all future Masters and Wardens and their successors, should have and exercise the right of search over all and several citizens of the aforesaid City selling woollen cloths by retail within the liberty of the said City, under the authority of the Mayor of the said City for the time being, together with a serjeant at Mace of the aforesaid Chamber to be assigned to them, as they have been accustomed hitherto to have and exercise. And all defects, if any shall be found in making the said search, shall be presented to the Chamberlain for the time being without concealment as is the custom.

Entered in the Book marked with the letter K folio ccxxxvii in the presence of John Olney, Mayor, Robert Danvers the Recorder, Si-

cordatore, Simone Eyre, Willmo Coumbes, Iohē Norman, Iohē Sutton, Willmo Gregory, Nicho Wyfold, Stepho fforster, Galfrido ffeldyng, Iohē Derby, Wiffo Cantlowe, Thoma Scott & Willmo Abraham Aldfis.

Intrat<sup>a</sup> in libro signato cū tra K folio ccxxxvij<sup>o</sup>.

**Note.** This is entered in the new booke that M<sup>r</sup> Woodcocke made A<sup>a</sup> 1500 and yt is cutt owte off the same booke of K w<sup>in</sup> the Guyldhall.

mon Eyre, William Coumbes, John Norman, John Sutton, William Gregory, Nicholas Wyfold, Stephen Fforster, Geoffrey ffeldyng, John Derby, William Cantlowe, Thomas Scott, and William Abraham Aldfis.

## XV

### THE DRAPERS AND THE SHEARMEN

Drapers' Hall; Book of Evidences A, No. 388, fo. 157 b.

A patent graunted by Kyng Edward the fourth to the feliship of Drapers that the Shermen shall haue no Corporacion graunted to theym nor any correccion of the Drapers or Taylors.—April 9, 19 Edward IV, 1479.

Ires patents.

Edward by the grace of god Kyng of Englonde and of ffraunce and lord of Irlandē To our trusty and welbelouid the Maisters Wardeyns and hole ffelaships of the two Crafts or Mistiers of Drapers and Tailloours of our Citee of london that now be and that hereafter for the tyme shall be gretyng. Where as certeyn persones now late haue sued vnto vs vpon diuers subleccions & surmysses that we by our lettres patents vnder our great Seale shuld incorporate the men of the ffeliship of Shermen of our said Citee, And that we shuld graunte vnto theym therupon certeyn liberties conteyned in a bill of their desire and peticion therupon to vs putte. We seyng the many & great Inconueniences which by all liklyhode wull ensue of the said corporacion and graunt yf it shuld passe vs, of our mere mocion graunte by thise our present lettres vnto the said maisters wardeyns and ffelaships of the said ij Crafts or mistiers of Drapers and Tailloours of our said Citee that we shall nat at any tyme hereafter by our lettres patents or otherwise of auctorite graunte vnto the



## 236 *The Drapers and the Shearmen*

said fellowship of Shermen that now be or hereafter shall be in our said Citee of london any Corporacion or any other privilege or Auctorite touching to their said Craft of Shermen nor we woll that in any wise the said fellowship of Shermen that now be or that hereafter shall be haue fromhensforth exercise nor vse vpon eny Craft of the said Citee and euspeciall vpon any of the said ij Crafts of Drapers and Tailloers any maner serche correccion or auctorite other than by the maire of our Citee for the tyme beyng and his Brethern shall be lefully commytted vnto theym. And where as the Wardeyns of the said fellowship of Shermen according to the laudable custume of our said Citee haue serche of all manner werkmanship of sheryng of wollen Clothes within their owne Craft lyke as the Wardeyns of other Crafts there haue. We woll that whan the Wardeyns of the said Craft of Shermen by their serche made within their owne Craft fynde eny Clothe or clothes vnduely shorne apperteynyng to eny parson of either of the said ij Crafts of Drapers and Tailloers or to any other parson of any other Craft of our said Citee That than the same Wardeyns of Shermen in nowise therfore attache cease nor bere away the Cloth so vnduely shorne lyke as they haue doon in tyme past as we be enformed but that they therfore punysse & correct the werkmen of the same Clothe or Clothes for his defeaute in that partie according to reason. In witnesse wherof we haue made thise our lettres patents. Witnessyng our self at Bukden the ix Day of Aprell the xix yere of our Reigne  
MORLAND.

p ipm Regem.

## XVI

### LETTERS PATENT RELEASING THE FRATERNITY OR GILD OF DRAPERS FROM ALL FORFEITURES BEFORE FEB. 21, 1484

MAY 21, 1 RICHARD III, 1484.

Drapers' Hall; MS. Charters A. V. 189.

RICARDUS Dei grā Rex Anglie  
& Francie & Dominus Hibnie  
Omibz Ballivis & Fidelibz suis ad  
quos p̄sentes ire peruēint Saltem  
Sciatis qđ de grā nrā sp̄ali ac ex c̄rta

RICHARD by the grace of God  
King of England and of France and  
lord of Ireland to all his bailiffs and  
liegemen to whom these presents  
shall come, greeting.

We give you to know, that of  
our special grace, with full know-  
ledge and of our own free will we

sciencia et mero motu nris pdonauim  
remisim et relaxauimus Magro Gilde  
siue Fraternitatis be Marie Panna-  
rioꝝ ciuitatis Londoꝝ ac Custodibz  
siue Gardianis gilde siue Fraterni-  
tatis pdictꝝ alias dcis nunc Magro  
gilde siue frañnitatis be Marie Pan-  
narioꝝ Ciuitatis Londoꝝ necnon  
nunc Custodibz siue Gardianis gilde  
siue frañnitatis pdictꝝ & successoribz  
suis magro ac Custodibz siue Gardia-  
nis dñe gilde siue frañnitatis p tem-  
pore existeꝝ seu quibuscunqz aliis  
nōibz censeant ommodi transgres-  
siones forisfacturas penas debiꝝ mis-  
prisiones contemptus & impetiōes p  
ip̃os magrū & custodes siue gardia-  
nos ante vicesimū primū diem Feb-  
ruarij anno regni nrī primo cont-  
formam Statutoꝝ de Signis libatis  
pannoꝝ ac capicioꝝ ac retenōibz  
quibuscunqz factꝝ siue ppetratꝝ unde  
punciocaderet in demandꝝ debiꝝ seu  
in finem et redempciōē aut in alias  
penas pecuniarias seu imprisonamen-  
ta Statutis pdictꝝ, non obstantibz.  
Et insup ex grā & sciencia ac motu  
nris pdictꝝ pdonauim remisim &  
relaxauim eidem magro & custodibz  
siue gardianis Sectam pacis nrē que  
ad nos vsus ip̃os ptinet p omimodꝝ  
pdicoibz murdris raptibz mulierꝝ  
rebellionibz insurreccionibz felonis  
conspiracioibz cambipartiis manute-  
nentis confederacionibz riotis routis  
conuenticulis illicitis imbraciariis  
& aliis transgressionibz offensis  
negligenciis extorcionibz mespri-

have pardoned, remitted, and con-  
doned to the Master of the Gild or  
Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin of  
Drapers of the City of London,  
and to the Wardens or Guardians  
of the said Gild or Fraternity as  
they were called at other times, but  
now to the Master of the Gild or  
Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin of  
Drapers of the City of London, as  
well as the Wardens or Guardians  
of the said Gild or Fraternity and  
to their successors, the Master and  
Wardens or Guardians of the said  
Gild or Fraternity for the time  
being, or under whatever other  
names they may be known, all man-  
ner of transgressions, forfeitures,  
penalties, debts, misprisions, con-  
tempts, or exactions done or per-  
petrated by the said Master and  
Wardens or Guardians, before the  
21st day of February in the first  
year of our reign, against the tenor  
of the Statutes concerning livery of  
cloth and of hoods and mainte-  
nance, for which acts punishment  
might fall in the form of fine, re-  
demption, or any other penalty in  
money or imprisonment, notwith-  
standing the said Statutes. And  
moreover of our said grace, know-  
ledge, and free will we have par-  
doned, remitted, and condoned to  
the said Master and Wardens or  
Guardians all criminal proceedings  
which lie with us against them for  
every kind of treason, murders,  
rapes, rebellions, insurrection,  
felonies, conspiracies, champerties,  
maintenances, confederacies, riots,  
routs, unlawful assemblies, judicial  
corruptions, and for all other trans-  
gressions, offences, negligences, ex-

sionibꝫ ignoranciis contemptibꝫ concealmentis forisfacturis & deceptiōibꝫ p̄ ip̄os maḡm & custodes siue gardianos ante dñm vicesimū primū diem Februarij qualibetqꝫ fc̄is siue ppetratꝫ Aceciam vtlagatꝫ si que in ip̄os maḡm & custodes siue gardianos h̄is occidētibꝫ seu earꝫ aliqua fuinꝫ pmulgatꝫ & firmam pacem nr̄am eis inde concedimꝫ Ita tamen qd̄ stent recto in Cur̄ nr̄a si quis vsus eos loqui voluit de p̄missis vel aliquo p̄missorꝫ Et insup̄ p̄donavimꝫ remisimꝫ & relaxavimꝫ eisdem maḡfo & Custodibꝫ siue Gardianis catalla felonū & fugitiuorꝫ catalla vtlagatorꝫ & felonū de se deodandꝫ thesaurum inventum vasta & impeticoes ac om̄imodꝫ articulos it̄m̄is destruēdes & t̄nsgressionē de viridi vel vena d̄oe vendiciones boscorꝫ infra forestas & extꝫ & aliaꝫ rex quacūmqꝫ ante dñm vicesimū primū diem Februarij infra regnū nr̄m Angl̄ & March wall emerꝫ & euenꝫ unde punicio caderet in demandꝫ debitam seu in finem & redempciōem aut in alias penas pecuniarias seu in forisfacturam bonorꝫ & catalloꝫ aut imprisonmenta seu officiamēta Comitatum villaꝫ vel singulariū psonarꝫ vel in on̄acoēm tibi tēū corꝫ qui nunquam t̄ngressi fuerint v̄l heredum executorꝫ vel t̄re

tortions, delicts, ignorances, contempt, concealments, forfeitures, and deceits done or committed by the said Master and Wardens or Guardians in any way whatsoever before the said 21st day of February. Moreover if any sentences of outlawry were passed against the Master and Guardians or Wardens on these counts, or on any one of them, we also grant to them our assured peace therefrom. Provided, however, that they appear in our Court, in case any man desire to witness against them concerning these or any one of them. And moreover we have pardoned, remitted, and released to the said Master and Wardens or Guardians the goods of felons and runaways, of outlaws and of those who have committed suicide, all deodands,<sup>1</sup> treasure trove, waste, exactions, and every kind of destruction of roads, transgressions against vert and venison, sales of wood within and without the forests, and of everything else whatsoever which occurred or happened within our kingdom of England and the Marches of Wales before the said 21st day of February, for which punishment might fall in the form of fine or redemption or other punishment in money, or forfeiture of goods and chattels or imprisonment, or in amercement of counties, towns, or individuals, or in the burdening of freeholders of them who have never transgressed, or of heirs, executors or those who

<sup>1</sup> Deodand; any object of property that had been the cause of the death of a man was originally forfeited to the Crown.

## *releasing the Drapers from Forfeitures 239*

tenenciū Escaetorū vicecomitū Coronatorū & aliorū huiusmodi & om̄idq̄ ad nos vsus ip̄os magrū & custodes siue gardianos ptinet seu ptinere posset ex causis sup̄adis ac eciam p̄donauim̄ remisim̄ & relaxauim̄ eisdem magrō & custodibz siue gardianis om̄imodī donatōes alienatōes & p̄quisicōes p̄ ip̄os de lris et tēn de nob vel p̄genitoribz nr̄is quondam Regibz Angl̄ seu aliis nup de f̄do & non de iure Regibz Angl̄ seu eorū aliquo in capite tentis Ac om̄imodī alieacōes p̄quisicōes ad manū mortuam fc̄as & hitas absqz licencia regia necnon om̄imodī intrusiones & ingressus in temporalia archiepatus ep̄atus abbie prioratus collegij hospital̄ seu altius domus pie religiose seu ecclesiastice cuiuscunqz et in hereditatem suam in parte vel in toto post mortem p̄decessorū suorū & antecessorū suorū absqz debita p̄secucōe lib̄acōe seu restituōe eorūdem ext̄a manū regiam ante eundem vicessimū primū diem Februarij fact̄ vna cum exitibz et p̄ficiis inde medio tempore p̄ceptis Et insupp̄donauim̄ remisim̄ & relaxauim̄ eisdem magrō & custodibz siue gardianis om̄imodī penas ante dicm̄ vicesimū primū diem Februarij forisfc̄as coram nob aut p̄genitoribz p̄dc̄is aut aliis nup vt p̄mitti Regibz seu eorū aliquo aut consilio nr̄o Cancellario Thēs seu aliquibz siue aliquo iudicum nr̄orū vel p̄genitorū p̄dc̄orū seu aliorū nup vt p̄mitti Regum vel eorum alicuius p̄

hold lands of escheators, sheriffs, coroners, and the like, and all such matters as refer or may refer to our dealings with the said Master and Guardians or Wardens rising out of the aforesaid matters. We also have pardoned, remitted, and released to the said Master and Guardians or Wardens all manner of grants, alienations, or receipts of lands and tenements held in chief of us or of our ancestors once Kings of England or of other lately in fact, though not by right, Kings of England or of any one of them, and all manner of alienations and receipts of lands in mortmain without the royal licence, as well as all intrusions and entries before the said 21st day of February into the temporalities of archbishop, bishop, abbot, prior, college, hospital, or of any other house, religious, pious, or ecclesiastical whatsoever, and into the lands inherited by them in part or whole after the death of their predecessors and ancestors, not being in the hands of the King, without due prosecution, release or restitution, together with all proceeds and profits meanwhile received for them. And we also have pardoned, remitted, and released to the said Master and Wardens or Guardians all manner of penalties forfeited for any cause to us or to our aforesaid progenitors or to other late Kings as mentioned above or any of them, and to our Council, our chancellor, treasurer, or to any one of them or to any of our judges or the judges of the aforesaid our progenitors or of other Kings as above mentioned or

aliqua causa & omēs alias penas p ipos magrū & custodes siue gardianos p aliqua causa ante dcm vice-simū primū diem Februarij nob vel pgenitoribz pdcis aut aliis nup ut pmitti Regibz seu eor alicui forisfcās & ad opus nrm leuandj Ac omimodj securitates pacis ante eundem vice-simū primū diem Februarij simil forisfcās necnon omimodj escapia & evasiones quorūcumq felonum & cli-corū conuictorū seu attinctorū ante eundem vicessimū primū diem Februarij Acciam ꝑcias & ꝑcias ꝑcias omimodorū prisonariorū in guerra captorū nob vel pgenitoribz pdcis aut aliis nup vt pmitti Regibz seu eor alicui dcō vicesimo primo die Februarij qualiūcunq debiꝝ pti-nentes siue spectan p eosdem magrū & Custodes siue gardianos necnon omimodj demandj tra-gressiones offensas contemptus me-sprisiones & impeticoēs p ipos magrū & custodes siue gardianos ante vicesimū primū diem Februarij cont<sup>a</sup> formam tam quorūcumq sta-tutorū ordiñacionū & pvisionū fctorū siue editorū de pquisiōbz accepta-cioibz leccoibz publicacoibz notifi-cacioibz & execuciōbz quibuscumqz quorūcumq lrāx & bullāx aplicāx & omim aliorū statutorū ordinacōnum & pvisionū ptextu quorū aliqua secta v<sup>sus</sup> eosdem magrū & custodes siue gardianos p billam vel p bre de p<sup>m</sup>unire fac<sup>t</sup> seu alio modo quo-cunq p aliqua mat<sup>ia</sup> antedcm vices-imū primū diem february fac<sup>t</sup> fieri

any of them for any cause, and all other penalties to be levied at our need forfeited by the said Master and Guardians or Wardens for any cause before the said 21st day of February to us or to our progenitors aforesaid or other late Kings as above mentioned or to any of them, and all manner of securities of peace similarly forfeited before the said 21st day of February, as well as all manner of escapes and evasions of any felons and convicted or attainted clerics before the said 21st day of February. Also the thirds and ninths<sup>1</sup> of all prisoners taken in war, owing to us or to the aforesaid our ancestors or to other late Kings as mentioned above, which were owing by the said Master and Guardians or Wardens. Also all manner of demands, transgressions, offences, contempts, misprisions, and exactions made by the said Master and Guardians or Wardens before the 21st day of February, against the tenure of any Statute, ordinance, and provision made or published, whether concerning receipts, acceptances, readings, publications, notifications or execution of any manner of letters and bulls apostolical, or (against the tenure of) any other Statutes or ordinances or provisions by pretext of which any suit had been made against the said Master and Guardians or Wardens by bill or writ de praemunire or by any other action brought or which may be brought for any act done before the 21st day of February, as

<sup>1</sup> A third of a man's money value, estimated according to his rank, was the usual fee paid for his ransom.

## *releasing the Drapers from Forfeitures 241*

valeat q<sup>m</sup> quocumq<sup>3</sup> alio<sup>r</sup> statuto<sup>r</sup> fact<sup>u</sup> siue ppetrat<sup>u</sup> ante dcm vicesimū primū diem februarij Statutis ordinacioib<sup>3</sup> & p<sup>r</sup>visionib<sup>3</sup> illis non obstantib<sup>3</sup>. Ac eciam pdonavi<sup>m</sup> & remisim<sup>u</sup> & relaxavi<sup>m</sup> eisdem mag<sup>ro</sup> custodib<sup>3</sup> siue gardianis omimod<sup>i</sup> fines adiudicatos amciamenta exit<sup>u</sup> forisfcōs releuia scutagia ac omimoda debita compota p<sup>r</sup>stita arreragia firma<sup>r</sup> & compoto<sup>r</sup> nob<sup>is</sup> vel pgenitorib<sup>3</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dcis aut aliis nup<sup>er</sup> vt p<sup>r</sup>mitti<sup>t</sup> Regib<sup>3</sup> seu eorum alicui ante festum Sci Michis anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti vicesimo s<sup>o</sup>dd<sup>o</sup> quali<sup>u</sup>cumq<sup>3</sup> debi<sup>t</sup> siue ptine<sup>n</sup> necnon omimod<sup>i</sup> accōes execucoēs impeticōes querelas & demand<sup>i</sup> quas nos solus vel nos conjunctim cū aliis psonis vel alia psona hē<sup>m</sup> seu hēre pot<sup>u</sup>m v<sup>s</sup>us ipōs mag<sup>ri</sup> & custodes siue gardianos p<sup>r</sup> aliquib<sup>3</sup> huiusmodi finib<sup>3</sup> amciamentis exit<sup>u</sup> releviis scutagiis debitis compotis p<sup>r</sup>stitis & arreragiis ante dcm festum s<sup>c</sup>i michis nob<sup>is</sup> vel pgenitorib<sup>3</sup> p<sup>r</sup>dcis aut aliis nup<sup>er</sup> vt p<sup>r</sup>mitti<sup>t</sup> Regib<sup>3</sup> seu eo<sup>r</sup> alicui debi<sup>t</sup> ac eciam vt laga<sup>r</sup> in ipōs mag<sup>ri</sup> & custodes siue gardianos pmulga<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup> aliqua causa<sup>r</sup> sup<sup>r</sup>dcay. Proviso semp<sup>er</sup> quod presens pdonacio nrā se non extendat ad aliquos magnos computantes qui nunc sunt vel qui nup<sup>er</sup> fuerunt vidē<sup>t</sup> ad maiorem & societatem Stapule ville n<sup>r</sup>e Cales aut maiorem Constabulariū & Societatem Stapule n<sup>r</sup>e p<sup>r</sup>dcē Thes<sup>o</sup> Cales<sup>o</sup> & hospicij n<sup>r</sup>i vel pgenito<sup>r</sup> n<sup>r</sup>o<sup>r</sup> aut alio<sup>r</sup> nuper vt p<sup>r</sup>mitti<sup>t</sup> Regum seu eo<sup>r</sup> alicuius vitella<sup>r</sup> Cales Cama<sup>r</sup>

well as any other suit brought in virtue of any other Statute before the said 21st day of February, any Statute or ordinances notwithstanding. We also have pardoned and remitted and released to the said Master and Wardens or Guardians all fines adjudged, amercements, profits, forfeitures, reliefs, scutages and all manner of debts, compositions, payments, arrears of fermes and compositions due to us or our predecessors aforesaid or to other late Kings as mentioned above or to any one of them before the Feast of St. Michael in the 22nd year of King Edward IV in any way due or pertaining, and also all manner of actions, executions, suits, claims and demands that we alone or conjointly with other persons or other person have or may have against the said Master and Guardians or Wardens for any such above-mentioned fines, amercements, payments, reliefs, scutages, dues, compositions and arrears due to us or our aforesaid progenitors or other late Kings as mentioned above. Also outlawries pronounced against the said Master and Wardens or Guardians for any of the above-mentioned causes. Provided always that our present pardon does not extend to any great Renders of Account which are or have been of late, viz. to the Mayor and Society of the Staple of our town of Calais, or the Mayor, Constable, and Society of our above-named Staple the Treasurers of Calais and of our Court as of our progenitors or other late Kings as mentioned above or any one of them; to the Victualler of Calais,

nros Cest? North Wall & Suth Wall Custodes Garderobe hospicij nri vel pgenitoꝝ nroꝝ aut alioꝝ nup vt pmittit? Regum seu eoꝝ alicuius aut Custodes siue clicos magne Garderobe nre vel pgenitoꝝ nroꝝ aut alioꝝ nup vt pmittit? Regum seu eoꝝ alicuius clicos siue Custodes Hanapij Cancellar? nre qui nunc sunt aut nup fuerunt vel executores vel administratores bonoꝝ & cattalloꝝ eoꝝdem clicoꝝ siue Custodum vel eoꝝ alicuius clicos operacionū nraꝝ vel pgenitoꝝ nroꝝ aut alioꝝ nup vt pmittit? Regum vel eoꝝ alicuius Theꝝ Tre nre Hibnie & Receptores ducatus nri Lancast? & ducatus nri Cornub tam geꝛales qm particulares quo ad aliqua huiusmodi officia sua seu huiusmodi occupacōes suas aut alicuius eoꝝdem tangencia In cuius rei testimoniū has lrās nrās fieri fecimꝫ patentes Teste me ipo apud Westm vicesimo primo die Maij anno regni nri primo.

p ipm Regem  
SHARP.

our Chamberlains of Chester, North and South Wales, the keepers of the wardrobe of our Court or those of our progenitors or late Kings as before mentioned or any one of them; to the keepers or clerks of our great wardrobe or that of our progenitors or of the other late Kings as above mentioned or of any one of them; to the present or late keepers of the hanaper of our chancery or executors or administrators of the goods and chattels of the said clerks or keepers or any one of them, or clerks of our works or of our progenitors or of others of the late Kings as above mentioned; to the treasurer of our lands of Ireland and the receivers of our Duchy of Lancaster and the receivers of our Duchy of Cornwall as well general as particular so far as concerns any office of theirs, or of any of them, of this kind. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made, witness myself at Westminster the 21st day of May in the first year of our reign.

By the King himself.  
SHARP.

## XVII

### THE OATH BOOK OR BOOK OF ORDINANCES, NO. 795.

THE Oath Book, or Book of Ordinances, was written in the year 1460, and added to subsequently. It contains the earliest ordinances of 1405, drawn up in the reign of Henry IV; those of the sixth year of Henry V, 1418, with additions made in the reigns of Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VII, and Henry VIII; accompanied by a few alterations made up to the year 1560. It is a folio volume 14½ inches high and 10½ inches wide, bound in wooden boards ⅝ of an inch thick, covered with brown

leather, each cover being protected by four iron corner pieces with bosses; the book was once fitted with metal clasps, the hasps of which remain. The decoration consists of a plain border one inch wide formed by blind tooled lines, and within it an inner border of a stamped pattern, on which, and on the lines immediately enclosing it, traces of original gilding still remain. In the centre of the cover is a stamped panel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, consisting of a hatched border within which is a design, also hatched, resembling a knot, with two upper and two lower loops; there is no trace of gilding on the panel. The decoration of the back cover is the same as that of the front. The volume has in recent years been very clumsily rebacked in calf which is already perishing.

The interior of the book is for the most part in good preservation, considering its constant use in the past for swearing in new officials, reading ordinances to the Company at the Quarter Day Courts, and general reference. It contains 68 leaves of vellum, and appears from the following note by the Clerk at the top of the first page to have possessed at one time 12 more leaves:—‘the xxj<sup>th</sup> daye of October anno regni regis Henrici viij xxxviii<sup>o</sup> I perused this boke agaynste my ffirst quarter daye I kept, & I ffound lackyng which wez (was) cutt out of thys boke before I cam in offyce xij levys of parchment, per me William Bere.’ On the same page are the Arms of the Company without crest or supporters, and some notes in Latin of the dates of the deaths and accessions of the Tudor sovereigns. The Arms are evidently a later insertion, because the crowns are represented with arches as if they were royal crowns as they are found in the grant of James I.<sup>1</sup> Pages 2–3 contain a list of fourteen obits commencing with that of Henry V, the others being those of Drapers, with the dates when they were held and the obligations for the attendance of the Company. On page 4 are particulars of the quit-rent due from property in the parish of St. Mary Bothaw given to the Company ‘by Henry Fitz Ailwin the first “Lord mayor” of London’.<sup>2</sup> Then, following six blank pages, comes the following Calendar II which is printed in black and red with illuminated initial letters:

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Appendix, Grant of Arms, vol. i, No. XI.

<sup>2</sup> As to the claim of Fitzalwyn to have been a Draper, cf. p. 75, and Appendix, vol. i, No. VIII. He certainly was not *Lord Mayor*. This is a later title.



		<b>KL</b>	Prima dies mensis : et septima truncat ut ensis.	
			Ianuarius habet dies .xxvj. luna .xxx.	
iiij	A		Circumcisio domini. Mynus duplex.	.ix. lec.
	b	iiii N'	Octaua sancti stephani.	.iiij. lec.
xj	c	iii N'	Octaua sancti iohannis apostoli et euangeliste.	.iiij. lec.
	d	ii N'	Octaua sanctorum Innocencium martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
xix	e	Nonas	Octaua sancti thome martyris et <del>[erased]</del> sancti edwardi regis.	
viiij	f	viii Id'	Epyphania domini. Principale duplex.	.ix. lec.
	g	vii Id'		
xvj	A	vi Id'	Sancti luciani presbiteri sociorumque eius martyrum.	
	v	v Id'		
	c	iiii Id'		
xliij	d	iii Id'		
	ij	ii Id'		
	f	Idus	Octaua epyphanie. ix. lec. med. lec. de sancto hylario.	
x	g	xix Kl'	Februarij. Sancti felices presbiteri et martyris.	.iiij. lec.
	A	xviiij Kl'	Sancti mauri abbatis.	.iiij. lec.
xviiij	b	xvij Kl'	Sancti marcelli <del>pape</del> <del>[erased]</del> et martiris.	.iiij. lec.
vij	c	xvj Kl'	Sancti sulphicij episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
	d	xv Kl'	Sancte prisce uirginis et martiris.	.iiij. lec.
xv	e	xiiii Kl'	Sancti Wlstani episcopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
iiiiij	f	xiii Kl'	Sanctorum fabiani et sebastiani martyrum.	.ix. lec.
	g	xij Kl'	Sancte agnetis uirginis et martyris.	.ix. lec.
xij	A	xj Kl'	Sancti vincentij martyris.	.ix. lec.
	i	x Kl'		
	c	ix Kl'		
ix	d	viiij Kl'	Conuersio sancti pauli. Memoria de sancto preiecto martyre. inuit. triplex.	.ix. lec.
	e	vij Kl'		
xvlij	f	vi Kl'	Sancti Iuliani episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
vi	g	v Kl'	Sancte agnetis secundo.	.iiij. lec.
	A	iiii Kl'		
xliij	b	iii Kl'	Sancte batildis regine uirginis non martyris.	.iiij. lec.
	iiij	c	ii Kl'	

¶ Nox habet horas .xvj. dies uero .viij.

<b>KL</b>		Quarta subit mortem prosternit tertia fortem. Februarius habet dies .xxviiij. luna .xxix.	
	d	Sancte brigide uirginis non martyris. <sup>1</sup>	.iii. lec.
xi	e	iiij N'	Purificacio beate marie. maius duplex. .ix. lec.
xix	f	iii N'	Sancti blasij episcopi et martiris. Inuit. duplex. .iiij. lec.
viii	g	ii N'	
	A	Nonas	Sancte agathe uirginis et martyris. .ix. lec.
xvi	b	viiij Id'	Sanctorum uedasti et amandi episcoporum et confessorum. .iiij. lec.
v	c	vij Id'	
	d	vj Id'	
xliij	e	v Id'	
ii	f	iiij Id'	Sancte scolastice uirginis non martyris. .iii. lec.
	g	iiij Id'	
x	A	ij Id'	
	b	Idus	
xviiij	c	xvij <sup>a</sup> Kl'	Sancti ualentini martyris. Marcij. .iiij. lec.
vij	d	xvj <sup>a</sup> Kl'	
	e	xiiiij Kl'	Iuliane uirginis et martyris. Inuit. duplex. .iiij. lec.
xv	f	xiiij Kl'	
iiiij	g	xij Kl'	
	A	xi Kl'	
xij	b	x Kl'	
i	c	ix Kl'	¶ yemps finitur. Ultima septuagesime.
	d	viiij Kl'	Cathedra sancti petri. Inuit. triplex. .ix. lec.
ix	e	vij Kl'	Sedit yemps retro: cathedrato symone petro.
	f	vj Kl'	Mathie apostoli. Inferius duplex. locus bysexti. .ix. lec.
xvii	g	v Kl'	Si bisextus fuerit: quarta die a cathedra.
vi	A	iiij Kl'	Sancti petri fiat festum mathie et .f. littera.
	b	iii Kl'	¶ bis numeretur.
xiiiij	c	ii Kl'	

¶ Nox habet horas .xiiiij. dies uero .x.

<sup>1</sup> Marginal note in a later hand: Inceptio regni regis E. vj<sup>di</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> sic MS.

		<b>KL</b>	Primus mandentem dirumpit quarta bibentem. Martius habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxx.
iiij	d	N <sup>o</sup>	<i>Sancti dani episcopi et confessoris. [added in another band]</i>
	c	vj N <sup>o</sup>	<i>Sancti Cedde episcopi et confessoris. [added in another band]</i>
xi	f	v N <sup>o</sup>	
	g	iiij N <sup>o</sup>	
xix	A	iii N <sup>o</sup>	
viiij	b	ii N <sup>o</sup>	
	c	Nonas	Sanctarum perpetue et felicitatis uirginum et mar- tyrum. .iij. lec.
xvj	d	viiij Id <sup>o</sup>	
	v	vij Id <sup>o</sup>	
	f	vj Id <sup>o</sup>	
xiiij	g	v Id <sup>o</sup>	<i>Sancti Gregorij pape. [erased]</i>
ij	A	iiij Id <sup>o</sup>	<i>Sancti Gregorij pape. [erased]</i>
	b	iii Id <sup>o</sup>	
x	c	li Id <sup>o</sup>	¶ Post istum locum non potest esse initium quadregesime.
	d	Idus	
xviiij	e	xvij Kl <sup>o</sup>	Aprilis. ¶ Claues pasche.
vii	f	xvj Kl <sup>o</sup>	
	g	xv Kl <sup>o</sup>	Sancti edwardi regis et martyris. Sol in ariete. .ix. lec.
xv	A	xiiij Kl <sup>o</sup>	
iiij	b	xiiij Kl <sup>o</sup>	Sancti Cuthberti et confessoris. .ix. lec.
	c	xij Kl <sup>o</sup>	Sancti benedicti abbatis. .ix. lec. Equinoccium ymale.
xij	d	xi Kl <sup>o</sup>	¶ Primum pascha.
	i	x Kl <sup>o</sup>	
	f	ix Kl <sup>o</sup>	
ix	g	vlij Kl <sup>o</sup>	Annunciacio dominica. <sup>1</sup>
	A	vij Kl <sup>o</sup>	[some word erased here]
xvij	b	vi Kl <sup>o</sup>	Resurreccio domini.
	vj	v Kl <sup>o</sup>	
	d	iiii Kl <sup>o</sup>	
xiiij	e	iii Kl <sup>o</sup>	
iii	f	ii Kl <sup>o</sup>	
			¶ Nox habet horas .xij. dies uero .xij.

<sup>1</sup> *Marg. note in a later hand*: Memorandum. Incepicio ab Incarnacione domini nostri Ihesu christi.

# KL

Denus et undenus : est mortis uulnere plenus.

Aprilis habet dies .xxx. luna .xxx.

xi	g	iiii	N <sup>o</sup>		
	A	iii	N <sup>o</sup>	Sancti ricardi episcopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
xix	b	ii	N <sup>o</sup>	Sancti ambrosij episcopi et confessoris.	Inferius
	c			duplex.	.ix. lec.
viiij	d		Nonas		
xvj	e	viiij	Id <sup>o</sup>		
v	f	vij	Id <sup>o</sup>		
	g	vj	Id <sup>o</sup>		
xiiij	A	v	Id <sup>o</sup>		
ij	b	iiii	Id <sup>o</sup>		
	c	iii	Id <sup>o</sup>		
x	d	ii	Id <sup>o</sup>		
	e		Idus		¶ .iij. lec.
xviiij	f	xviiij	KL <sup>o</sup>	Maij. Sanctorum tiburcij et ualeriani martyrum.	
vij	g	xvij	KL <sup>o</sup>	¶ Claues rogacionum.	
	A	xvj	KL <sup>o</sup>		
xv	b	xv	KL <sup>o</sup>	¶ Sol in tauro.	
iiii	c	xiiii	KL <sup>o</sup>		
	d	xiiij	KL <sup>o</sup>	Sancti alphegi episcopi et martyris.	.iij. lec.
xij	e	xij	KL <sup>o</sup>		
i	f	xj	KL <sup>o</sup> <sup>1</sup>		
	g	x	KL <sup>o</sup> <sup>2</sup>		
ix	A	ix	KL <sup>o</sup>	Sancti georgij martyris. cum regi[mi]ne chori.	.iij. lec.
	b	viiij	KL <sup>o</sup>		
xvij	c	vij	KL <sup>o</sup>	Marci euangeliste. Inferius duplex. letania maior.	
				Ultimum pascha.	
vj	d	vj	KL <sup>o</sup>		
	e	v	KL <sup>o</sup>		
xiiiij	f	iiiiij	KL <sup>o</sup>	Uitalis martyris. cum regimine chori.	.iij. lec.
iiij	g	iiii	KL <sup>o</sup>		
	A	ii	KL <sup>o</sup>	Sancti Erkenwaldi episcopi et confessoris. [added in another hand]	
				¶ Nox habet horas .x. dies uero .xiiiij.	

<sup>1</sup> Note in a later hand : H. vij. obiit 21<sup>o</sup> huius mensis.

<sup>2</sup> Marg. note, in a later hand, but not same as the preceding note : Incepicio regni regis H. viiiij<sup>ui</sup>.

		<b>KL</b>	Tercius occidit et septimus ora relidit. Maius habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxx.
xj	b	N'	Apostolorum philippi et iacobi. Inferius duplex. .ix. lec.
	c	vj N'	
xix	d	v N'	Inuencio sancte crucis. Memoria de sancto alexandro.
viiij	e	iiii N'	
	f	iii N'	
xvj	g	ii N'	Sancti Iohannis ante portam latinam. Inuit. triplex. .iiij. lec.
	v	A Nonas	Sancti Iohannis episcopi de beuerlaco.
	b	viiij Id'	
xiiij	c	vii Id'	
	ii	d vj Id'	Sanctorum gordiani et epimachi martyrum. .iiij. lec.
	e	v Id'	
x	f	iiii Id'	Sanctorum nereii achillei atque pancracij martyrum. .iiij. lec.
	g	iii Id'	
xviiij	A	ii Id'	
	vij	b Idus	
	c	xvij Kl'	Innij.
xv	d	xvj Kl'	
	iiij	e xv Kl'	¶ Sol in geminis.
	f	xiiij Kl'	Sancti dunstani archiepiscopi confessoris. Memoria de sancta potentiana. .ix. lec.
	xij	g xiii Kl'	
	i	A. xij Kl'	
	b	xi Kl'	
. ix	c	x Kl'	Ver finitur. Uer fugit urbanus estatem simphorianus.
	d	ix Kl'	
xvij	e	viiij Kl'	Sancti aldelmi episcopi et confessoris. .ix. lec. med. lec. de sancto urbano.
	vi	f vij Kl'	Sancti augustini primi anglorum. .ix. lec.
	g	vj Kl'	
xiiij	A	v Kl'	Sancti germani episcopi et confessoris. .iiij. lec.
	iii	b iiii Kl'	
	c	iii Kl'	
xj	d	ii Kl'	Sancte petronelle uirginis. ¶ Nox habet horas .viiij. dies uero .xvj.

<b>KL</b>		Denus psallescit : quindenus federa nescit. Iunius habet dies .xxx. luna .xxix.	
	c	Sancti nichomedis martyris.	.iij. lec.
xix	f	iiii N <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum marcellimi et petri martyrum. duplex.	Inuit. .iij. lec.
viiij	g	iii N <sup>o</sup>	
xvj	A	ii N <sup>o</sup>	
v	b	Nonas Sancti bonefacij sociorumque eius martyrum. Inuit duplex.	lec.
	c	viiij Id <sup>o</sup>	
xiiij	d	vii Id <sup>o</sup>	¶ .iij. lec.
ii	e	vi Id <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum medardi et gildardi episcoporum et confessorum.	
	f	v Id <sup>o</sup> Translacio sancti edmundi. .ix. lec. Memoria et med. lec. ¶ de martyribus primo et feliciano.	
x	g	iiii Id <sup>o</sup>	
	A	iii Id <sup>o</sup> Sancti bernabe apostoli.	.ix. lec.
xviiij	b	ii Id <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum basilidis cirini naboris et na[zarii].	.iij. lec.
vij	c	Idus	
	d	xviiij Kl <sup>o</sup> Sancti basilij episcopi et confessoris. Iulij.	.iij. lec.
xv	e	xvij Kl <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum uiti et modesti et crescencie martyrum.	.iij. lec.
iiij	f	xvj Kl <sup>o</sup> Translacio sancti riuci [ <i>sic MS., ? for ricardi</i> ] episcopi. .ix. lec. Med. lec. de sancto cirico.	
	g	xv Kl <sup>o</sup> ¶ Sol in cancro.	
xij	A	xiiij Kl <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum marci et marcelliani martyrum.	Inuit. .iij. lec.
	i	xij Kl <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum geruasii et prothasij martyrum. duplex.	Inuit. .iij. lec.
	c	xii Kl <sup>o</sup> Translacio sancti edwardi regis et martyris.	.ix. lec.
ix	d	xi Kl <sup>o</sup>	
	e	x Kl <sup>o</sup> Sancti albin martyris.	.ix. lec.
xvij	f	ix Kl <sup>o</sup> Sancte ethe[l]drede uirginis non martyris. Uigilia.	.iij. lec.
vi	g	viiij Kl <sup>o</sup> Natiuitas sancti iohannis baptiste. <sup>a</sup>	.ix. lec.
	A	vij Kl <sup>o</sup>	
xiiii	b	vi Kl <sup>o</sup> Sanctorum Iohannis et pauli martyrum.	.iij. lec.
iii	c	v Kl <sup>o</sup>	
	d	iiii Kl <sup>o</sup> Sancti leonis <i>pape</i> [ <i>erased</i> ] et confessoris. Uigilia.	.iij. lec.
xi	e	iii Kl <sup>o</sup> Apostolorum Petri et pauli.	.ix. lec.
	f	ii Kl <sup>o</sup> Commemoracio sancti pauli.	.ix. lec.
		¶ Nox habet horas .vj. dies uero .xviij.	

<sup>1</sup> Note in a later hand : Rex E. v<sup>us</sup> moriebatur anno regni sui 7<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note in later hand : coronacio H. Regis viij<sup>i</sup>. Anno 1509.

		<b>KL</b>	Tresdecimus mactat. Iulij denus labefacta.	
			Iulius habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxx.	
xix	g	N'	Octaua sancti iohannis baptiste. Inuit. duplex.	.iii. lec.
viiij	A	vj N'	Sanctorum processii et martiniani. .iiij. lec. Inuit. duplex. Memoria de sancto swithuno.	
	b	v N'		
xvj	c	iiii N'	translacio et ordinacio sancti martini episcopi et confessoris. ¶ .ix. lec. medie lec. de apostolis.	
	v	d iii N'		
	e	ii N'	Octaua apostolorum petri et pauli.	.ix. lec.
xiii	f	Nonas		.ix. lec.
	ij	g viij Id'		
	A	vij Id'		
x	b	vi Id'	Sanctorum septem fratrum martyrum. Inuit. duplex.	.iiij. lec.
	c	v Id'	translacio sancti benedicti abbatis.	.ix. lec.
xviiij	d	iiij Id'		
vij	e	iii Id'	Sancte mildrede virginis non martyris.	
	f	ij Id'	¶ Dies caniculares incipiunt.	
xv	g	Idus	translacio sancti swithuni episcopi sociorumque eius. con. [sic]	.ix. lec.
iiii	A	xvij Kl'	Augusti.	
	b	xvj Kl'	Sancti kenelmi regis et martyris. Inuit. duplex.	.iiij. lec.
xij	c	xv Kl'	Sancti arnulphi episcopi et martyris. ¶ Sol in leone.	.iiij. lec.
	i	d xiiij Kl'		
	e	xiiij Kl'	Sancte margarete uirginis et martyris. <sup>1</sup>	.ix. lec.
ix	f	xij Kl'	Sancte praxedis uirginis non martyris.	.iiij. lec.
	g	xj Kl'	Sancte marie magdalene. Inuit. triplex. memoria sancti wandregesili.	.ix. lec.
xvij	A	x Kl'	Sancte appollinaris episcopi et martyris.	.iiij. lec.
	vj	ix Kl'	Sancte christine uirginis et martyris. Uigilia.	.iiij. lec.
	c	viiij Kl'	Sancti iacobi apostoli. <sup>2</sup>	.ix. lec.
xiiij	d	vij Kl'	Sancte anne matris marie.	.ix. lec.
iii	e	vj Kl'	Sanctorum septem dormiencium martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
	f	v Kl'	Sancti sampsonis episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
	xi	g iiiij Kl'	Sanctorum felici simpliciij faustini et beatrix mar-tyrum.	.iiij. lec.
xix	A	iii Kl'	Sanctorum abdon et sennes martyrum. Inuit. duplex.	.iiij. lec.
	b	ii Kl'	Sancti germani episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
			¶ Nox habet horas .viiij. dies uero .xvj.	

<sup>1</sup> Marginal note added in a different hand: 1553. Inceptio Regine Marie Anno primo.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note added in a different hand: 1554. Philippus nuptus fuit Regine Marie et ideo scriptum postea annis regnorum j<sup>o</sup>. et 2<sup>o</sup>. et deinde similiter etc. quia fuit in anno ij<sup>o</sup> regine supradicte.

<b>KL</b>		Prima necat fortem perditque secunda cohortem.	
		Augustus habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxix.	
viii c		Ad vincula sancti petri.	.ix. lec.
xvj d	iiij N'	Sancti stephani <i>pape</i> [ <i>erased</i> ] et martyris.	Inuit.
		duplex.	.iiij. lec.
v e	iii N'	Inuencio sancti stephani prothomartyris.	.ix. lec.
f	ii N'		
xiii g	Nonas	Sancti oswaldi regis et martyris.	Inuit. duplex.
			.iiij. lec.
ij A	viii Id'	Sanctorum sexti felicissimi et agapiti martyrum.	.iii. lec.
			.iiij. lec.
b	vij Id'	Sancti donati episcopi et martyris.	.iiij. lec.
x c	vi Id'	Sancti ciriaci sociorumque eius martyrum.	Inuit.
		duplex.	.iii. lec.
d	v Id'	Sancti romani martyris.	.iiij. lec. Uigilia.
xviiij e	iiij Id'	Sancti laurencij martyris.	.ix. lec.
vij f	iiij Id'	Sancti tyburcij martiris.	.iiij. lec.
g	ii Id'		
xv A	Idus	Sancti ypoliti sanctorumque eius martyrum.	.iii. lec.
iiij b	xix Kl'	Septembris. Sancti eusebij confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
		Uigilia.	
c	xviii Kl'	Assumpcio beate marie uirginis.	.ix. lec.
xij d	xvij Kl'		
i e	xvj Kl'	Octaua sancti laurencij.	
f	xv Kl'	Sancti agapiti martyris.	¶ Sol in uirgine.
ix g	xiiij Kl'	Sancti magni martyris.	
A	xiiij Kl'		
xvij b	xij Kl'		
vj c	xi Kl'	Octaua Assumpcionis beate marie virginis. <sup>2</sup>	.ix. lec.
d	x Kl'	Sanctorum timothei et appollinaris martyrum.	.iiij. lec. Uigilia.
xiiij e	ix Kl'	Sancti bertholomei apostoli.	.ix. lec.
iiij f	viiij Kl'		
g	vii Kl'		
xj A	vi Kl'	Sancti ruphi martyris.	Inuit. duplex. .iiij. lec.
xix b	v Kl'	Sancti augustini episcopi et doctoris.	.ix. lec.
c	iiii Kl'	Decollacio sancti iohannis baptiste.	.ix. lec.
viiij d	iii Kl'	Sanctorum felcis et adaucti martyrum.	Inuit. duplex. .iiij. lec.
e	ii Kl'		

¶ Nox habet horas .x. dies uero .xiiij.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note in a later hand: Anno primo Henrici vij.



<b>KL</b>			Tercia septembris: et denu fert mala membris.	
			September habet dies .xxx. luna .xxx.	
xvi	f	N'	Sancti egidij abbatis.	.ix. lec.
v	g	iiij N' <sup>1</sup>		
	A	iii N'		
xiii	b	ii N'	translacio sancti cuthberti [episcopi] et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
				.iii. lec.
ij	c	nonas	Sancti bertini abbatis.	
	d	viiij Id'		
x	e	vij Id'		
	f	vj Id'	Natiuitas beate marie uirginis.	.iij. lec.
xviiij	g	v Id'	Sancti gorgonij martyris.	
vij	A	iiij Id'		
	b	iii Id'	Sanctorum prothi et iacincti martyrum. memoria tantum.	
xv	c	ii Id'		
iiij	d	Idus	¶ cornelio et cypriano.	
	e	xviiij Kl'	Octobris. Exaltacio sancte crucis	.ix. lec.
xij	f	xvij Kl'	Octaua natiuitatis beate marie.	.ix. lec.
i	g	xvj Kl'	¶ Medie lec. de sancto luciano.	
	A	xv Kl'	Sancti lamberti episcopi et martyris. sol in libra.	.iij. lec.
ix	b	xiiij Kl'		
	c	xij Kl'		
xvij	d	xij Kl'	¶ Equinoccium auctumnale. Uigilia.	
vi	e	xi Kl'	Sancti mathei apostoli. et euangeliste. <sup>2</sup>	.ix. lec.
	f	x Kl'	Sancti mauricij sociorumque eius. martyrum.	.ix. lec.
xiiij	g	ix Kl'	Sancte tecele uirginis.	.iij. lec.
iiij	A	viiij Kl'		
	b	vij Kl'	Sancti firmini episcopi et martyris.	.iij. lec.
xi	c	vi Kl'	Sancti cipriani episcopi et iustine uirginis et martyris.	.iij. lec.
xix	d	v Kl'	Sanctorum cosme et damiani martyrum.	.iij. lec.
	e	iiii Kl' <sup>3</sup>		
viiij	f	iii Kl'	Sancti michaelis archangeli.	.ix. lec.
	g	ii Kl'	Sancti Ieromini presbiteri et doctoris.	.ix. lec.
			¶ Nox habet horas .xij. dies uero .xij.	

<sup>1</sup> Marginal note in a different hand: Eleccio vicecomitis londoniensis.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note: Eleccio vicecomitis londoniensis, written very faintly, probably has been erased.

<sup>3</sup> Marginal note in a different hand: Iuracio vicecomitis londoniensis. Eleccio Maioris presenti vicecomite londoniensis.

<b>KL</b>		Tercius et denus est : sicut mors alienus.	
		October habet dies .xxxi. luna .xxix.	
xvj	A	Sancti remigij. g[ermani] episcoporum.	.ix. lec.
v	b	Sancti leodegarij episcopi et martyris.	.iii. lec.
xiiij	c		
ij	d		
	e		
x	f	Sancte fidis uirginis et martyris.	.iiij. lec.
	g	Sanctorum marci marcelli et apulei martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
xviij	A		
vii	b	Sanctorum dionisij. rustici et eleutherii martyrum.	
	c		.ix. lec.
xv	d	Sancti gereonis sociorumque eius martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
iiii	e	Sancti nigasij sociorumque eius martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
	f	Sancte alburge uirginis.	
		Translacio sancti edwardi regis et confessoris. <sup>1</sup>	.ix. lec.
xij	g	Sancti kalixti <i>pape</i> [ <i>erased</i> ] et martyris.	Inuit. duplex. .iiij. lec.
i	A	Sancti wlfranni episcopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
	b	Nouembris. Sancti michaelis in monte tumba.	.ix. lec.
ix	c		
	d	Sancti luce euangeliste.	ix. lec. ¶ Sol in scorpione.
xviij	e		
vi	f		
	g	Sanctarum undecim milia uirginum.	.iiij. lec.
xiiij	A		
iiij	b	Sancti romani episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
	c		
xi	d	Sanctorum crispini et crispiniani martyrum.	.iiij. lec.
xix	e		
	f		Uigilia.
xviij	g	Apostolorum symonis et Iude.	.ix. lec.
	A		
xvj	b		
	c	Sancti Quintini martyris.	Uigilia. .iiij. lec.
		¶ Nox habet horas .xiiij. dies uero .x.	

<sup>1</sup> Marginal note in a later hand, and crossed out : Eleccio Maioris.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note in a later hand : Iuracio Maioris londoniensis present' Maioris lond'.

		<b>KL'</b>	Scorpius est quintus : et tercius est nece cinctus.	
			Nouember habet dies .xxx. luna .xxx.	
	d	N'	Festiuitas omnium sanctorum. Maius duplex.	.ix. lec.
xiiij	e	iiii N'	Commemoracio omnium fidelium defunctorum.	.ix. lec.
	ij	f iii N'	Sancte wenefride virginis et martyris.	
	g	ii N'		
x	A	nonas		
	b	viiij Id'	Sancti leonardi abbatis.	.ix. lec.
xviiij	c	vij Id'		
vij	d	vi Id'	Sanctorum quatuor coronatorum martyrum. Inuit. duplex.	.iiij. lec.
	e	v Id'	Sancti theodori martyris.	.iiij. lec.
xv	f	iiii Id'		
iiij	g	iii Id'	Sancti martini episcopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
	A	ii Id'		
xii	b	Idus	Sancti bricij episcopi et confessoris.	.iiij. lec.
	i	c xviii Kl'	Sancti Erkenwaldi. <sup>1</sup>	
	d	xvii Kl'	Sancti machuti episcopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
ix	e	xvj Kl'	Deposicio sancti edmundi archiepiscopi et confessoris.	.ix. lec.
	f	xv Kl'	Sancti hugonis episcopi et confessoris. <sup>2</sup>	.ix. lec.
xviiij	g	xiiij Kl'	Octaua sancti martini. Inuit. duplex.	.iiij. lec.
vi	A	xiiij Kl'		
	b	xij Kl'	Sancti edmundi regis et martyris.	.ix. lec.
xiiij	c	xj Kl'		
iiij	d	x Kl'	Sancte cecilie uirginis et martyris.	.ix. lec.
	e	ix Kl'	Sancti clementis <i>pape</i> [ <i>erased</i> ] et martyris.	.ix. lec.
xi	f	viiij Kl'	Sancti grisogoni martyris. yemps incipit.	
xix	g	vij Kl'	Sancte katerine uirginis et martyris.	.ix. lec.
	A	vi Kl'	Sancti lini <i>pape</i> [ <i>erased</i> ] et martyris.	.iii. lec.
viii	b	v Kl'	¶ Primus dies aduentus domini.	
	c	iiii Kl' <sup>3</sup>		
xvj	d	iii Kl'	Sanctorum saturnini et sisinnij martyrum. vigilia.	.iiij. lec.
	v	e ii Kl'	Sancti andree apostoli. inferius duplex.	.ix. lec.
			¶ Nox habet horas .xvj. dies uero .viiij.	

<sup>1</sup> Marginal note in a later hand : episcopi et confessoris.

<sup>2</sup> Marginal note in a later hand : Regina maria moriebatnr eodem [die] incepit domina Elizabetha regnare.

<sup>3</sup> Marginal note in a later hand : 1557. this day sir Tho. Curteys made Knight.

<b>KL'</b>			Septimus exanguis : uirosus densus ut anguis. December. habet dies .xxxj. luna .xxix.
	f	N'	
xiiij	ij	g	iiij N'
	A	iii	N'
	x	b	ii N'
	c		nonas
xviiij	d	viiij	Id'
vij	e	vij	Id'
	f	vi	Id'
xv	g	v	Id'
iiij	A	iiij	Id'
	b	iiij	Id'
xij	c	ii	Id'
	i	d	Idus
	e	xix	KL'
ix	f	xviiij	KL'
	g	xvij	KL'
			O sapientia. Nulle deinceps fiant preces ad vesperas.
xvii	A	xvj	KL'
vi	b	xv	KL'
	c	xiiij	KL'
xiiij	d	xiiij	KL'
iii	e	xij	KL'
	f	xj	KL'
xi	g	x	KL'
xix	A	ix	KL'
	b	viiij	KL'
			Uigilia.
			Sancti thome apostoli. .ix. lec.
			Uigilia.
			Natiuitas domini nostri ihesu christi. principale. .ix. lec.
viiij	c	vij	KL'
	d	vi	KL'
xvj	e	v	KL'
v	f	iiii	KL'
	g	iii	KL'
xiii	A	ii	KL'
			Sancti siluestri episcopi et confessoris. .ix. lec. ¶ Nox habet horas .xviiij. dies uero .vj.

<sup>1</sup> Sancti osmundi. Sarum : added in a later hand, but not the same as that of the marginal notes.

The Calendar is an ordinary Sarum Calendar adapted to the use of London by the subsequent insertion of the feasts of St. Erconwald (April 30 and November 14) and St. Mildred (July 13).<sup>2</sup> Its date can be approximately determined, from internal evidence, as lying somewhere between 1389 and 1415. In the first place we find the festival of St. Anne (July 26) mentioned, and she was rarely inserted in the Sarum Calendar before 1389. On the other hand, the names of St. David (March 1), St. Chad (March 2), and St. Winifred (November 3) are added in a different and later hand, and these were not always inserted in the Sarum Calendar after 1415. Inasmuch, however, as on the first leaf of the book the obit of Henry V, who died in 1422, is given, it seems most probable that the Calendar was written after the death of Henry IV, 1413. This would fix its date somewhere between 1413 and 1415. There is, however, no proof that the first four leaves were originally connected with the Calendar, and if not, the date of the latter may be some time not earlier than 1389.

- III The two next pages, which face each other, have beautiful illuminated borders with a delicate floral design.

Within these borders there are two pictures. On the left-hand page the Virgin stands surrounded with a golden halo and crowned with the Triple Crown of the Trinity. At her feet are a group of persons probably representing the Drapers. On each side of her there are two angels. Above her, two figures apparently representing the Almighty and the Virgin, possibly to indicate the Assumption.

In the upper corners on either side are the Royal Arms and the Arms of the Company.

The Triple Crown should be compared with those on the Grant of Arms, 1439. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. XI.

Under the Virgin is found—

#### The Oath of a Brother.

‘Ye schal swere and be hete that Duryng your lyve *to be good and Trew leigman unto our souerayne lord the king & his successours kings*<sup>2</sup> and fethfull & loueyng to the fraternite of our lady & to the feliship of Draperes of london. Ye shal paye & be Contributorye to almaner somances of the Mayster & Wardens therof now beyng & her successours Maysters & Wardens that for the tyme to com shal be or ellis pay the

<sup>1</sup> St. Erconwald is also an East Anglian saint, and St. Mildred was honoured at Canterbury.

<sup>2</sup> The words printed in italics are inserted as additions in the original manuscript. The words in brackets are the original words which have been subsequently struck out.

peynis & mercementes thereoute. Ye shal be comparcloner and to your power bere al maner Costis & chargis of the said fraternite or feliship. Ye shal enplete no brother of the seyd fraternite or . . . (standyng) free in the seyd feliship beyng suffisaunt & abydyng And standyng vnder (Rule therof) for Any Cause in any Corte sperytual or Temporal but yf ye have leue of the Mayster or Wardens or her successors Maysters or Wardens that for the tyme to Com shul be The conseyles of the seyd felishipp Onest and leful ye shall Conseyll and kepe preve to alle Causes & maters for the Wele and Worschipp of the seyd fraternite When ye be called ther to ye shall shewe your Good avys & Connyng And yf ye knowe at Any tyme (any)thing which shuld be preyudice slaynder or Comon hurte to The felishipp be your Power ye shall lette yt or ellis anonon the Mayster or oon of the Wardens ye shul Warne or do be Warnyd ye shal also hile and kepe the Conseill of youre Maister And all other Rulys and ordinances made or in tyme comyng to be made among the seyd fraternite and felishippe ye shal observe And kepe So helpe you God and Halidom And be This Booke.'

The right-hand page contains a picture of Christ on the cross with the Virgin and St. John standing on each side, and at the four corners the four Evangelists represented by their symbols, the Lion, the Calf, the Face of a Man, and the Flying Eagle. In the floral border on either side are the Royal Arms and the Arms of the Company. The extracts from the Four Gospels which should follow the illuminations are wanting, and probably formed a portion of the 'xij levys' noted by William Bere as missing in 1546. These two beautiful pages have unfortunately been seriously injured by damp, which has caused the colours on either side to come off on the other, thus spoiling each picture.'

Following the illuminated leaves are 'The othe of the Master and IV Wardens ioynately' inserted on a fly-leaf, and other regulations concerning those officers, written by various hands, apparently between 1500 and 1560.<sup>2</sup> Against the Oath and the order respecting leases the instruction is 'Lege'.<sup>3</sup> Then follow two abrogated orders which are crossed through with the pen, having the direction in the margin 'ne legas quia vacat'. They are as follows:

(1) (Also yt ys Enacted that the Rentor Wardeyn Electyd which ys the thyrd Warden Shall yerely put in Swerties for hys Accompt withln one moneth after he Taketh hys othe.

(2) Also yt is Enacted that the yongest m<sup>r</sup> wardeyn shalbe Rentor or m<sup>o</sup> Howells lands and thereof accomptable half-yerely accordyng to the Acte thereof lately Made.)

<sup>1</sup> The illuminations are too seriously damaged by damp to be reproduced.

<sup>2</sup> For these see p. 281 of this vol.

<sup>3</sup> This indicates that this oath was to be read at the Quarter-day Meetings.

(3) Next is 'A charge for the m<sup>r</sup> Wardens onely' dated 30 June 1557, forbidding any Warden to 'departe from hens into the parties of beyonde the Seas' without 'lycence of the Master and assistance fyrst obteyned', under a penalty of £10. Both this order and the next are marked 'Lege'.

(4) The last order, dated 26 June, 1560, requires the Wardens to give a 'Juste perfect and true accompte of all the presentment money, Spooone silver, casuall Fynes' and other moneys which shall come into their hands.

(5) The Renter Warden's Oath, temp. Philip and Mary, occupies the next page. (See Appendix, vol. ii.)

V  
Earliest  
Ordinances,  
1405.

Then follow the ordinances of the Society<sup>1</sup> made in 1405 and entered into this book in 1460, as is stated in the Latin heading, the ordinances being in English with illuminated initials. 'In tempore Johannis Walsha Magistri Artis Panariorum Bartholomei James Thome Welles Johannis Pake et Willielmi Brogreve Gardianorum xix<sup>o</sup> die mensis february Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti Primo. Iste ordinaciones ffuerunt scripte in libro isto.'

The preamble is addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen by the Commons of the City, who pray and require that the ordinances which follow may be established and confirmed 'and also set in record by assente and consent of the Comon Counsell of the same Cite'.

(1) Regula-  
tions with  
regard to  
Merchant  
Strangers.

No merchant stranger shall sell or buy to or from another merchant stranger within the City on pain of forfeiting such merchandise, 'The privileges of the lieges of oure redouted lord the kyng of Guyen saved and except so always that such buying and selling be made between merchant and merchant'.

(2) Forfeitures to be  
divided between the  
Masters and  
the City.

One fourth part of any forfeiture taken by the Masters of any Craft or Mistery shall be retained by them for their trouble, and 'the remaynent of the seid fyne' shall be paid 'to the Chambir of the Guyhall to the use of the Cominalte'.

#### Of Blakwellhall.

(3) Appoint-  
ment of  
Custos at  
Blakwelhall.

'Also the maistres and the Crafte of drapers of London and their successours have Power to Chese a persone able wyse and Sufficient such as they wyll answere fore to kepe and ouersee that all maner wollen

<sup>1</sup> N.B. In the ordinances which follow, the passages in brackets are those parts of the original form which have been altered; those in italics have been added at a later date.

<sup>2</sup> By the Stat. 15 Henry VI, 1436-7, all ordinances of Gilds were to be confirmed by governors of cities, burghs, or towns in which the Gilds were situated. This looks as if the preamble was later than that date.

clothes by marchantez foreyns or strangers brouht led or caried to the seld of Blakwelhall there to be sold And saufully ther kept sold and bought after the franchise and libertee of the Cite aforseid.' The Crafte shall present the same person to the Mayor and Aldermen to be by them accepted and sworn well and truly to keep his oath, and he shall so abide therein at the will of the said Mayor and Aldermen. If he 'doo not duely nor Ryghtfully his office or yf any notable cause or offence be duely proved vpon hym', then he shall be put out from his office of Warden of Blackwell Hall by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Craft of Drapers shall elect and chose another person for that office and present him to the Mayor and Aldermen to be by them accepted and sworn. 'So that theleccion & presentacion of such person Wardein of Blakwelhall forseid alwey shall be made by the Maistres and Crafte of Drapers forseid and their successours And thamyssion confirmacyon and Remocyon of the said person be in the power and disposicion of the Meire and Aldermen of the Cite forseid.' The above articles approved by the Mayor Aldermen Sheriffs and Common Council and ordered to be entered.

Jure Custodis De Blakwelhalle.

Ye shal swere that ye shal wel and lawfully serve the Cite of London (4) Oath of  
In the office of the seld of Blakwelhall of the same Cite of London And the Custos  
saufully and suerly ye shal kepe the Clothes that thider shal be brouht to of Blakwel-  
selle And ye shal not suffre no merchant estranger fro the libertee of halle.  
the seid Citee to selle no maner of Wollen Cloth within the seid seld to  
an othir merchant stranger And yf they doo Anoon ye arreste yt As  
forfeite to the Chambir of the yeldhall to the behofe of the Cominaltie  
And ye shal not suffre no merchant stranger bryngyng wollen cloth  
thedyr, to selle No tyme of the Wyke savyng onely fro j of the klok at  
After Noone on the thursday on to xj<sup>o</sup> of the Clok by fore none of the  
Saturday than next suyng vpon peyn of fforfaiture aforesaid And ye  
shal not denye the sight of the Clothes brought to the seid Selde to selle  
to no freman of this Citee (And of al that ye Resceyve or may Resceyve  
of marchantz straungers comyng with cloth to the seid Selde to selle for  
the ferme of the Chambris Almaires or hucchus leten to theym by the  
Chambirleyn for the yeer half yere quarter moneth weke or day good and  
lawfull Accompte without any Concelment to the Chabirleyn of the  
Guyldhall whane and what time ye be Required <sup>and</sup><sup>1</sup> ye shal yeve)  
And in almaner thynges that to the office of the Keper of the seid Selde  
Apperteyne to do well and laufully ye shal be haue you so God you helpe  
and Holydome *and by this Book.*

<sup>1</sup> The word is crossed through to make sense.

<sup>2</sup> The words between the brackets are underlined by a later hand.



<sup>1</sup> Also ye shall dwell and kepe your houshold within the place of Blakwelhall and lett it not to ferm to eny other person And that your keper or keepers otherwise callyd Clerks onder you there be able men and drapers suche as be wele knowen wyse and of good condicions and they to be admtyted sworn and chosen by the Maister and Wardens of the Drapers for the tyme being afore eny of them shalbe putt into eny rewell<sup>2</sup> in that place of Blakwelhall And that non other person or persones except yourself shall occupy or take any maner governaunce or rewell in that place. Savyng onely the persones whiche be so abled sworn and admtyted by the Maister and Wardens in maner and form aforesaid And as often as it shall happen your under keper or keepers by any maner wise to departe fro that office than an other keper or keepers to be abled sworn & admtyted by this place in maner & form as is abovesaid. And in almaner things Cycc ut patet in alio late prox<sup>3</sup> sequen<sup>3</sup> in superiori parte.

Proclama-  
tion of  
Mayor.

Proclamasio facta ex assensu Maioris Aldermannorum Et Communis consilii super Ordinaciones Predictas.

Let it be Proclaymed that no persone foreyn Nor Estraunger bryngyng Cloth to the Citee of london for to selle shewe nor selle yt in no partie wyth In the Citee nother in the Subbarbis of the same but all onely at Blakwelhall the which is specyaly deputed and Assigned be the meir Aldermen and Cominaltie therefore vpon the peyne of fforfeiture to the vse of the Cominaltie of all such Cloth so shewed and sold And that no foreyn Estraunger selle or put to selle at Blakwelhall any maner of wollen cloth eny tyme of the weke but aloonly from j of the Clok at after Noone vpon the Thursday on to xj<sup>o</sup> of the Clok afore noon vpon the Satirday next suyng vpon peyne of forfeiture of all clothis sold on to the Contrary And that all maner Drapers foreyns and Estraungers bryng to Blakwelhall noon Cloth for to selle but alonely hole Clothis And half Clothis lysted at bothe endis vpon peyne of forfeiture of all Clothis founden on to the Contrary to the vse of the Cominaltie.

Also that no Person enfraunchessed within the Citee of London Kouer<sup>3</sup> be the vertu of his fraunchesse no Goodis nor merchandises of any foreyn or eny estraunger. Nother by no maner of merchandises within the fraunchesse of this Citee of London to the use and profit of eny foreyn or estraunger upon the peyne of forfeiture of all Goodis and merchandises so kouered and bouht And be side this the same person so kouyring and byeng Goodis And merchandises shal lese his ffraanchise

<sup>1</sup> This addition was probably added in consequence of the trouble about Cremor. Cf. vol. ii, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Rule.

<sup>3</sup> Cover.

Omnes iste Ordinaciones fuerunt edite anno regni Regis Henrici Quarti post conquestum vj<sup>o</sup> Johanne hende existente Maiore.

*Anno Domini 1405. A c C xxiiij<sup>th</sup> yeres past sens we first enjoyed Blakwell Hall.*<sup>1</sup>

These Ordinances are followed on the next page by a bond in Latin of the same date entered into by the Drapers, under a penalty of £1000 payable to John Proffyt, Chamberlain of the City of London, to make good any damage which might befall Blakwell Hall through fire, quod absit, theft, or robbery, by complete rebuilding and full restoration of loss and depredation. This bond was executed in the presence of the Mayor and Aldermen on the 27th March, 6 Henry IV (1405), by the following members of the Drapers' Company:—Henry Hert, William Crowmer, William Norton, Philip Bangor, Richard Elton, Thomas Coleworth, John Somer, Robert Twyer, Roger Colney, Thomas Symond, Richard Coroner, Robert Bamburgh, John Lougele, John Davy, John Wyot and Stephen Bugg.

Another order inserted of a later date is as follows:—*Tempore Radulphi Josselyn maioris inter alia continetur sic. Also that no man goo in to wygh places of the ffraunchises of this Cite that is to say in to Southwark Westmynster Saynt Johansstrete and other places were adjoynaunt to the said Citie to mete with foreyns and straungers the whiche if they were not encountred, wold bring clothe wyne wolle bydes oxen kyne shepe and other merchandises and vitale to bye and forstall as they come to the said Citie and there in places therefore assigued be put to sale vpon payn of grevous imprisonment of his body and forfeitour of all suche merchandises or vitale that be soo byeth etc.*

Then follows the 'othe of the keepers seruants or Clerks under the Warden of Blakwelhall' of the date of 1405.

'Ye shall swere that ye shall be trewe and of good abering and demeanour vnto your maister warden of Blakwelhall, And ye shall nether bye nor sell nor non other person in your behalf for you, eny maner wollen cloth, nor non other wayre nor merchandise that shalbe brought to Blakwelhall to be sold vpon payn of xl<sup>s</sup> sterlings to be levied of you as often tymes as it may be vnderstoud and founden by sufficient profe that ye so offend to be levied vnto the profeit & behouf of the craft of drapers of London, provided alweys that ye or any of you shall bye asmuche clothe as shall suffice you for your own werings and households,

<sup>1</sup> This note is in a much later hand. Sir Roger Clifford sold Blackwell Hall to the City in 1281. In 1293 the City transferred it to John de Banquell and repurchased it in 1395-6, and in 1404 or 1405 the Drapers obtained the privilege of appointing the Keeper. Cf. pp. 102-3 of this vol.

<sup>2</sup> This is of the date of 1464-5 or 1476-7, since Ralph Josselyn was Mayor in those years. The order has been evidently inserted later, as the ink shows, but apparently by the same scribe. It therefore probably is of the earlier date.

VI  
The Drapers  
to make  
good any  
damage as  
Blakwell  
Hall.

1464-5 or  
1476-7.  
No one to  
buy of  
strangers in  
the suburbs.

VII  
1405.  
Regulations  
as to Black-  
well Hall.  
Oath of ser-  
vants of the  
Custos.  
No servant  
of Custos to  
buy at the  
Hall except  
for his own  
use.

To watch  
and report  
all violations  
of regula-  
tions.

And also for your seuerall occupyings onely within your own howses or stoppys, that is to say for to kytte make or sowe hossen or garments for the encreas of your levings in that behalf, and not otherwyse vppon the payn aboue reherced, More ouer ye shall not by your wetting or knowlege suffre to be bought any maner wollen cloth nor other wayres or merchandise that shalbe brought vnto Blakwelhall to the vse or profite of eny foren or straunger vppon the payn aforesaid, ye shall also kepe the due tymes & hours ordeyned & assigned vnto you for the markett to be kept, that is to say from one of the klok at after nown on the thursday, vnto xj of the klok before nown on the Saterdag next ensuyng, Also if ye knowe that eny foren or straynger bring cloth to the Cite of London to sell and he make any shewe or sale therof in any ports of the Cite or in the suburbs of the same but onely at Blakwelhall whiche is deputed & assigned by the Mair Aldermen & Cominaltie therefore, ye shall anone yeve warnyng vnto the Maister of Blakwelhalle to the Maister or Wardens of drapers of london aforesaid or to one of them, and thus to doo ye endeouour yourself dayly with due serche and specially in suche places which ye thynk moste suspect and in all other places, All whiche articles and other good Reulls & Ordinaunces apperteynyng to the said service or office to your power ye shall wele and truly observe and kepe soo help you Godd & Halydom and by this Booke.<sup>1</sup>

VIII  
Oath of the  
Clerk.

Next follows the Oath of the Clerk, evidently a later insertion, of the 16th century.<sup>2</sup> On the opposite page is a minute dated 26 November 1543 recording a meeting held 'in this our new hall late purchesyd of our sayd soueraigne Lord the Kyng to here and peruse our ordenaunces of olde tyme made by our predecessours which began in the year of grace 1332 (6 Edward III) for the purpose of confirming those that be profitable, and of abolishing those not good and of adding thereto new, such as they by their wise discretion shall judge to stand with the Honour of God and the King and to the profit of the Fellyship'. The assemblage of the Fellowship of the Gild or Fraternity of our Blessed Lady of Drapers at this Quarter Day Court was composed as follows: The Right Hon. Sir William Bowyer then Mayor, the Right Worshipful Sir William Roche, Mr. John Sadler, Mr. Wardens, the Assistants, Livery and Bachelors, with the Yeomanry 'as most in number'.

IX  
Ordinances  
of 1418.

Then follow the Ordinances of 1418, 6 Henry V. These occupy eighteen pages in the same handwriting as those of 1404 and were therefore probably written down in 1460, with illuminated initials, the headings being in red and blue alternately. They contain many alterations and additions, including attempts here and there to modernize the archaic spelling and forms of expression. Those orders which it was customary to read to the whole Company assembled at the Quarter Day courts are

<sup>1</sup> This oath will be found at p. 281.

denoted by the word 'Lege' in the margin. In most cases only an abstract of the ordinances is here given, but the preamble is transcribed in full, as follows:

'In the worschipp of God and his blessid moder And off all the holy Company of heuyn, for to abate Rancor and more lyghtly to Encrece charite and to manteyne loue, All the worshipful ffelishipp of the Drapers of the cite of london Gadered and assembled in John Hendes hall<sup>1</sup> in Seynt Swythynes lane of london the xj<sup>o</sup> Day of Juyn the yer of Grace m<sup>c</sup>ccc and xviii<sup>o</sup> & in the regne of Kyng Henry the ffyfthe after the Conquest the syxt In tyme of John Gedney John ffemyll Walter ffrebarne and William fforster Maysters and Wardens of the same ffelishipp to Ouersye the Poyntes and Articles ordeyned of old tyme of ther ffraternite which be Gan in the yer of Grace m<sup>c</sup>ccc xxxij<sup>o</sup>, and wyth Good Deliberacion avysed on hem so that thei that thought hem Resonabil and Profitable Confermed, the whiche Poyntes wyth othir ben wretyn in this Booke Praying all tho that after them schall come in the forseid felishepp the same poyntes and artycles to Examyne And zyt thei thinke By her wyttes that any poynt may be amended that they lyke to do there to her Good diligens In amendynge of the Olde wyth Puttyng to of Newe such as they schall thinke to encrece wurshypp to God and Profyht (and helpe) to all the forseyd ffelyshyppe.'

Claim of  
Fraternity  
to have  
started in  
1332.

The Articles which follow have each a separate heading written alternately in red and blue ink. Over the majority of these ordinances the word 'Intratur' is written in a later hand. This is evidently a note signifying the ordinances which are to be included in the revised ordinances of 1543, for which see Appendix, vol. ii.

1. For the ffindyng off oure Prystys.

Two priests are to be found and maintained to sing for all the Fraternity for the quick and the dead in the church of our Lady of (the Bowe in Westcheap) *St. Michael in Cornhill*.<sup>2</sup> Their salary is to come from the rents of the Fellowship, the deeds and muniments of which shall be kept by the Wardens, who are to shew them every year openly to all the Company, if 'it so lyke the ffelyschipe to be Don'.

Duties and  
payments of  
the two  
Priests.

2. For the mantenyng off oure lyght.

There shall be five tapers of wax of reasonable weight set in a candlestick of latten ordained of old time at Bow Church in the worship of the

Main-  
tenance of  
Lights.

<sup>1</sup> This is not the Drapers' Hall, as Hazlitt suggested, for it was not built till 1425, but John Heende's own house, which, however, abutted on the site of the later Hall. Cf. note on Drapers' Hall, Appendix, vol. i, No. XIX.

<sup>2</sup> The advowson of St. Michael's, Cornhill, was obtained in 1505-6, when it became the Drapers' principal church. Cf. p. 164 of this vol.

Assumption of our Lady to burn at due times as the custom is, which light shall be well and honestly contained and maintained.

3. To be clothed euery (yer or euery second) (*third*) *fourth*<sup>2</sup> yer.

Of the  
Clothing.  
Over this  
ordinance  
is written in  
a later hand,  
'Lege prout  
in folio  
primo'.

All the Company of the Fellowship every (year or every second) (*third*) *fourth* year after the advice of the said Fellowship shall be clothed in a sute and livery (that is to say, In that year that the livery is party then to have no hoods, and if the Clothing be of a colour then to have hoods such as shall be assigned by all the whole Fellowship). And that no person, of what degree he be, put or give away his livery six years following, (that is to say, if they have livery every year then to keep it two years, and if they have clothing but every second year then to keep it four years), upon pain of 40s. to be paid to the Temporal box without any forgiveness.

4. That no Brothir do make ne selle no such Liure.

No manner man of the Fellowship to make nor selle such livery till new livery of the Fellowship be made and worn upon pain of 100s. to be paid to the Temporal Box.

5. For to Com euery yer to (Bowchirche) *Seinte Migbells in Cornhill*  
In her newest lyure.

Lege.  
Attendance  
at Mass and  
Dirges.

Also ordained is that the whole Body of the Fellowship in their who'e newest livery *Aldermen and others* every year the Sunday next after the Day of the Assumption of our Lady *or else upon our Lady day if it fall on the Sunday be at Saint Michael's*<sup>2</sup> And there to hear the Mass of our Lady ordained for the Fellowship And to abide till it be done And every man to offer a penny of silver upon pain of a pound of wax to be paid to the maintaining of their aforesaid light *and then depart every man at his pleasure.* And on the same Sunday at After Evensong they shall come all *in the said livery* to the same Church again to abide at the Dirge ordained for all the souls of them that be passed to God of the said Fraternity. And on the morrow *in the same livery and the Aldermen in scarlet* to come again to the same church to hear and to abide *there until the divine service and collation*<sup>3</sup> *be done if any be* at the Mass of Requiem.

<sup>1</sup> The changes were: (a) for every year or second year, every third year was substituted; (b) for every third year, every fourth was substituted. The last change was in 1549. Rep. 439, p. 965. The date of the first change I have lost, but I think it was about 1515.

<sup>2</sup> Saint Michael's is inserted over the word 'Bowchirch', which has been erased.

<sup>3</sup> A Sermon.

And every man to offer a penny upon pain of another pound of wax to be paid to the maintaining the aforesaid light *which offering shall be put in the box of the poor.* And that same day (or another day as the Wardens will assign and set) all the whole Fellowship in their last livery shall go *honestly* two and two together from *Saint Michael's* to the place where their feast or dinner shall be ordained. And if any be absent at these (two masses or Dirige) *times*<sup>1</sup> he shall pay to the Temporall box two pounds *wax* but he may find a reasonable excuse *that the Wardens will hold them pleased and agreed with.* And that every brother shall abide at *Saint Michael's Church* till the said *Servys* Messes and Dirige be full done upon pain of a pound wax. And not to void without licence of the said Wardens or one of them there being present. And he that doth the contrary shall pay the pain above said.

A later addition<sup>2</sup> to this ordinance provides that after Dirige they shall go to Drapers' Hall *and there take such recreation as shall please the said Wardens to give unto them. And so there within the said Drapers' Hall every brother to pay forthwith to the said Wardens for his dinner and quarterage that is to say when no livery is given 4s., and when livery is given iij s., and if ye have no dinner 12d., (providing always that the 12d yearly of every person goes to the box of God<sup>3</sup> and the overplus to the Wardens).* And also every person shall pay in case like, in the said hall the same time for his livery gown when clothing is made and given (and these to go clearly to the said Wardens). *And these duties duly (honestly) and truly to be paid as is afore rehearsed upon pain of 40<sup>d</sup> of him that doth the contrary.*

Dinner at Drapers' Hall.

Quarterage and other Payments.

6. Anno domini 1515. Anno regni regis H. VIII. 7th.

(And also that when x mark is allowed for the Mayor's mess then that year the Wardens shall have, if no livery be given, iiis. of every man. And if livery be given iis. of every man. And also when livery is given the Wardens shall have no x mark allowed them, but only the profit of the livery that year though ye have a mayor or none & the iis. of the livery above written. And when ye have no mayor at dinner the Wardens that year shall have but iiis. of every quarterage and no x mark.)

Additional clause added 1515. Annulled 1519.

The iiij day of August Anno Dom. 1519 this act was dissolved and annulled.

7. For to Chese newe Wardens (1454-55).

At the same dinner or feast shall be chosen a Master<sup>3</sup> and iiij Wardens

Election of Master and Wardens.

<sup>1</sup> A post-Reformation alteration.

<sup>2</sup> This addition is probably not later than 1439, because after that date the Spiritual Box is no longer heard of.

<sup>3</sup> This ordinance, as stated in the text, belongs to the year 1454-5. There was certainly no Master till 1439. The ordinances that follow are in all probability of the same date.

for the year following and if any man refuse the choice he shall pay to the box xli without forgiveness. And those Master and iiij Wardens shall be chosen of all the City as well of one place as of another. *And the persons which be appointed and concluded to be Wardens for the year following in the Hall parlour or elsewhere by the Aldermen Wardens and Counsell therunto assembled not to be altered after neither in their persons nor in their rooms as the Eldest Warden the Second the Third the fourth. And what person or persons of what degree or condition be that presumeth to break this ordinance shall immediately pay to the box of this house without any forgiveness lxx sterling.* And there shall none be chosen Warden again v years after that he hath once been *except he willingly will receive it* And if any Warden choose any man that hath been Warden till v years be done *contrary to the form aforesaid* he that so doth shall be still Warden the same year instead of him that he chooseth so against the tenour of this article. And the Wardens for the time being shall do call the Aldermen and viij persons at the least of the Counsell of the Fellowship within iij or iiij days afore the day of our dinner or feast to appoint by their advice the Wardens for the year following. And the seyd viij persons to be sworn to keep secret and not to discover any of those that so shall be chosen till that they be openly chosen in the Hall upon pain of xls. without forgiveness. And if any of the said persons come not at his summons he shall pay xx<sup>d</sup> without forgiveness. Also it is ordained and new established by the whole Fellowship the vij<sup>th</sup> day of August in the year of the reign of King Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> the xxxiiij that the Wardens that shall be chosen for the year following shall stand in full power and receive the office with all charges pertaining to the Wardens the same day that they are so *openly* chosen. Provided alway that at all times lawfully required the master and they shall assist the old Wardens to make levy of all such things as is grown to them or to the craft of duty in the time of the said old Wardens or in any time before and shall avow and affirm all such suits and actions as the said old Wardens or any of them in the names of the said new Master and new Wardens shall take and attain for levying of any such duty upon pain that the same new Maister and Wardens shall forfeit and pay such duty as so oweth to be recouered.

#### 8. For the ffeeste what Euery Brother shall Paye.

Payments of  
Quarterage,  
&c.

Also that euery Brother whether that he be in Town or noon<sup>r</sup> shall pay his aferant for the Dinner or feast that is to say that year that they have Clothing ijs. And that year no Clothing is iijs. And every Brother shall pay for his Quarterage xij<sup>d</sup> a year. (And though he be wedded he shall pay for him and for his wife but xij<sup>d</sup>. And also the Wardens as

<sup>r</sup> 'not.'

for the year being shall have to their allowance as for Risches<sup>1</sup> Minstrels Players and other petty costs xxr. and no more. Also if it so be that there be a Mayor at the Dinner, and he be of the said Fellowship, the Wardens to be allowed for his mess xls. And if it like the Wardens to have at the Dinner a Mayor of another Craft without the assent of the Fellowship then they to have noon allowance as for the Mayor's mess.)<sup>2</sup>

When Mayor is a Draper 40s. to be paid for his Mess.

9. For chesing off Newe lyuere.

Also in that year that Clothing shall be made the Wardens as for the year being shall do call to them the Counsel of the Fellowship for to choose and appoint what Clothing they shall have as for the year by Saint Thomas day to fore Christmas and that they by that day be full appointed and accorded upon their Colours for their livery. And they so accorded the said Wardens shall make ready and porvey for the said Clothing that it be full ready by Midsummer next following. And then the said Wardens for to do call to them the whole Counsel of the Fellowship And they to choose viij persons to value all the said cloth. And the said viij persons to set their seals to the said Cloths so being valued. And the price of every Cloth to be by himself in a bill tacked to every of the said Cloths under their viij seals by the day of the Translation of St. Thomas next following: And if any man be so advised to take of his own Cloth then he that so doth shall pay to the Wardens *vjd. for every yard grained<sup>3</sup> or not grained.* And what Wardens that doth the contrary of any of these points shall pay to the box x li. without forgiveness.

Lege. Choosing the Livery.

*And this aforesaid Act to serve from henceforth as well for them that shall newly come into the livery as for them that be now in the livery and none otherwise. Patet anno septimo H. viii in libro Domus. March 12.*

10. For them that (byth) shall be Amyttid to have the lyuere & Suche as Come in by redempcyon.

Also ordained is that any man that shalbe Abyld and amyttid by the whole body of the Fellowship *being in the livery* for to wear the livery And hath been Prentys of the said Fellowship shall pay at the leeste at his Entry vjs. viijd. And to the Clerk xijd. and<sup>4</sup> Beadle viijd. And other that desire to have the livery shall pay at their Entry like as the Wardens and they *can agree*,<sup>5</sup> And vj other of the Fellowship asocyed to them. And all those that come in by Redemption shall pay *to the Clerk xld.* at their Entry into their Freedom *and* to the Beadle xijd.

Lege. Payments at entry into Livery.

<sup>1</sup> rushes.

<sup>2</sup> In the years 1425-9, 1434, 1435, 1440, we certainly find 40s. paid when Mayor is not a Draper. Cf. Accounts.

<sup>3</sup> Dyed scarlet.

<sup>4</sup> These words are written over an erasure. There was no Clerk till after the year 1460.

<sup>5</sup> Written over an erasure.



## 11. For hem That falle In Poverty.

Of Brethren  
falling into  
Poverty or  
Sickness.

Also ordained is that if any of this Fraternity which hath been a brother thereof and weryd the Clothing by the space of vij year full And hath been of Good name and fame fall in Poverty Impotency or Sickness And by the whole body of the Fellowship be admitted to the Alms, if he were never Warden Then the Wardens shall pay him yearly iiij marks, he to be paid quarterly a mark a quarter. And if he have been a Warden then he for to have fully xiiij*d.* a week for to be paid of the box of God In to the time that God will increase them otherwise.

*Provided always that the person so admitted shall dwell within the place and use him always as an almsman. And that such stuff as he shall bring in with him and left after his death shall rest to the house for his successor after the discretion of this place, except he have wife or child that then they after his death to receive the goods and immediately to avoid the place.<sup>1</sup> Anno 1503.*

## 12. For to Come to Deryges (for Brethren that dyscese of the Fellowship).

Lege. Of  
Dirges for  
Brethren  
deceased.

Also if any Brother of this Fraternity and at the Day of His death is in the Clothing the Wardens shall assign to Summon the Fellowship to come to the Dirige of the terment<sup>2</sup> of the said Brother. At which Dirige they shall abide till it be done, if it so like the Wardens. And that no man depart without licence of the said Wardens or one of them upon pain of iiij*d.* without forgiveness. And upon the morrow they shall be at the (mass of Requiem) *divine service if thereto they be required.<sup>3</sup>* And every of them shall offer as the Wardens will assign them. And they shall at each such summons do gather them together in such a place as shall be assigned by the Wardens. And in such Clothing as shall be limited by the said Wardens. And from thence to go honestly ij and fj together to the Church that they be assigned or summoned to go to. And if any be absent except he be out of the City and Suburbs without fraud, at any time that he faileth unless he have licence of the Wardens or of one of them. And if he be present and offer less at the Mass than he shall be assigned by his Wardens he shall pay to the Temporal Box iiij*d.* without any forgiveness. Also if any Sister of this Fraternity Die, if it be thought by the Wardens to assemble the Fellowship to come to the Dirige then they to Come upon pain aforesaid. Also if any Brother die that hath been Warden then the whole Fellowship shall bring him to Church In such Clothing as the Wardens will assign

<sup>1</sup> The words 'pro Aydrop' are written in the margin, the meaning of which does not appear, but he was probably an almsman. Possibly this refers to Will Aydrop, who was an almsman in 1508-9. Cf. Wardens' Accounts, 1508-9, Appendix, vol. i, No. XXII A, p. 372.

<sup>2</sup> Burial.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently a post-Reformation alteration.

or one of them upon pain aforesaid. (And also what Brother or Sister that dieth the Wardens shall take the names of them And to charge our Priests of our Fraternity to Remember the Souls of them in especial an whole year after their Decease.)

13. For Alle Maner off Somavneces.

Also in General ordained is that when Summonses is made by the *Clerk or Beadle* to all the Fellowship to be at any certain Place at any certain hour if he come not an hour after he shall pay *iiij<sup>d</sup>*. And if he come not of all that day then he shall pay *viiij<sup>d</sup>*. except he can leefully excuse him to the Wardens or one of them if he be in hele and in town. (And if they be summoned to go approcessyon whoso faileth but if have excuse reasonable he shall pay as often as he faileth *iiij<sup>d</sup>*.) And these pains of summonses the *Clerk or Beadle* shall gather, and if it so be that any man at the first coming of the *Clerk or Beadle* will not pay the pain ordained the second time of the *Clerk or Beadle's* coming he shall pay the Double, And the *iiij<sup>d</sup>* time treble, And if he will not pay then he shall be hold for Rebel and stand at the Grace of the said Wardens.

Lege.  
Summons to  
be obeyed.

14. For hem that ben in Mys Rule.

Also if any of this Fraternity be of misrule or *misbehaviour either in word or in deed or be of Evil Fame or Condition or will not obey the master and wardens* whereby the Fellowship is slandered or therethrough may have velony, he shall be sent for to Come afore his Wardens. And by them to be Corrected as their discretions giveth them. And if he be rebel and will not obey the Correction of his said Wardens, Then the Wardens shall call to them the Counsel of the Felowship And they to Correct him after their Discretions. And if he will not obey their Rule and Correction Than they to present him to the Mayor as Rebel.

Lege. Mis-  
behaviour.

15. Iyff any bargayn or bye with other to paye at the quarter day.

Also if any Brother of our Fellowship bargain or buy with another brother of the said Fellowship and no special Comenant<sup>1</sup> be made the seller shall not ask his money till the Quarter Day if the Buyer be sufficient and abiding And in case be that the seller find him aggrieved for the fault of his payment at the Quarter day Then may the seller Complain him to the Wardens, And they after Their Good Discretions to set a Rule therein.

Payment of  
sums owed  
to a brother  
to be at  
Quarter-  
day.

16. That no brother Take no servant hous ne shoppe fro his Brother.

Also that none of this Fraternity take no servant hous *ground* nor shop from his Brother (within this City or without) without leave and free will of the same Brother upon Pain of x li. without forgiveness. And if he be Rebel to stand at the Rule and Grace of the said Wardens.

Lege.

<sup>1</sup> Probably the word should be 'covenant'.

## 17. For all maner off Rydyngis be lond &amp; be Water.

Ridings by  
land or  
water.

Also if the Felowship of our Fraternity hap to Ryde by Land or by Water against the King Mayor or Sheriff or against any other lord or estate the Wardens shall do assemble the Felowship to Gether. And then to ordain in what manner and how they shall Govern them in that Riding or Going by water. And he that is Rebel against this Ordinance either in his Riding by land or by water he shall pay to the Temporal Box iij s. iiij d. without any forgiveness. And all costs of Minstrels and other things needful and honest to the same Riding or Going by water shall be Reryd of the Brethren as well of them that Ride not by land nor go by water as of them that so do. And nothing there fore to be taken out of the Box. *And also ordained is that for the King's dirige that the whole body of the Fellowship be summoned there to and he that faileth without a reasonable excusation he shall pay to the Temporal Box iij s. and iiij d. without forgiveness.*

## 18. Iyff any brother ffinde him Grevyd with other that he pleyn hym first to the Wardens.

Lege. Com-  
plaints  
against  
brethren to  
be made  
first to the  
Wardens.

Also if any Brother of this Fraternity find him Grieved with any other Brother of the said Fellowship he shall tell his Grievance to his Wardens first or that he Complain him owzher ellys.<sup>1</sup> And than the Wardens to do come afore them both parties. And they to do their diligence to make an end, And if they cannot then may he that findeth him Grieved Pleyne where him liketh. And the Wardens at all times shall be ready to witness the sothe In whom the Default is. And that none of this fraternity do succour or help the Party faulty. And who that doth the (Contrarye) shall pay to the Temporal Box x li. without forgiveness.

## 19. For the ffeyses off Bertholomeu and Ouerey.

Of times of  
selling at  
Fairs.

Also that none of this Fraternity stand with merchandise at Fairs of Westminster nor of Saint Bartholomew over the time of the franchise Granted that is to say xxx days at Westminster and iij days at Bartholomew's upon pain of x li. without forgiveness. Also that it shall be lawful to Every Brother to go as well to the fair of St. Mary Overey's as to the fair of St. Bartholomew and under the same Manner form.

## 20. That no brother bewreye litill or meche seid In the Companye.

Lege.  
No Betray-  
ing of Things  
said in  
Counsell.

Also that none of this Fraternity bewray little thing or much said in Counsell among the Fellowship or Part of them. And if any of them do if it may be proved on him by the Wardens and vj other good men he shall pay to the Temporal Box x li sterling without forgiveness.

<sup>1</sup> Elsewhere.

21. That no brother be Brocour betwen fforeyn and fforeyne.

Also ordained is that none of this Fraternity be no Broker betwixt Foreign and foreign upon pain of an Cs. to be Reryd without forgiveness.

No Draper  
to be broker  
between  
Foreigners.

22. That noon Apprentis ne lowes After her terme serue with noon other man.

Also that no Apprentice of this Fellowship nor lowys<sup>1</sup> after their terms end *and before he be sworn in this place shall open any shop or serve with any other man of Crafte but only with a Draper in Cace he may reasonable salary have. And if he may no service get within the Fellowship then he to go to the Wardens praying them to help him to service. And if they cannot help him thereunto within the said Fellowship then he to take his advantage. And else not upon pain of x li. without forgiveness.*

Lege.

23. That no brother enfforme no stranger.

Also that no man of this Fellowship of Drapers shall inform no strange man in no manner point longing to this Occupation neither of knowing of cloth of price of measure nor of the country that they come from upon pain of an Cs. to pay as often times as he is found faulty in any of these points.

No Brother  
to inform  
any  
Stranger.

24. For to kepe no servant (longer than a yer) *but he be apprenticed or freman of Drapers.*

Also that no man of the Fellowship keep no servant in his house or shop as a Kytter or a lowes without licence of the Wardens had longer than a year but if he be prentice or freed in the same Fellowship upon pain of x li. nor set no foreigus a work upon payment of v li. whereof iij li to this house xx s. to y<sup>e</sup> presenter & xx s. to master wardens for y<sup>e</sup> time being.<sup>2</sup> And that no man of this Fellowship take no servant to serve him in Drapery but if he have been prentice with a man freed of the same Fellowship upon pain of other x li. to be paid to the Temporal Box without forgiveness. *Neither inform no stranger in no maner point belonging to this occupation as of knowing of cloth of price measure nor of the contrys that they come fro, upon paying of 5<sup>s</sup> to be paid as oftentimes as he is found faulty in any of these points.*

Lege. As  
to keeping  
Servant or  
Journey-  
man.

25. Iff the Mayster and the prentice mowe not Acorde.

Also if any brother of this Fellowship and his prentice mowe not accord and his master will give him leave to go where he will or give him a general acquittance that none other man of this Fellowship receive none such in to his service as alowes till he hath fulfilled the term of his

Lege. And  
of employ-  
ing those  
who cannot  
agree with  
his master

<sup>1</sup> i. e. journeyman.

<sup>2</sup> We first hear of Kytters being admitted in 1501. These additions therefore are probably not earlier than that.

Apprenticehood with his first master or with some other man brother of this Fellowship by the accord of his first Master upon pain of 10 li. to pay to the Temporal Box without forgiveness.

26. To bryng Euery Apprentice affore the Wardens or he be Enrolled.

Enrolling o  
Apprentice  
and payment  
of 13s. 4d.

Also that no man of this Fellowship of what degree that he be take none Apprentice but that he bring him first afore his Wardens ar he enroll him And then the Wardens shall write in (this) a Book the names of the Master and of the Apprentice and the years that he is bound. And then the Master of the Apprentice shall pay forthwith to the Wardens xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. The which shall be put in a Box ordained therefore And he that doth the contrary shall pay an Cs. without forgiveness.

27. To presente affore the Wardens Euery Apprentice after his terme do.<sup>1</sup>

Lege.  
Apprentices  
made free of  
the Fellow-  
ship to be  
first pre-  
sented to the  
Wardens.

Also that all manner of Apprentice of this Fellowship at the end of their term fulfilled or they be made free *in the Chamber* shall be presented by their Masters to the Wardens to the intent that every Apprentice shall swear upon a book to keep and hele all the counsel and leful ordinances of the said Fellowship made or to be made during their lives. And also to keep and hele the leful counsel of his Master that he served. And he to pay at his Entry to the Wardens iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. and to the Clerk viij<sup>d</sup>. and the Beadle iiij<sup>d</sup>.

28. That the Wardens Euery yer yeld vpp ther Accountes.

Lege.  
Wardens'  
Accounts.

Also ordained is that *as well* the old Wardens *as the renters for the house—also of Mr. Howell's gifts* every year shall yield up their account justly and truly before all the Fellowship or certain of them assigned by the Fellowship within the viij<sup>e</sup> day after All haleyn day<sup>2</sup> without any tarrying in pain of an Cs. *the piece* to the Temporal Box without forgiveness. And then the Auditors which be therefore chosen shall afterward finish and determine their audits yearly by the Feast of Christmas upon pain of x s. *the piece* to be paid, etc.<sup>3</sup>

29. For the salarye off the Bedill.

Of the  
Beadle and  
his Salary,  
and the  
Clerk.

Also ordained is and fully assented that *the Common clerk and* (the) Beadle of this Fraternity be a man freed of this Fraternity and a man freed of this said Fellowship and of good name And good fame and he shall have for his salary v li. a year for to be paid of the box of God.

<sup>1</sup> done.

<sup>2</sup> All Hallows or All Saints' Day, November 1. Howell died in 1537 or 1538.

<sup>3</sup> Renters and Auditors come later. Renters not till 1469–70, Auditors 1496.

Also it is accorded by all the Fellowship that the said *common clerk and beadle* shall have his livery of the same *cloth* that the livery of the Fellowship is after the discretions of the Wardens as for the time being, and what brother that deceaseth & hath borne state that is to say Alderman Master or Warden of the said Fellowship shall leave to the *clerk and Beadle* his gown & hood of his last livery save one with the fur therein or else xl s. in money therefore And what Brother common of the said Fellowship that deceaseth shall leave to the *Clerk and Beadle* his second livery gown and hood with the fur therein or else xx s. in money for his reward.

30. That no Wardens wryte nor do wryte In this book but ordinances.

Also Ordained is that in this book the Wardens shall not write nor do write no manner accounts nor reckonings nor none other things but only Ordinances made by assent of all the Fellowship and the names of the Apprentices received as it is to fore declared upon pain of x li. to be Rered of him that doth the contrary without any forgiveness. And it is accorded by all the Fellowship that the names of the Apprentices shall be registered in the old Book of the Old Ordinances.

Ordinances only to be written in the Book.

31. That Euery Wardens do Rede this book affore All the Company.

Also Ordained is and fully assented that the Wardens for the year being shall read or do to read all the Ordinances afore or after this written *that is to say iij or iiij times in the year* openly afore all the said Fellowship upon pain of x li. to be rered of them that doth the contrary without any forgiveness.

Lege. Ordinances to be read to the Fellyship.

32. That no Wardens bere oute nor Delyuere no bookes off ordynances.

Also it is Ordained and Enact by all the Worshipful Fellowship that from this day forth that no Warden bear out nor deliver out of this Worshipful Place any Bokes longing to this said Fellowship that is to say of Ordinances or of any Rules without grant and assent of the Council of the said Fellowship upon pain of x li. And also that the said Wardens neither bear out nor deliver any evidence or monuments of any rents or tenements longing to the said Fellowship without grant and consent of the Council of the said Fellowship upon pain of an C li. to pay the Temporal Box without any forgiveness.

No Book of Ordinances to be taken away.

33. The ordinans Made to Exchewe pres off menis men <sup>1</sup> In the halle the day off the ffeeste.

Also Ordained is by all the whole Fellowship of this Fraternity that forasmuch as heretofore this time at the Feast or Dinner of this foresaid

<sup>1</sup> 'avoid pressure of many men.'

No one,  
except past  
Masters,  
Wardens,  
Aldermen,  
and those  
who have  
borne city  
offices to  
bring  
Strangers  
to the  
dinner.

Fraternity hath been great press and multitude of young men in great dishonour of all the Brethren and principally to the Master and Wardens for the time being, for they might have no room nor space to serve nor to do their business in saving of their worship and of all the Brethren. And principally that the States nor the Brethren might not see nor behold plays and other divers sports for that time ordained. Therefore ordained is by the advice of all the Brethren that no man of the Fraternity except Aldermen and they that have borne States in the City shall bring no man with him nor child to the Feast or Dinner whether it be save only they that have been Master or Wardens to fore, the which shall bring with them but only one man at the most, the which man shall be honest and able to do his service to the Fraternity and Fellowship aforesaid at the commandment of the Master and Wardens for the time being upon pain of xl s. to pay to the Temporal Box without any redemption.

### 34. A Rule ordeynd ffor the Sytting In the halle.

Order of  
sitting at  
table.

Also it is Ordained and assented by all the whole Fellowship of this Worshipful Fraternity of Drapers that from this day forward at every General feast or Dinner of the foresaid Fraternity that all those that have been Master (and) *or* Wardens shall sit at meat at the table next the cupboard in the Drapers hall out take those that be <sup>2</sup> the *Aviis* <sup>2</sup> and the Assignment of the Master and Wardens for the time being be chosen and assigned to sit at the high Table upon pain of ij s. to be paid to the Temporal Box without any manner forgiveness. And that no brother of the Fraternity presume to sit at any table in the Hall till the Mayor and the States have wash and be set at the high Table upon pain of iij s. and iij d. to be paid to the Temporal Box without any forgiveness.

Also ordained is and provided that (always) at the table next the Parlour door shall (begin) *be set* ij or iij mess <sup>3</sup> with such as hath been (Masters and) Wardens *overmost* (and strangers) after the discretions of the Wardens for the time being.

X.

The Ordinances that follow are of the year 1455-6.<sup>4</sup>

1. 'That the Maister or Wardens may make freemen by redemption *or freewomen*.

Lege.  
Wardens to  
admit men

Also it is ordained and assented by all the whole body of this Worshipful Fraternity that from this day forward the Master and Wardens shall admit and receive almaner of men *or women* by way of redemption

<sup>1</sup> i.e. by.

<sup>2</sup> advice.

<sup>3</sup> A mess was a portion for four persons.

<sup>4</sup> The omissions and additions are of the date of 22 Henry VII (1504-5), as is stated in the margin. They are important as illustrating the increasing powers of the Master and Wardens.

for to be (no) brother *sister* or freeman of this said Fraternity or Fellowship without assent or avise of any other person of the said Fellowship (or the moste part of them according always that the whole body of the Fellowship be summoned thereto . . . and whatsoever Master or Wardens that doth the contrary against this rule and ordinance thus made shall pay to The Temporal Box £20 without any forgiveness) *and for such sums of money or otherwise that is to say gratis after the discretion of the said Master or Wardens for the time being.*<sup>2</sup> and women by Redemption.

2. Also it is fully condescended and accorded the first day of June in the year of the reign of King Henry the vj<sup>th</sup> the xxxliij<sup>th</sup> by my master Norman and all the Worshipful Fellowship of Drapers of london That from this day forward that these persons James Ffalaron and Aungill de Pettis shall not be summoned nor called to this Fraternity<sup>2</sup> and Fellowship at no time nor to have no livery thereof nother to pay nother quarterage nor none other duties that belongeth thereto. And the said persons to be utterly discharged and put out of this Fraternity and Fellowship.<sup>2</sup> Two persons evicted from the Fraternity.

Then follow ordinances written in different hands and in plain ink, of the reign of Edward IV and later.

‘1. That no brother of this Fellowship inform any stranger the Feytz of Drapery.  
1466-67.

Also it is fully condescended and utterly concluded and agreed the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of the month of Janiver the v year of King Edward iiiij by all the Aldermen of this Fraternity and Fellowship and by all the whole Body of the same Fellowship That (if any)<sup>3</sup> *no maner of* person of this Fraternity and Fellowship from this day forward of what condicion or degree that ever he be take upon him *in any maner wise to sett any foreign awarke or inform any straunge man or to take with him at any time or season any (maner of) person of any maner of (craft) occupation or Fellowship but that* No brother to have dealings with a Stranger.

<sup>1</sup> The alterations in this ordinance are interesting: (a) We have heard in previous ordinances of dirges for Sisters of the Fraternity (p. 268), and Sisters are even mentioned in the earliest ordinance of the Religious Fraternity, but this is the first notice as to how they were to be admitted. (β) According to the original draft Redemptioners were to be admitted in the presence and with the consent of the Fellowship. By the alteration this was dispensed with.

<sup>2</sup> N.B.—Herbert's translation of this passage is strangely incorrect, i. 429: ‘Any felon or one convicted of treason.’ There is an erasure before the name of James Ffalaron as if another name had once been there.

<sup>3</sup> I have reproduced the exact words of the original, but as it stands it does not make sense. Possibly this is the reason for the substitution of the words ‘no manner of’ for ‘if any’.



Knowledge  
of bargain-  
making or of  
knowledge.

he be only of his own Fellowship freed (of the same) or prentis Other to ride or to go to any (maner of) place othir in town or out of town Whereas any cloth shall be bought by any (maner of) draper of this Fraternity and Fellowship othir by any othir man of what (Craft) *Company* or fellowship that ever he be By the which they might or may have any manner of knowledge of any Bargain making or of knowledge of cloth or of price or *measure or countries* or of any point longing on to Drapery in no manner of condition & *what* manner of person of this Fraternity & Fellowship that doth the contrary against this Rule and ordinance thus made shall pay to the Temporal Box without any manner of forgiveness as often times as he offendeth in any way of these points aforesaid by due proof against him £40 sterling.

2. To come to the dirige on Sunday after our Lady day  
Assumption yearly.

Attendance  
at Dirges.  
Quarterage  
and other  
payments.

Also it is fully condescended and concluded the xvii day of the month of December in the sixth year of King Edward the IV by all masters the aldermen and by all the whole body of this Fraternity and Fellowship that every brother being in town or in the suburbs of the same and in health shall come to (Bowchurch) *Saint Michael* in his last livery the Sunday next after our Lady day the Assumption to the derige of the brethren and sisterin of the Fraternity of our Lady and Brotherhood of the Drapers of this city of London at which derige they shall abide till it be full done withouten that he have leave of the Wardens for the time being or one of them And wher derige is done they shall honestly come two and two together to the Drapers Hall And there to take such recreation as shall please the said Wardens to give *unto* them And so thereforth within the said Drapers Hall every brother to pay unto the said Wardens for his dinner and quarterage And also in like wise for his livery gown when the clothing is made and given And all these duties aforesaid duly and truly all only at the Drapers Hall to be there paid upon pain of 40<sup>d</sup> of him that doth the contrary and this to be paid to the Wardens for the time being toward their costs and charges withouten any forgiveness. *Providing that of the said yearly quarterage the said Wardens shall pay for every person so paying to the box of this place 12<sup>d</sup>.*

Fines for  
disobeying  
Summons.

3. Also it is fully condescended and agreed the 28th day of June the 9th year of King Edward iv by my Master Sir Rauffe Josselyn Master Stalbroke Master Bartylmew Jamys Master Drope the Wardens for the time being William Borgreve William Stokker Thomas Harward and John Hungerford. Also Thomas Gernwey John Porter John Pake William Lightwood John Stokker William White William Bulstrode William Braysbryg Richard Norman Michael Harris Thomas Bass

William Gardiner John Ashwell Symond Stevynson John Ferlee William Sybson John Heynes Pers Johnson Pers Clement John Tutsam William Sugborh Harry Skelton and William Clodewell That what person being at any time summoned to the Drapers Hall or to any other place And he come not he shall pay at every time that he faileth 12<sup>d</sup> without a leful cause and a cause reasonable And he that will not pay his mercymment at the first time of asking at the second time of asking he shall pay 2s. and else to take of him afters and to be brought to the Drapers Hall without any forgiveness.

Renters.

4. Also they have fully appointed and chosen the same day <sup>1</sup> ii Renters Of the for all the whole livelihood of all the Craft that is to say Richard Renters. Foote and William Sybsone and they so to stand by a whole year And they to begin at our Lady Day the Assumption next coming and they shall as well receive merciaments fines Prenticehoods and Freedoms as the Rents and shall yearly justly and truly give up their accounts to the Fellowship by Saint Andrews day next following by the space of a year And at the day of their Account given up the toone of the said Renters to be changed and the todyr to stand still in the said office for ij years And he that has been once Renter and so changed he shall not be Renter again vij years after that. This was fully agreed and concluded by all the persons before rehearsed the day and the time above said. *Also moreover we will that the said Renters for the year being and their successors have full power at all times to stress distrain and late to ferme for all such charges as they be charged with in their time that is to say for Rents merciaments fines prenticeboods and freedoms.*

The substance only is given of most of the ordinances that follow.

1475.

5. On 5 August 13 Edward 4 (1475) an ordinance was passed to relieve the Wardens of part of their heavy charges in connexion with the annual feast which it was their duty to provide for the whole of the Fellowship. It was agreed that the Wardens should henceforth receive for their own use the fee of 13s. 4d. for every apprentice of the Drapers enrolled at the Guildhall or in the Craft and also all the amercements of viij d. each paid by the brethren of the Fellowship. If the latter fee were not paid upon the first demand the Wardens could exact a fine of like amount, and if on the second demand the fee and fine were not paid the Wardens had power to distrain upon the goods of the offender. Wardens allowed to charge fees.

<sup>1</sup> 28 June, 9 Edward IV, 1469-70. This is the first mention of Renters.

1476.

Wardens to  
have no  
allowance  
for the  
Mayor's  
Mess.

6. On the 16 August 14 Edward IV (1476) it was further agreed that the wardens shall have no allowance for the dinner of the mayor's mess though he, the mayor, be there, nor for none of those Straungers which shall be boden to the dyner for garnysshyng of the high table nor for ruschhes mynstrells nor players. Altered by 18 Ed. IV.

1494.

Indentures  
of Appren-  
tices to be  
enrolled and  
fee of 8d.  
paid.

7. It was ordered on 16 July 9 Henry VII, 1494, by Master Aldermen Wardens Counsell & whole Body of the Fellyship, that every brother shall enrol all indentures of his apprentices at Drapers' Hall and pay a fee of viij d. for each pair of indentures, under a penalty of vj s. viij d. for neglect.

1477-8.

Allowances  
to Wardens.

8. What is allowyd to my maisters the Wardeyns yereley.

It was ordained on 14 August 18 Edward IV (1477-8) by the Master Aldermen Wardens & by whole fellyship that the Wardens 'shall have for their allowance yearly for the mayor's mess and for such as shall be appointed by my Masters the Aldermen and by the Wardens for the time being for the garnishing of the high table, also for players minstrels and rushes the sum of £6 13s. 4d.' Also that they shall have all the 'amerce-ments of 8d. a piece growing and due by the brethren of the said fraternity within the year of their occupying'. (Moreover every brother shall on the Sunday next before our Feast pay at Drapers' Hall to the Wardens for his dinner and quarterage, and also for his livery gown when clothing is made and given; on pain of 3s. 4d. one half of which shall belong to the Wardens and the other half to the profit of the Craft. Also agreed that the Wardens shall have the duties of 13s. 4d. arising from apprenticeships to the profit of the Crafte any former ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.)

1492.

Apprentices  
to be pre-  
sented  
within  
eleven  
months.  
Election of  
Master and  
Wardens.  
Fine for re-  
fusing to

9. On the 19 July 1492 it was ordered that every Apprentice shall be presented by his master to the Wardens within eleven months after the day of his bond, under a penalty of 20s. to the Temporal Box.

10. Also ordeigned is that at the same dyner or ffeest shalbe chosen a maister & iiij wardeyns for the yere folowyng And if enyman Refuse that Choyse he shalle pay to the Boxe x<sup>ti</sup> witouten foryevenesse And theke Maister & iiij Wardeins shalbe chosen of all the Citie aswele of one place as of another And ther shalle none be chosen wardeyn ayen of v yeres after that he hath ones been And if eny wardeyn chose eny man that hath been Wardeyn till v yere be doon, he that soo dothe shalbe stille Wardeyn the same yere in stede of hym that he choseth soo ayenst

the tenure of this Article. And the Wardens for the tyme beyng Shall doo calle Thaldermen and viij persones at the leste of the Counsell of the ffelauship withyn iij or iiij daies afore the day of our Dynor or ffcest to appoynte by their Advise the Wardeins for the yere folowyng And the saide viij persones to be sworne to kepe secrete and not to discouer eny of thoo that soo shulbe chosen till they been openly chosen in the halle vpon payne of xl<sup>s</sup> withouten foryevenesse. And tho persones whiche been appoynted and concluded to be Wardeyns for the yere folowyng in the halle Parlour orelles where by the Aldermen Wardeyns and the Counsell therto Assembled not to be altred after at eny season nouthur in their persones nor in their Rowmes as the eldest Wardeyn the second the thirde & the ffourth And what persone or persones of what degree or condicion that euer he be that presumeth to breke this ordinaunce shalle Immediatly pay to the Boxe of our lady Withoute eny foryevenes xx<sup>ii</sup> And if eny of the said persones come not at this Assomaunce he shalle pay xx<sup>d</sup> withouten foryevenesse Also It is ordeigned and newe establisshed by the hole ffelauship the vij<sup>th</sup> Day of August in the yere of the Reigne of kynge henry the vj<sup>th</sup> the xxxij<sup>th</sup> that the Wardeins that shall be chosen for the yere folowyng shalle stonde in fulle power and Resteyve the Office with all Charges perteynyng to the Wardeyns the same day that they ar soo openly chosen Provided alweies that at all tymes liefully required the maister & they shalle assiste the olde Wardeyns to make levie of all such thyngs as er growen to them or to the Crafte of duetie in the tyme of the said olde Wardeins or in eny tyme before And shall advowe & afferme all suche sutes and accions as the saide olde Wardeins or eny of them in the names of the said newe maister & newe Wardeins shall take & attaine for levyng of eny suche duetie upon payne that the same newe maister & newe Wardens shalle forfeite & pay suche duetie as Soo oweth to be Recouered.

1505.

11. On 5 August 1505 it was ordered that each Warden should receive the apprenticeship fees only of such as were bound within the period of his year of office.

1512.

12. On 20 April 1512 it was further ordered that the fee payable on presenting an apprentice and enrolling his indentures should be 6s. 8d. instead of 13s. 4d. as heretofore, and that the fee should be paid to the House.

13. Also the same day and yere (20 April 1512) yt was enacted that all pourmen fullers Sheremen ffreed in this ffeliship, kytters & makers of garments that is to say gownys dublets jakkets kyrtylls peticoots & such lyke garments vulgarly called kytters of garments shall pay for euery

serve. No Warden to be chosen again within five years. Aldermen and eight persons chosen by the Council to choose the Wardens and their choice confirmed by the whole body.

1505.

20 Henry VII. Apprenticeship fees.

1512.

4. Henry VIII. Fee for apprenticeship 6s. 8d. instead of 13s. 4d., and paid to the House, not to the Wardens.

Fullers, Sheremen, Kytters freed in this

fellowship to  
pay for 2s.  
indenture of  
their appren-  
tices. But  
hosiers  
6s. 8d.

Apprentice from this day furth at the ensealing of his endenture within the Drapers Hall 1j s. during the term of vij yers next ensuyng. And this in lykwys the Clerk shall receyve for the vse only of this place. And all hosyers that occupys corsets shall pay aftir the rate above wrytten that is to say vj s. viij d. for euey Apprentice. And who that doeth contrary to any of thes ordinaunces shall forfeit & pay to this place xl s. as oft as yt can be proved ayenst hym etc.

1517.

Duties of  
4th War-  
den.

14. An ordinance made 20 July 1517 regulated the duties of the 4th Warden as follows. The 4th Warden to make a Rental in parchment containing the names of all the Company's tenants and the amount of their rents. To oversee all the property, its repairs, and 'vacations'. To receive rents and pay all outgoings.

15. Then follows an account of the gift by John Milborn of a burial cloth, and orders as to the way in which the dirges for the soul of John Chester should be conducted.

#### Of Apprentices.

Jan. 11. 1524.

Limitation  
on number  
of Appren-  
tices.

Fees for  
Apprentice-  
ship.

Fees for  
Apprentice-  
ship and  
entry into  
Freedom.

16. Here assembled Master Monoux Sir John Brugge Sir John Milborne Master Rudstone & Master Askew Aldermen The Wardens The Council The Livery and all the whole Fellowship moste in number. And the said Assembly it was enacted and agreed that from henceforth (it shall not be lawful unto any brother or sister freed in this fellyship to take mo apprentices than may stand in good order for their degree and that one of The Wardens at the least have the sight of every such apprentice before he be bound upon pain of 40s. to The Box . . . ) that every brother being in the Master's livery shall pay from this day forth for every apprentice that he shall take at the ensealing of his indentures within the Drapers Hall to the Clerk . . . to the use of this place 6s. 8d. and every Sister whose husband has been of the aforesaid livery shall pay for every apprentice 6s. 8d. and every other brother or sister not being of the Master's livery shall pay for every apprentice 3s. 4d. . . .

17. 19th June 23 Henry VIII (1531). It was enacted by the whole fraternity that no person or persons shall pay for the entry of any apprentice into their fellyship above 2s. 6d. nor for his entry when he shall be made free after the term of his years shall be ended above 3s. 4d. only for Spooone silver, and the officers fee according to the Act of Parliament last made before the year & day above wrytten.<sup>2</sup>

The next ordinances are of the date 33 Henry VIII. They will be found in the Appendix to vol. ii.

<sup>2</sup> 21 Hen. VIII, c. 24.

1. Oath of The Master & Wardens Jointly from Page 17 of 'Book of Ordinances' XII

'Ye shall swear that ye shall well and truly oversee the (crafte) *occupacion* or Mystery of Drapers whereof ye be chosen *Master and* Wardens for the year. And all the good rules and ordinances of the same Mystery that ben approved here and enacted by the Aldermen & Councell of the same fellowship and none other—ye shall kepe and do to be kepte. (And all the defaultes of that we shall find in the same crafte done to The Chamberlain of the Cytee of London for the time being ye shall well and truly present sparing no man for favour ne grieving no person for hate.) *And for all the defaultes that ye shall find in the same mystery done ye shall spare no man for favour nor grieve any person for hate*—extorcion ne wrong under colour of your office—ye shall none do neither to anything that shall be against the state peace & profit of Our Sovereign (lord the King) *lady the Queen* or to this Cytie ye shall not consente but for the tyme that ye shall be in office in all things that shall be longing unto the same mystery after the Laws and franchises of the said Cytie well and lawfully ye shall behave you (as God you helpe) &c.'<sup>1</sup> Lege.

Sequence.

'Also ye shall understond that it is enacted that neither of you (being Master or Wardens for the time of your year ensuing and being in office) shall move nor none othir for you to this house any matter for yourselves or any of yours concerning any lease or other benefit for that year by this house to be granted upon paine of £20, to be levied on him that so doth labour to the contrary.' Lege.

2. Oath of the Clerk of the XVI Century. From Ordinance Book, p. 24. Evidently a later insertion, probably date of Hen. VIII.

'You shall swear that during your life you shall be good & true liegeman to our Sovereign Lord the King that now is and to his heirs Kings always faithful & loving to the Gild or Fraternity of our (Blessed Lady) *Saint Mary* of Drapers of London. You shall not implead any person or persons free of the said Gild or Fraternity being sufficient and remaining under the rule thereof for any cause in any court spiritual or temporal unless you have license of the Master or one of the Wardens for the time being and during your continuance in your office you shall conceal & keep

<sup>1</sup> The omission of the Master in the original oath shows that it belongs to some period previous to 1439, because no Master existed till that date. The other alterations are either of the reign of Mary or of Elizabeth. It should be compared with the oath of that date in vol. ii, Appendix. The omission of the reference to the Chamberlain is interesting. It looks as if the Company were resenting his interference.

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secret all such matters counsells and communications as the Master, Master Wardens and the Assistants of this Worshipful Fellowship at all and every their Court Days Assemblies & Quarter Days in their Common Hall to be holden and kept, shall condescend and agree upon for the good governance & continuance of the said Fellowship in worship and prosperity and for the avoïding of all inconveniences to the contrary which or else perchance might come or happen to or amongst the same Fellowship or some of them. Also you shall not open or disclose any word or words which any brother of the said Company perchance in heat of blood or unadvisedly shall speak in your presence to the rebuke reproach disproof check or in derision of any other brother being absent. Also you shall not convey nor carry nor suffer or cause to be conveyed or carried out of this House any book or books evidences writings or muniments pertaining to the same or any copies thereof to shew or read or to be shewed or read to any person or persons, nor deliver out of this House any abstract or copy of any Ordinance Act or Decree without license of the Master or one of the Wardens for the time being and all other matters as concerning the Corporation of this Fellowship or their lands rents evidences muniments money jewels plate or napery for the profit of the same Fellowship you shall conceal and keep secret and in all and singular the premises when ye be demanded you shall give the best counsel that you can and all the lawful rules and ordinances made or in time coming to be made by the discreet counsel of this worshipful Fellowship you shall well and truly to your power hold observe and keep so help you God and by This Book.'

### XVIII

#### TRANSCRIPT OF THE EARLIEST WARDENS' ACCOUNTS, NO. 140

THE earliest Wardens' accounts are on paper 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches high by from 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, each account forming a separate section by itself. It is doubtful if they have ever formed part of a bound volume, although some were loosely placed in the covers of a vellum book from which the contents had at some time been torn. There are ten of these ancient documents extending from 1414 to 1442, being the accounts for the following years 2 Henry V, and 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 19, 20 Henry VI. There is a gap of thirty-four years between these and the first bound volume of Wardens' Accounts, which begins with the year 1475 and is the earliest record consulted by Herbert. The accounts were kept in

## The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 283

French down to those of 14 Henry VI, which are the last in that language, the next—those for the 19 Henry VI—and those for the year following being in English. As to the years for which these accounts are made it should be remembered that most of them are dated by the regnal year.

Now, the first regnal year of Henry V is March 1413 to March 1414, the second regnal year is March 1414 to March 1415. The Wardens were elected on the Assumption, Aug. 15, for the following year. On or a few days before the following All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, the old Wardens presented their accounts for the past year.

Thus the account presented in the second year of Henry V will be the account presented in Nov. 1414 for the year Aug. 1413 to Aug. 1414.

The dates given in the Report of the Commission of 1884 are many of them wrong. They were evidently taken from the work of a transcriber without any verification! So much for the accuracy of Commission Reports!

NOTE.—The letters in italics are either omitted in the original manuscript or appear there in a contracted form. Incomplete words are printed with an apostrophe after the last letter.

<p>Ceux sont les resseytez queux William Weston John Benet Thomas Cook &amp; John Glyn onnt rescieux en leur temps pour le Miestier de Drapers lan du Roy Henri quynt ij<sup>e</sup>. [1414.]</p> <p>En prim resc' en le box de dieu<sup>1</sup> par les mayns a Robert Tatersall John lynge Thomas Hardyng &amp; J lobenhæm veyll maistrez<sup>2</sup> xxvj<sup>e</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> resc' de John Prentout draper pour un Schoppe en la paroche del Bowe pour un an entyere</p> <p>resc' de Nicholas Bakere pour rente en Candelwykestrete</p> <p>resc' de Benet Scherman pour rente en Westchepe</p> <p>resc' de Jankyn Hynton taylor pour un quarter rent</p> <p>resc' de leycestre fuller pour rente</p> <p>resc' de Byllyngey Scherman pour rente</p> <p>resc' de Harry Coton is man pour rente du an entyere</p> <p>resc' de Badcok Carpenter pour rente du an entyere</p> <p>resc' de Stephen Skynner pour rente</p> <p>resc' de vj<sup>xxvij</sup> personez chescn a iiijd. pour chiuacher ouesque le vicounte</p>	<p>Account presented in Nov. 1414 for the year Aug. 1413 to Aug. 1414.</p> <p>iiij<sup>j</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup></p> <p>xx<sup>s</sup></p> <p>x<sup>s</sup></p> <p>xx<sup>s</sup></p> <p>xx<sup>s</sup></p> <p>xxvj<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></p> <p>xviij<sup>s</sup></p> <p>vj<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></p> <p>xliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup></p>
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<sup>1</sup> There is only one Box, Le Box de dieu. In later accounts there are two, Le Box de dieu and Le Temporall Box.

<sup>2</sup> The four Wardens are here called Maistrez. There is no Master till 1439.



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resc' de hugh Byrche <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	xviij <sup>d</sup>
resc' de vn Hosyere in Dowgate <i>pour</i> vn ffyne <sup>1</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
resc' de vn kerseyman <i>pour</i> vn ffyne <sup>2</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
resc' de hugh Byrche <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	xx <sup>d</sup>
resc' de vn kerseyman <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	xij <sup>d</sup>
resc' de Scanys <i>pour</i> processions	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
resc' de Brandon <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	xxiiij <sup>d</sup>
resc' de Walter Thorpe <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	xij <sup>d</sup>
resc' de Gamelyn <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	ij <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Bowrere <i>pour</i> vn ffyne	ij <sup>s</sup>
resc' de iiij <sup>s</sup> —iiij personez <i>pour</i> quarteragez	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>
resc' de bequeste de Robert Beuer	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xxiiij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

### Les resseytez del Apprenticialtez

En prim' resc' de ffarnham <i>pour</i> vn Apprentice de veyll dette <sup>2</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
resc' de leget <i>pour</i> vn apprentice <sup>3</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Saykyn <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Otfforde <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Clauerynge <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Richard atte lee <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de John Botiller <i>pour</i> ij apprenticez	xl <sup>s</sup>
resc' de John Elvys <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Elys Twyer <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Swaffham <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Will. Warde <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Benet Harlewynd <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
resc' de Grasele <i>pour</i> vn apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xiiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	
<i>Summa</i> totalis de toutz maniers resseytez amount' xxxviij <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

### Ceux sonnt lez dettez & quarteragez duez al Box de dieu

En prim' John Smyth de Brangtre doit de veyll dette & nostre temps	viiij <sup>s</sup>
Harry Hert doit de veill dette & nostre temps	iiij <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These fines are for breaches of regulation with regard to cloth discovered by the search which Drapers held. N.B.—A Hosier and a Kerseyman are fined.

<sup>2</sup> This is the balance of an old apprenticeship.

<sup>3</sup> Apparently the fee for apprenticeship was raised in this year, unless the 10s. fee is for balance for a previous year. 20s. is certainly higher than it was in 1441, when it was 13s. 4d., the usual fee for some time after.

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Richard Baynard doit de viell dette & nostre temps	iiijs	
Hoby doit de veill quarterage	xij <sup>d</sup>	
John Wode de Epyswyche doit de veyll dette & nostre temps	iiijs	
Bosyan Bernard de Dancastre doit de veill dette	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Thomas Eyre drapere doit pour vn Scherman de veill dette <sup>1</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	
Richard Elton doit pour le fferme de vn gardyn pour di <sup>2</sup> an	viijs iiijs <sup>d</sup>	
Harry Grene & John leycetur	xxj <sup>d</sup>	
Benet Scherman doit pour rente de veyll dette	xxv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	
Item Benet Scherman doit pour rente de nostre temps	xxxiijs iiijs <sup>d</sup>	ij scherys. <sup>3</sup>
William Thornam Chalkman de Grenewyche doit	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
William Dale doit de veyll dette	xxviijs	
Nicholas Hay Baker doit pour rente de nostre temps	xxv <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	
leycester fullere doit pour rente de nostre temps	xiijs iiijs <sup>d</sup>	
Billyngey Scherman doit pour rente de nostre temps	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Stephen Skynner doit pour rente de nostre temps	xiijs iiijs <sup>d</sup>	
William Crowmere doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
John Purues doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
William Breton doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Thomas Isilham doit pour quarterage de veill dette & nostre temps	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Raaff Volentyn pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Walter Gawtron doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
John Walpool pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
sir Richard Coton parson de Seynt Martynys orgar doit pour quarterage de nostre temps <sup>3</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Southcote doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Stephen Hulle doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Walter Hunspell doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
John Alcote doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Raaff Holond doit pour quarterage de nostre temps	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Summa de dettez & quarterage amount x <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>		

Ceux sont lez payements de W. Weston J. Benet T. Cook & J. Glyn

En prim' paye a deux Chapeleyns al Bowe <sup>4</sup>	x <sup>li</sup>
Item paye al Wexchaundeler	xiiijs x <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N.B.—A Shearman is here apparently apprenticed to a Draper, as he pays the same arrears, *ros.*, as Farnham does above.

<sup>2</sup> Two Shears. Probably the sign of the House.

<sup>3</sup> N.B.—A priest, a member of the Company.

<sup>4</sup> At the Church at Bowe the Drapers maintained two chaplains, and there their Masses, Dirges, and Requiems, which all had to attend, were celebrated. They subsequently removed to St. Michael's, Cornhill.

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Item paye al Clerk del Bowe pour Chaunteries & son labor pour tout le an	x <sup>s</sup>
Item paye al Prestez & Belryngers pour le Dirige	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour vn Chaperon <sup>1</sup> pour le bedel de vertet [pars] pour le vicounte	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye a Southcote pour quyt rente	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour pavyng del tenement en Candelwyke strete que le Bakere tient	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour ij Cartfull gravell pour le mesme tenement	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour Sergeant pour le ffayre de S. Bartholomew <sup>2</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item en mange & boyre le mesme iour	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item en batelage a Westmynster ffayre	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye a vj mynstrels pour le vicounte	xlj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour Chaperonns pour lez mynstrels de vij verges & di. vert & rouge a xxd	xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ffacon del mesme iour Chaperons	x <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour mange & boyre pour lez mynstrels	xv <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour vn Chiual pour le bedel pour Chiuacher a Broxham pour Crowmer quaunt sa ffeme ffuist mort	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour ij chiuals pour le bedel pour chiuacher oue le mayr & lez vicountes	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour ij chiualx pour le bedel pour chiuacher encountre le Roy & le Reygne <sup>3</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour le bedel iiij verges de blank a xvij <sup>d</sup> pour vn chunour pour chiuachere encontre le Roy	vj <sup>s</sup>
Item pour xxiiij elln de lyncs drap a ix <sup>d</sup> ob' le elln pour ij bord cloths & ij cupbord cloths	xix <sup>s</sup>
Item paye al Bedel pour son Salary <sup>4</sup>	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item pour allowaunce del mayr is messe <sup>5</sup>	x <sup>li</sup>
Item pour ffacon de Chapeletts	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour vn bill del Apprenticialtez	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item allowaunce de Harry Hert ys dynner	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa xxiiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> . Remaynt en mayn clear xiiij <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Chaperon, Hood.

<sup>2</sup> The great Cloth Fair was held there, and the Drapers appoint the Keeper, and pay the Serjeant.

<sup>3</sup> Henry V and the Queen dowager, Joan.

<sup>4</sup> The Bedel is called The Bedel or *Common Clerk* in the ordinances; apparently he performed the duties of both. He is paid nearly as much as the Chaplains, £4 to their £5, and is evidently an important officer.

<sup>5</sup> William Crowmere was Mayor this year. It is noticeable that in all the years covered by these accounts they pay 40s., whether the Mayor is a Draper or not, whereas subsequently 40s. is only paid when the Mayor is a Draper.

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Ceux sont lez dettours duez de lez Apprenticialtez

En prim' John Abboot <i>pour vn Apprentice Thomas Jeve</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Nicholas Nevyle doit <i>pour vn Apprentice John Blakbourne</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Raaff lobenham doit <i>pour vn Apprentice Thomas Middilton</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Jenete Gleffyan doit <i>pour Jamys Choldesey</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Will Vuyet doit <i>pour Thomas Wynter</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Vyne doit <i>pour John Vyne son ffitz</i> <sup>1</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Sextsteyn doit <i>pour John Colchester &amp; J. Pole</i>	xl <sup>s</sup>
Richard Turner doit <i>pour Will Chamber</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Massy doit <i>pour John Harry</i>	xl <sup>s</sup>
Will Sewale doit <i>pour Richard Sewale</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Will Blaak doit <i>pour Will Dysbolt</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Clare doit <i>pour J. Pery J. Warwyk &amp; J. Parker</i>	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Will Bonere doit <i>pour Mathew Rischeton &amp; J. Donmow</i>	xl <sup>s</sup>
Jamys Ouerton doit <i>pour J. Barneby</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Robert ffytz Andrew doit <i>pour Thomas Malt</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Raaff Holond doit <i>pour Thomas Holme</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Namkelley oue Wyot doit <i>pour John Prynce</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Tokeville doit <i>pour Ric' Smethecote &amp; Hug' Bamburgh</i>	xl <sup>s</sup>
le parson del Bowe doit <sup>2</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Hardyng doit <i>pour Ric' Beawmond</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Raaff Bentle doit <i>pour George Benyngton</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Gedeney doit <i>pour William Squyry</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Robert Tatersall doit <i>pour William Camvyle</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>

*Summa de lez Apprenticialtez amount' xxviiij<sup>li</sup>*

*Summa totalis dez dettez & quarteragez & Apprenticialtez  
xxxviiij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>*

Accompt of the wardens in Anno iij<sup>do</sup> Henr' vj<sup>d</sup>

*Anno iij Henr' vj<sup>d</sup> [1424], on front cover*

Ceux sont les Resseitz quex John Brokkeley Wylyam Botreaux  
Clement Lyffyn & Rawlyn Valentyn

Account pre-  
sented in  
Nov. 1424,  
for year Aug.  
to Aug.  
1423-4.

En primez Ressu en le Box de dieu <i>par lez maynz de Thomas Pyke</i>	
Walter Chertesey John Somer & Edmond Salle	vj <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> ob'
Item rec' de Rankyn ducheman <i>pour iij quarters a Paske</i>	xxij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' de Thomas Halman Sherman <i>pour j an a Seynt John</i>	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' de John Bothawe fuller <i>pour j an a Seynt John</i>	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Richard Cler <i>pour j an A Seynt John</i>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' de Henr' Barton <i>pour j an A Seynt John</i>	xxv <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N.B.—A Draper apprentices his son.

<sup>2</sup> The chaplains at Bowe church were always Members of the Gild.

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Item rec' de Richard Coroner pour j an A Seynt John	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' de Phelypp Boteler	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' de Reygnald Welham en Chepe pour j an A Seynt John	vij <sup>li</sup>
Item rec' de Nicholas Hay pour j pety meson en Candellwykestrete pour di' an	xv <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de dit Nicholas Hay en partye de payement de son meson pour ceste an	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de dit Nicholas pour veile dette	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item rec' de Bernard Bosyan de dancastre de veile quarterage	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de C & j persones pour quarterage de ceste an	v <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>
Item rec' dez executourz de John Prentout	xl <sup>s</sup>
Summa dez rec' xxxv <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

Item rec' de Ric' Baynard de veile quarterage & nostre temps	vij <sup>s</sup>
Summa en cler dez rec' xxxv <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

### lez Payementz del Box de dieu

En primez paye a Sir John Nicholl parson salerye pour j an a le ffeste de Seynt John Baptiste	vij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Sir John Lowes pour son Salerie pour j an a Seynt John	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Ric' Coroner en Almes pour j quarter de veile	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a dit Ric' en almes pour j an a Seynt John	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a John Longley en almes pour j an a Seynt John	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item a Colchestre en almes pour j an a Seynt John	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Robert Dymok en almes pour j an a Seynt John	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Walter Honyspell en almez pour j quarter a Seynt John	xv <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Sowthcote pour qwiterente pour j an a Seynt John	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item pour qwiterente a seynt matthews pour j an a Seynt John	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item a hante Clerk del Bowe pour son labour pour tout lan pour le chantours & Dyrige & rynggyng	xij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour le reparacion de lez taperz & peticandelz & rollez & talow candyllz pour lez presterz	xvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour viij verges Sangweyn * pour deux presterz a iiij <sup>s</sup>	Summa xxxij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour John Brekeville pour j gowne del rydyng del meire	ix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j cheuall pour le dit John a Westmynstire	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour son salerye pour j an a Seynt John	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Summa dez payementz del Box de dieu xxvij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	
Summa qui reste en le Box de dieu vij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob'.	

### lez dettourz del Box de dieu

En primez John Smyth de Brangtre de veile dette & nostre temps	xij <sup>s</sup>
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\* Blood-red.



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Item rec' de John legett <i>pour</i> Henr' kent novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Thomas Baker <i>pour</i> John Hill novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Ric' Hersey <i>pour</i> John Sergeant novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de John Wyott <i>pour</i> laurens Bown novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Willyam Botreaux <i>pour</i> Thomas Barstaple novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Robert Tatersale <i>pour</i> Thomas Canyngis novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de Regnold Mariott <i>alias</i> dict' Welham <i>pour</i> Ric' Pratt novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de William Raper <i>pour</i> John Bryan veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de John Brokley <i>pour</i> John Salekyld nouell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item rec' de vij <sup>xx</sup> & ix <i>persones pour</i> le rydyng de le meyr de chescon homme iiij <sup>d</sup>	lvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Gladwyn <i>pour</i> son entre	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Robert Chambre <i>pour</i> son entre	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Willyam Herre <i>pour</i> son entre	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Otteforde <i>pour</i> son entre	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Geffrey zernemowhthe <i>pour</i> son entre	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de hommez de Essex <i>pour</i> fynyz al Bartilmews <sup>*</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Gasborwgh de Suff <sup>*</sup> <i>pour</i> j fyn	v <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Grisle	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Thomas Cook	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Thomas Eyre	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Elvish	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Brekelis	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Robert Coton	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Saykyn	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Ric' atte lee	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item de John Norman	viiij <sup>d</sup>

*Summa* dez Resseitz en nostre temps xxxij<sup>li</sup> xviiij<sup>s</sup>

*Summa Totalis* dez rec' del Temporall Box Cx<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>

Item rec' Thomas Stanys *pour* j ffyn xx<sup>d</sup>

*Summa Totalis* dez rec' en cler del Temporall Boxe Cx<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

lez Payementz del Temporall Boxe

En primez *pour* le Costage de lez Weres one le meire Waldern<sup>a</sup> en le mois de Septembre lan ij<sup>de</sup> de roy Henr' vj<sup>te</sup> j<sup>s</sup>

Item *pour* batillage a Westmynstire *pour* diuerse temps en dit an iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> For breach of regulations as to cloth at St. Bartholomew fair, where Drapers held a search, and had a Serjeant.

<sup>a</sup> Waldern was Mayor in 1413.

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Item a xv mynstrellz pour son hire pour le meire ridyng	v <sup>li</sup>
Item pour j dossen mell & j dossen blank le dossen xxij <sup>s</sup>	Summa xliij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour facion de xv chaperons le peche iij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour lour dynner de ditz mynstrellz & boyre	vj <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item pour le betyng de xiiij banerz pour chescon baner iij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour le frenge de le ditz banerz	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item pour ij verges bloy bokeram a vij <sup>d</sup>	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour facion dez ditz banerz & frengyng le peche vj <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour iij dossen poyntis pour le ditz banerz	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour reward pour le messe del maire	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item pour Denyngton Sergeant pour le feire de Seynt Bart <sup>1</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j bill de apprentice horse de Gyldehalle	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j chaperon pour Alisandire Anne & son dynner	xviij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour le dynner pour John Carpenter & Ric' Osberne <sup>2</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour j coffyn pour banerz auant diz	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour portage du grant chiste	iiij <sup>d</sup>

Summa de lez payementz del Temporall Boxe xvij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>

Summa qui Rest cler en le Temporal box de nostre accompte en bon or  
xv<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup><sup>3</sup>

Summa Totalis reste en le Temporall Box de veile ore & novell,  
iiij<sup>xx</sup> xij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> 3

## Lez dettourz del Temporall Boxe

En primez Rauf lobenham pour Thomas Middilton veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	Pleg j drap
Item John lobenham pour Adam Derbi veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	de bley mell.
Item John Massy pour John Henry veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item William Sowale pour John Sowale veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item William Blake pour William Dybworth veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item le parson de le Bowe qui morte est	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item John Wyn pour John Werston veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item John Nankelly de veile dette. Pleg' John Wyott	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	rec' per John
Thomas Jugelond pour John Jugelond veile apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	St. John. <sup>4</sup>
Item John Newelyn pour reste du obligation	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	per saynt
Item John Tokeville de veile dette xx <sup>s</sup> moyns <sup>5</sup>	iiij <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>	John.
Item Willyam Godewyn pour reste du apprentice John lynton	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	
Item Nicholas Walsh pour William Haseley Novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Item Henr' Wotton pour William Hallehede novell apprentice	xx <sup>s</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> This entry crossed through in original.

<sup>2</sup> Altered in original from xv<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Altered in original from iiij<sup>xx</sup> xij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> This entry and the marginal note are crossed out in the original.

<sup>5</sup> Crossed through in original.



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Item Gamelyn Gaweyn *pour* John Spenser novell apprentice [xx<sup>s</sup>]  
 Item Willyam Herde *pour* John Dene novell apprentice xx<sup>s</sup>  
*Summa de lez dettez de la Temporall Box* xx<sup>li</sup> :  
 Dont rec' de John lankley xiiij<sup>d</sup>

lez somez dargent grauntez *par* lez honorablez gentz del mistere dez  
 drapers *pour* leur rente<sup>a</sup> en Seynt Swyththyns lane & Ressieux *par* John  
 Higham Richard atte lee & William *parker* Gardeyns de dit mistier  
 dez draperz lan roy Henr' v<sup>te</sup> vij<sup>ma</sup>

Willyam Crowmer	xxx <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup>
		dount ressu	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pike		dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup>
John Gedeney	xx <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	vj <sup>li</sup> 3
Robert Whetyngham	xx <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup> 3
Willyam Norton	x marks	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup> 3
Nicholas Wotton	v <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	l <sup>s</sup>

### Candelwykstrete<sup>4</sup>

Walter Gawtron	v <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	l <sup>s</sup>
S John Botiller	x <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	v <sup>li</sup>
		dount ressu	l <sup>s</sup>
S Walter Chertesey	xx marks	dont ressu	x marks
		dont ressu	iiij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>j</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
S Robert Tatersale	x marks	dont ressu	v marks
		de ces Ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Brokley	xx marks	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup>
		de ces ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
S John Beterenden	v <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	l <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xxv <sup>s</sup>
S John Brekelez	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup> 3
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Robert Cristendom	v <sup>li</sup>	dont ressu	x <sup>li</sup> 3
		dont ressu xx <sup>s</sup> & pris Ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Islam	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dont nil	
S John Higham	x marks	dont ressu	v marks
		de ces ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Amount altered from xxj<sup>li</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Their *House* where they are building their Hall. Some 115 subscribe in all; cf. later lists; and 10 journeymen 'doone a le Hall', cf. p. 309 of this vol.

<sup>3</sup> Altered in the original to viij<sup>li</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> N.B.—30 reside in Candlewick Street, 17 in Chepe, 31 in Cornhill.

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 293

S John ffennell	x mærcs	dount ressu	v mærcs
Walter ffrebarn	v <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
		dount ressu	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
			xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Waldegraue	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> & v <sup>li</sup>	dount nīl	
Robert Cotton	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Thomas Hardyng	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		de ces reu	xx <sup>s</sup> ffol paiyd
John Bokenham	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Robert Banburgh	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
S Richard Chamberlayn	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	Ressu x <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
Nicholas Walsh	xx <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
John Browode	xx <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
S John Saykyn	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		de ces ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
S John Glyn	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
Herre Wotton	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	Ressu x <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Emery Matany	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dont ressu in feliparin	xx <sup>s</sup>
Piers Wymondam	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Thomas Cook	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu xl <sup>s</sup> & quietws est	
S Robert Clopton	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Walter Rideler	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S John Seynt John	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
ⁱ sir Ric' Thorpe parson de s. Swytthyns	xl <sup>s</sup> dount ressu		x <sup>s</sup>

## Chepe

vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

S John Wyott	v mærcs	dount ressu	
		dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Robert Beuere	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xl <sup>s</sup>
S Ric' atte lee	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dount ressu	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
S John Prentout	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Spenser	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
John lobenhām	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>

ⁱ A priest a member.

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S Willyam Bernez	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		de ces ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
S John Enote	x <sup>ls</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		recu ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Richard Hersey	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Robert Colney	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Hewe Byrche	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Willyam Botreaux	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Nicholas Waldern	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	x <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Stanys	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxx <sup>s</sup>
		dount ressu	xv <sup>s</sup>
Rauf Holand	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas mongomery	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxx <sup>s</sup>
John Haddon	xx <sup>s</sup>	dount nil	

### Cornhill

Willyam Weston	xx <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	v <sup>li</sup>
John Somer	v <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	l <sup>s</sup>
John Claueryng	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xl <sup>s</sup>
S Thomas Eyre	v <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xl <sup>s</sup>
S John Benett	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Willyam ffoster	v marcs	dount ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
S Alisandire Childe	v marcs	dount ressu	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Baker	x <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	v <sup>li</sup>
John Cake	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Walter claueryng	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxx <sup>s</sup>
S Willyam Parkere	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dount ressu	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
John Goldhawke	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Symond Copshep	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	v <sup>s</sup>
Willyam Twyer	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Roger kelsey	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Clement	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Symond Eyr	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S John lynge	iiij <sup>li</sup>	dount ressu	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Richard Stryke	x <sup>s</sup>	dont ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Willyam Chervell	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Thomas Partre	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Phelipp Malpas	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
Willyam Warde	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	dount ressu	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
S Benett Harlewyn	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S John Willyam	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
John ffranhäm	xx <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xliij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 295

S Ric' Sutton	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S John Spenser & }	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	xx <sup>s</sup>
S Clement lyffyn			
Thomas Ive	xl <sup>s</sup>	dount ressu	n <sup>l</sup>
John Maydiston oue Sutton	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	dount n <sup>l</sup>	
<i>Summa Totalis</i> del graunt CCC lvj <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>			
Dount ressu C lxij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>			
<i>Summa</i> reste due del dit Graunt C iij <sup>s</sup> xiiij <sup>li</sup>			

[On the back cover.]

Proscow xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
 Ressu de Rafe ffalandyne xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Re de William Creke & John Standon xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Ressu de John legat xx<sup>s</sup>

[On inside of front cover.]

Water Chirchesey  
 John Warden  
 John Hihem  
 John ffenell  
 Robard Bamvour  
 John Wyon  
 Clement lyffyn  
 John lyngge  
 Willie Parker  
 Thomas Eyre  
 Thomas Cooke  
 John Seykyn  
 Robard Coton  
 John Glyn  
 Niclas Walderne  
 William Beverell

All thez papers byth of A Covnt and  
 Rekenyng of diuers Wardens

*Anno* iij<sup>o</sup> Henrici vj

Cest la Conte de John Seint John Simond Eyr John Wotton & William Bernes fait le xxvij <sup>our</sup> Octobre lan du grace m <sup>i</sup> iij <sup>o</sup> xxv	Accounts presented Nov. 1425,
En primes Ressu in la Box de dev <sup>er</sup> par les mains de John Brokle Clement lyffyn William Botreaux & Raff Valentyn	for the year Aug. 1424
Item Ressu de Thomas Alman Scherman pour Rente dun an a le feste de Seint John Baptyst	to Aug. 1425.
Item Ressu de John Bothawe pour j an a Seint John	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Wolffale pour iij quarters a S. John	xv <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Andrev Trotte de veil dette	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de luy pour j quarter in nostre temps	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## 296 *The Earliest Wardens' Accounts*

Item Rec' de John Hynton <i>pour</i> di' an a S John	xiijs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item Rec' de Henr' Barton <i>pour</i> vn an a S John	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Ric' Croner <i>pour</i> j an a S John	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de Reynold Welham <i>pour</i> j a S John	vij <sup>li</sup>
Item Rec' de Nicholl Hay de vell dette	lvij <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de luy de <i>notre</i> temps in part	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Elizabeth Alffeld <i>pour</i> j an a S John	xiijs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item Rec' de byquest de Ric' Waldegave <i>per</i> ffrebarn	itij <sup>li</sup>
Item Rec' de <i>quarterages</i> de C & ij <i>perssones</i>	v <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Kelly de vell dette	xiijs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item Rec' de John Elvassh de vell <i>quarterage</i>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de Clement lyffin <i>pour</i> payer la rerage de quyte rent a Sent mathus	x <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa totalis</i> de Receyts de Box de dev amoute xxxvlij <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup>	

### les payments de la Box de dev

En primes paye a sir John Nicholl prest <i>pour</i> j <i>quarter</i>	xxxiijs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item paye a sir John lewys <i>pour</i> j an outre <i>pour</i> dj Salerye & pur Reward de la messe de <i>notre</i> dame	iiij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a Ric' Croner de Amesse	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item paye a John Colchester in plen Almesse	vjs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item paye a Robert Dymynck de Almesse	xiijs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item paye a Water Honyspell de Almesse j an	iiij <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a Sent Mathus <i>pour</i> quyt rent j an	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item paye a Suthcote quyt rent <i>pour</i> j an	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item paye <i>pour</i> Reparacion de tapers a le bowe	xvj <sup>s</sup>
Item paye <i>pour</i> amending de la branche	vjs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item paye a le Clerk de bowe <i>pour</i> son labour	vjs <sup>iij</sup> d
Item paye a John Brykeville <i>pour</i> j an	iiij <sup>li</sup>
<i>Summa</i> de payments amoute xx <sup>li</sup>	

### les dettours de Box de dev

Ric' Bamard doit <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Water Gavtron doit <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Bokinham doit <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Elvyssh <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> in <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Stephen Hulle <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Dowe <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Roche <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Tokevyle <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Bokeland <i>pour</i> <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Water Redeler <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>
Allexandir Anne de <i>quarterage</i> de <i>notre</i> temps	xij <sup>d</sup>

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John Smyth de branktre de vell & <i>notre temps</i>	xiijs
Thomas Eyr de vell dette pour j Scherman	x <sup>s</sup>
Henri Grene & John Leyceter de vell dette	xxjd
Thomas thorndon Chalkman de vell dette	vjs viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Isselham de vell dette & <i>notre temps</i>	vjs
Ric' londisdale de vell dette	x <sup>s</sup>
Benet Scherman de vell dette pl' ij peyre Scheres	xxv <sup>s</sup> vjd
Henri Hert de vell <i>quarterage</i> & <i>notre temps</i>	iijs
Andrev Trotte doit pour iij <i>quarters rent</i> a S John	xx <sup>s</sup>
Nicholas Hay doit pour rent a S. John Bap'	lvij <sup>s</sup>
la <i>Summa</i> de detours de Box de dev viij <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> xjd	

Ceux sont les receyts de temporall Box

En <i>primes</i> Ressu in la dit Box de Nowell & veyll ore <i>Summa</i>	
dont perdu in la Change de la vell Ore <sup>1</sup>	iiij <sup>xx</sup> xij <sup>li</sup> xvjs
et ensi rest cler in bon Ore <i>Summa</i>	vjs vjd
Item Ressu de Wilham Russell pour Thomas Cranfield son Apprentys	iiij <sup>xx</sup> xli iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de Wilham Russell pour Willyam Dissher son Apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de Water Thorp pour Thomas Dyer	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de John Wotton pour Robert Byfflete	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de Henri Wotton pour Wilham Hallehed	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de Thomas Akers pour Robert Akers	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Gladwyn pour Robert Baylly	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Simond Eyr pour Robert Spenser	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Ayllyff pour Ric' Grafton	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Norman pour Thomas Nevnam	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Bernalby pour John Mellyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Botreux pour John Strange	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Bryklys pour John Paynell	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Ottesford pour John Sebarne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Wyot pour Ric' Montgomery	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Robert Banburh pour Wilham Seint Poull Thomas Golde & John fframton	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item de John Stanton pour John Barmsby	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Saykin pour Ric' Wynne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Water Chirchessey pour Robert Marton	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Tokevyll pour ij vell apreutys	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Herde pour John dene	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Twyer pour Robert Jacob	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Hans Wysewyller pour son ffraunchys & son entre	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> i. e. about 1 per cent.

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<i>Item</i> de ffortesku <i>pour</i> son entre	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de j Homme de Calleys <i>pour</i> vn ffyn <sup>1</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Hatter <i>pour</i> vn ffin	viiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> Thomas Eyr <i>pour</i> John mascall aprextys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de diuers fines a Bertylmes ffeyr	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

### les premyssys <sup>2</sup>

Ressu de Wilham Crowmer in <i>part</i>	x <sup>l</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Gedney in <i>part</i>	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> Ressu de Robert Tatyssalle in plen	iiij <sup>th</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Botyller in plen	v <sup>th</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Water Chirchessey in plen	vij <sup>th</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Bitterdene in plen	ls
<i>Item</i> de John Brokle in plen	iiij <sup>th</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Brykelys in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Thomas Hardin in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Thomas Banberh in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Ric' Chambirlein in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Glyn in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Henre Wotton in <i>part</i>	x <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Seint John in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Hans Wyssewyller in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de sir Ric' Coton parsson de S Martins <sup>3</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Nevlyn in plen	iiij <sup>th</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Wyot in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Saykin in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Robert Crystindom in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de ffortsku in plen	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Nicholl Walderne	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John lynge in plen	xxx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Hyham in plen	iiij <sup>th</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> Ressu de Simond Copssheff in <i>part</i>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> Ressu de Edmond Salle in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> Ressu de Geffrey Zernmowthe in <i>part</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Saundir Child in plen	xxxliij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John ffemell in plen	iiij <sup>th</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John prentofte in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Emarl Matein in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Raff valentin in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John Stanton & Wilham Crele in <i>part</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de John leget in <i>part</i>	xx <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> N.B.—A man of Calais fined.

<sup>3</sup> A priest a member.

<sup>2</sup> The promises, or gifts.

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Item de Robert Coton in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Bernes in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Ric' ffardell in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Clement lyffyn in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Benet in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Water Claverings in plen	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Thomas Stains in plen	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Wilham in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Thomas Partre in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Ric' Herssy in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Ric' atte lee in plen	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item de Wilham Botreux in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Reynold Wilham in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Wilham Cherwell in part	x <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Gladwyn & Robert Chamber pl	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Knyzth in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Thomas Clement in part	x <sup>s</sup>
Item de Phylip Malpas in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Otfford in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Thomas Eyr in plen	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item Rec' de John Somer in plen	l <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Evote in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Wilham Herry in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Norman in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Wilham Aylyff in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Benet Harlewyn in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Wilham parker in plen	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de John Hylle in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Grylle in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de John Tokevyle in part	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Water ffrebarn in part	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de Robert Clopton in plen	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Thomas averey in plen	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Rec' de Wilham Awyer in part	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Rec' de John Kyrkeby in part	xx <sup>s</sup>

*Summa totalis* de Receyts si bien de spirituall box come  
de Temporall ixlxxxiiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> :

les dettours de Temporall Box

En primes John Massy pour John Herry vell	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Wilham Sewale pour John Sewale vell	xx <sup>s</sup>

: This large sum is accounted for by the payment of some of the money promised in the previous year.



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<i>Item</i> Wilham blake <i>pour</i> Wilham Dylleworth vell	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> John Wynne <i>pour</i> John Merston vell	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> Thomas Ingelond <i>pour</i> John Ingelond vell	xx <sup>s</sup>
Gamelin Gawain <i>pour</i> John Spensser vell	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa vj <sup>li</sup>	

### les detours de premys

En primes Wilham Crowmer de xxx <sup>li</sup> doit	x <sup>li</sup> sol.
John Gedney de premys de xx <sup>li</sup> doit	x <sup>li</sup> sol.
Robert Whetingham de xx <sup>li</sup> doit	xi <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> sol ii <sup>j</sup> <sup>li</sup> v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>
Wilham Norton de x mærcs doit	vij mærcs
Nicholl. Wotton de v <sup>li</sup> doit	l <sup>s</sup>
Water Savtron de v <sup>li</sup> doit	l <sup>s</sup> sol.
Thomas Isselham doit tout son premys	iiij mærcs
Robert Coton de iiij mærcs doit	xiiij <sup>d</sup> sol.
Pers Wymondham de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Water Redeler de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Robert Colney de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Huchon Birche de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Nicholl <sup>1</sup> Walderne de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	
Raff Holond de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas <sup>2</sup> Mongomeri de iiij <sup>li</sup> doit	xxx <sup>s</sup> Rec' per
John Haddon doit tout son premys	xx <sup>s</sup> lobenhæm
Water ffrebarn de v <sup>li</sup> doit	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> sol.
Ric <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> Walgrave doit tout son premys	iiij mærcs
sir Ric' Thorp parsson de Seint Swethins de xl <sup>s</sup> <sup>2</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> <sup>s</sup>
Wilham Weston de xx <sup>li</sup> doit	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> sol lij <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup>
John Clavinger de iiij <sup>li</sup> doit	xl <sup>s</sup>
Wilham ffoster de v mærcs doit	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Baker de x <sup>li</sup> doit	v <sup>li</sup>
John Cake de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	x <sup>s</sup> sol.
John Goldhawke de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup>
Simond <sup>2</sup> Gopssheff de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	viiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Ottesforde de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Wilham Aylyff de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Wilham Twyer de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xxij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Roger Kelssey de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Thomas <sup>2</sup> Clement de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	x <sup>s</sup>
Ric <sup>1</sup> Stryk de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Wilham Chervell de x <sup>s</sup> doit	x <sup>s</sup> sol.
Wilham Warde de iiij mærcs doit	v <sup>j</sup> <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> sol.

<sup>1</sup> A clergyman a member.

<sup>2</sup> This entry is crossed out in the original.

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John ffarnham de xx <sup>s</sup> doit	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Eve doit tout son promys	xl <sup>s</sup>
John Marston auesqe Ric <sup>s</sup> Sutton doit tut	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Robert Bever de iiij <sup>li</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
John leget de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
John Kyrkeby de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
John Hylle de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
Geffrey zernmowthe de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
John Knyzth de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
John Norman de xl <sup>s</sup> doit	xx <sup>s</sup> sol.
	xvj <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>

*Summa detours de promys iiij<sup>xx</sup>xvij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>d</sup>*

les paiements Si bien de *Spirituell* box come de *temporall*

En primes <i>pour</i> batyllage a le ffeyr de Westmenster	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> Reward de la meyris messe	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> doynton Sergant a la ffeyr de B	xl <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> Barges al Cerment de Roy <sup>1</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pur Barges a les Schereves	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pur expences aler a Schene <i>pour</i> veyer la plase de les Selestrins <sup>2</sup>	v <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item in vin <i>pour</i> Master Mapylton &c autres ad veyer la Sale de vesque de Bathe <sup>3</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item in vin <i>pour</i> diuissing <sup>3</sup> de notre Sale in presens de les Aldermans &c autres gens	xv <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> j peyre endentours par entre Salisburi &c nous de notre Sale <sup>4</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> expences aler a Croydon <i>pour</i> veyer notre la fframe auesqe ffaukyswell	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item done a ffaukyswell <i>pour</i> Son Reward	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item done a Maister Mapylton <i>pour</i> son Reward	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> iij whell barwes	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cerment, probably 'Serment', the oath taken to the young King. In April 1425 the young King Henry VI appeared at St. Paul's and was thence led through the City, although he was only three years old. Cf. Fabyan, *Concordance of Histories*, ed. 1811, p. 594.

<sup>2</sup> The Company were now erecting their Hall and apparently were sending persons to visit important Halls.

<sup>3</sup> devising.

<sup>4</sup> Salisbury was the Master Carpenter employed by the Company; cf. Unwin, *Industrial Organization*, p. 65, for peculiar position of Building Trades.

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<i>Item pour amēdin dun vell whell barwe</i> <sup>1</sup>	vjd
<i>Item pour vn seve</i>	vd
<i>Item pour vn rop pour la well</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour vj treyes</i>	xx <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij Rames</i>	vjd
<i>Item pour ij ffats &amp; bindings a diuers ffoys</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item pour ij quayers de paper</i>	vjd
<i>Item pour viij laborers iiij cemas<sup>2</sup> chacun le iour vd ob'</i>	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij laborers j ceman apres Pask</i>	xj <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item pour vij laborers j autre cemas a vd ob'</i>	xix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij laborers iiij iours meme cemas</i>	ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j laborer ij iours</i>	xj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j autre cemas iiij Carpenters pour la well</i>	xij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij Carpenters iiij iours</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item pour vj laborers vj iours</i>	xvj <sup>s</sup> vjd
<i>Item v laborers iiij iours a vd ob' chacun le iour</i>	ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour v laborers iiij iours</i>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij laborers ij iours a vd</i>	ij <sup>s</sup> vjd
<i>Item pour j autre cemas pour lodings de Erthe iiij iours</i>	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vij laborers pour iiij iours</i>	ix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item ij laborers ij iours</i>	xxij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour Cariage de Erthe iiij iours &amp; di' j Car'</i>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item j autre cemas vij laborers</i>	xix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item j laborer v iours</i>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item j laborer ij iours</i>	x <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item a Duke Carter pour viij iours lodings a xvjd iour</i>	x <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item a Baldwin Carter pour ij iours lodings a xvijjd</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item j autre cemas vj laborers</i>	xv <sup>s</sup> vjd
<i>Item meme cemas j labore iiij iours</i>	xvj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn laborer v iours</i>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn autre cemas v laborers ij iours &amp; di'</i>	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn laborer vn iour</i>	vd ob'
<i>Item vn autre cemas vij laborers v iours</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn autre cemas viij laborers iiij iours</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vj laborers v iours</i>	x <sup>s</sup> vjd
<i>Item vn autre cemas v laborers vj iours</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn autre cemas vj laborers iiij iours</i>	x <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn autre cemas ij laborers v iours</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vjd
<i>Item vn autre cemas ij laborers vj iours</i>	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item vn autre cemas vn laborer iiij iours</i>	xxij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These details as to cost of making a well and of building the Hall are interesting as giving prices and wages.

<sup>2</sup> Weeks : Semaines.

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Item ij laborers v iours	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item vn autre cema <sup>x</sup> ij laborers v iours	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item vn laborer pour iiij iours	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item un autre cema <sup>x</sup> vn laborer v iours	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item vn laborer iiij iours	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Item vn autre cema <sup>x</sup> ij laborers vj iours	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ij laborers v iours	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item vn autre cema <sup>x</sup> vn laborer v iours	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item vn autre cema <sup>x</sup> vn laborer vj iours	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa de laborers & Cariage de Erthe & expenses de la well xxij <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>	

Item paye a vn masson pour iiij iours a viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a iij Carpinters pour iij iours a viij <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
[Thirty-five similar entries follow, the wages of the masons being 6d., 7d., 8d., and 8½d.]	
Item pour baterings des massons coll	xx <sup>d</sup>
Summa de payments a les massons xvij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>	

Item vn Corve pour vn well	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item v dussin herdles a ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item xvj Rafftres a iiij <sup>d</sup> le pese	v <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ij Schelles a vj <sup>d</sup> le pese	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item vn pece Tymbir	viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour C weches	viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariage de herdles & autre tymbre	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij Eres de ffer pour vn tyne	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn betyll	ij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn hok de fferre & mending dun Scovell	xj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour nayll a le wyndasse	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn Treye	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn Hering barell	viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour mosse a le well	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour gres a le wyndasse	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>
Item pour vn scope & pakthred	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariage a iij ffoys de diuers tymbir	xi <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij Schoffeles	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn pekoys	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ffessur dun Sched sous la morter	v <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn Nomnete a nostre Carpinters massons & laborers	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour iiij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> nayll a le Schedde	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn keye & Crochets	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item a lyon masson pour la Seler dore	xij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour ij hokes de fferre pour la dit dore	xj <sup>d</sup>

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Item vn Carpinter pour j iour	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn avger Staffe pour la well	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour drinking Sylver a yong mes pour fylling de la well cum Erthe	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pour vn ladder	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a John Carter de Ayllysford in Kent pour C <sup>o</sup> iiiij <sup>xx</sup> xvij Tons tyzth rag a xv <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy pour xlvj ffote Coynys a iiij <sup>d</sup> le ffot	xj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy pour iiiij <sup>c</sup> t <sup>r</sup> [? d <sup>r</sup> ] ffote vrnall pour le C <sup>o</sup> x <sup>a</sup>	x <sup>a</sup>
Item a luy pour l ffote legement tabyll a iiij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy pour v grosse bassys de Rag	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy pour v petyt bassys de Rag	xij <sup>s</sup>
Item a Miller Chalkman pour v botys de pendant Chalk a xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> le bot	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Webbe Chalkman pour iiij bots pendant Chalk a xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> le bot	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item a Role Chalkman pour ij bots Chalk a xij <sup>s</sup>	xxiiij <sup>s</sup>
Item a Wolkschyr Chalkman pour vn bot Chalk	xij <sup>s</sup>
Item pour Cariage de la dit Rag & Chalk iiij <sup>li</sup> xxiiij lodes a iij le lode Summa	iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Wharffage de xx bots Rag & Chalk	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a Wilham Broker Sclacter de Horsham in part de payment de notre sclatte	viiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a Halle lym man pour xx <sup>c</sup> lyme a vj <sup>s</sup> le C <sup>o</sup> Summa	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item paye a Baldewyn Sondman pour C <sup>o</sup> xxxiiij lodes Sond a xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> le C <sup>o</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy vn Chaperon in Reward	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a John Salusbury Carpinter par les mains de John Scint John Summa	C <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy par les mains de Simond Eyr pour les journées de les Carpinters come apert par les parcells par diuers Semains Summa	xliiiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye a luy par les mains de dit Simon a Robert Ayllewyn Summa	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy par le dit Simond pour brassys pour la Sale achate de Wilham Clerk Carpinter	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariage de meme brasis de la boys Jekys a Croydon Summa par Ayllewyn	ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariage de ij lodes de meme brasis de Croydon Jekys a loundres	v <sup>a</sup>
Item paye a luy par ffrebarn in kent come apert par vn bylle parentre eux	x <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup>
Item a luy pour ffreyt dun Neff cum merime la non de la maistre John Schipman	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item a luy pour ffreyt dun autre Neff la Nome del maistre Robert Justin	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

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Item a luy pour wharffage de les dits Nefs xx<sup>d</sup>  
 Item a luy par Thomas Eyr pour merime achate a Huntone in Kent iiij<sup>l</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*Summa* de payments paye a John Salusbury amont  
 viij<sup>xxv</sup>ij<sup>l</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

*Summa totalis* de tous notre payments si bien de Spirituall box  
 come de Temporall amonte cler ij<sup>s</sup> lxxvij<sup>l</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> :

Ceux sont les paiements fait par Simond Eyr a les Carpenters de notre  
 Sale par la (*sic*) comandement de John Salusbury Comenssant le ix iour  
 Juillet lan m<sup>i</sup> iiij<sup>e</sup> xxv

Thomas Berne Carpenter	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Geffrey Walton	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Brayle	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>
John Brygge	v <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Sturgon	vj <sup>s</sup>
John Sly	viij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>
John Wellys	x <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
John Breton	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
John frensseh	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Water Ayllewyn	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Garlond	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Herry	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Spere	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Robert Ayllewyn	viij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

*Summa* v<sup>l</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

le xiiij iour Juillet

[Thirteen of the above names are repeated, each being paid iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.]  
 Item a ij Sawyers vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*Summa* iiij<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>d</sup>

le xxj iour Juillet

[Thirteen names ; same payment, except in three cases, iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> each.]  
 Item a ij Sawyers iiij<sup>s</sup>

*Summa* liij<sup>s</sup>

le xxvij iour de Juillet

[Thirteen names ; payment iiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>, but to Robert Ayllewyn  
 iiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>.]

Item a ij Sawyers ij<sup>s</sup>

*Summa* xlix<sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The large expenditure in this and the following year is partly caused by the  
 building of the Hall, a bakehouse, and a well.

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	le vj iowr de Auguste	
	[Twelve names ; payment iiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> , but to Robert Ayllewyn iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> .]	
Item a ij Sawyers		vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Summa lix <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>	
	le xj iowr August	
	[Twelve names ; payment at rate of 8½ <sup>d</sup> . per day as before. Three men not working the full week.]	
	Summa xlix <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	
	le xviiij iowr August	
	[Thirteen names, including Roger Gyfforde ; same rate of payment.]	
	Summa lv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	
	le xxv iowr August	
	[Thirteen names ; same payments.]	
Item a ij Sawyers		vij <sup>s</sup> jd
	Summa iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	
	le primer iowr Septembre	
	[Twelve names ; same rate of payment.]	
Item a ij Sawyers		vij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
	Summa lvj <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob'	
	le viij iowr Septembre	
	[Twelve names ; same rate of payment.]	
Item ij Sawyers		iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
	Summa lj <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>	
	le xxix iowr Septembre	
Geffrey Walton iij cernains		xij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
	[Nine other names follow at the same rate of payment.]	
Item a ij Sawyers		xix <sup>s</sup>
	Summa vij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup>	
	le xiiij iowr Octobre	
	[Eight names ; periods varying from one to two weeks.]	
	Summa lvij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	
	le xx iowr Octobre	
	[Six names, including Thomas Godffrey.]	
	Summa xxiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> ob'	

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le xxvij iour Octobre  
[Four names ; same rate of payment.]  
Item a ij Sawyers iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

*Summa* xxj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

le iij iour Novembre  
[Four names ; same rate of payment.]  
*Summa* xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

le x iour Novembre  
[Seven names ; same rate of payment.]  
*Summa* xxvij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

*Summa totalis* paye par Simond Eyr a les Carpinters par la Suvergnement  
de John Salisburi amonte xliij<sup>li</sup> xlij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

*Anno* v<sup>o</sup> Henrici vj

Ceux sonnt lez ressettis ceux Phelippe Malpas John Brykles Harr'  
Wotton & Richard Hercy onnt rescieux lour temps pour lez Meistres  
de Drapers in le Box de Dieu

Accounts  
presented  
Nov. 1426,  
for year  
Aug. to Aug.  
1425-6.

Emprimis Rec' en le Box de Dieu par lez mayns de John Wotton John  
Seynt John Symound Eyr & William Bernys veyll Maisterys j<sup>d</sup>  
Rec' de Reynold William de le Rent in Chepe pour j Anne vij<sup>li</sup>  
Rec' de le femme de Nicolas Haye pour iij quarters de Rent

iiij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Rec' de John Wolfall de le Rent in seyntswetonslane pour j anne xx<sup>s</sup>  
Rec' de Thomas Halman pour le dit Rent pour j Anne xlvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Rec' de John Bothawe pour le dit Rent pour j Anne xxx<sup>s</sup>  
Rec' de Andrew Trotte pour le dit Rent pour j Anne xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Rec' de John Hyndon pour le dit Rent pour j Anne xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Rec' de Harr' Barton pour le dit Rent pour j Anne xx<sup>s</sup>  
Richard Coorner & ij tenements voyde  
Rec' de lez quartarages de iiij<sup>xx</sup> & iij persones iiij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup>  
Rec' de le queste de John Haddon xx<sup>s</sup>  
Rec' de le schoppe apres le Bakhouse pour di' Anne x<sup>s</sup>  
*Summa* xxvij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

Rec' de Robard Ergham Rec' de Thomas Pyke Junyor Rec' de John Belisdon Rec' de Roger Talbotte Rec' de Robard Cristemas	}	pour son Entres	xxxiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
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## 308 *The Earliest Wardens' Accounts*

lez Recetts de le Temporall Box a totz qui appertent de dit Box de Temporall

Emprimis Rec' de Symound Eyr & son compans in le Box	j <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de vj <sup>m</sup> & xvij persons pour lez mynstrall	xlvj <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Roger Talbotte de Hadle pour son fredom	vj <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Belisdon pour son Entre par Redemption	v <sup>li</sup>
Rec' de Robard Crystemas pour son Redemption	ij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Thomas Gameley de Colchester pour son Entre	x <sup>li</sup>
Rec' de Richard Bryan pour son fredom	ij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John floostere pour son fredom	xl <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Chambirleyn pour son fredom	v <sup>li</sup>
Rec' de William Crowmer prest a la Craffte	lxxvj <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de William Crowmer pour son promys	v <sup>li</sup>
Rec' de John Gedney pour son promys	x <sup>li</sup>
Rec' de William Weston pour son promys	lij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Water Gawtron pour son promys	j <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Pers Wymondham pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Otteforde pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Richard Stryke pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Knyzt pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Norman pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Robard Cotton pour son promys	xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Hylle pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John legette pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John kyrkeby pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de William Ayliffe pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de William Warde pour son promys	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Robard Colney pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de le ffemme de Hochin Byrche pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de le femme de Robard Bever pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de le parson de seynt Swethenys de son promys <sup>1</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de William Chervell pour son promys	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Haddon pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Water Redeler pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Roger Kelsey pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Symond Coopersheff pour son promys	vij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Seynt John de son promys	vj <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Cake pour son promys	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de le ffemme de Robard Chambir doone a le Hall <sup>1</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Robard Cristemas doone a le Hall <sup>1</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Richard floother pour j flyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de Emory Amatony pour j flyn	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cf. next page, note.

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Rec' de Robard Whetynggham de son promys	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Gyfferey Zermowth pour son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rec' de John Roddogg per William Weston	xxvij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Summa totalis clvij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> jd	

lez Rec' de lez lowes<sup>1</sup> doone a le Hall

Rec' de John Boys	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Thomas Scotte	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Thomas Eswell	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Whitehoode	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de William Mette	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Richard Screyth	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Water Thorppe	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de John Stytede	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de William Strotforde	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' de Waren	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

lez Rec' de lez Prentices

Item de John Pereire pour John Diuinesby	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John lyngle pour Thomas Elde	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Harr' longspe pour William Clerke	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Weston pour Thomas Cooke	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Weston pour John Sayere	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Thomas Cooke pour William Marwe	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Robard Ergham pour John kyrkeby	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Amery Matany pour Adam Wyntrugham	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Wyot pour Robard Derby	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Parker pour Robard Thorcote	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Warde pour John Herteley	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Harre pour Richard lyon	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Richard Screyth pour Richard Sadersall	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Brykles pour John Stokker	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de John Wotton pour Thomas de Brunne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Reynold William pour Peter Calcote	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Alexander Childe pour John Fowlere	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de William Creke pour Water langrysh	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Thomas Rydell pour Emound Bendish	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item de Robard Tadirsaill pour Water Morton	xx <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The workmen or journeymen, but whether they are Drapers is doubtful, apparently subscribe to building of the Hall. Cf. also previous page, where a wife of one 'doone a le Hall' subscribes.

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<i>Item</i> de Thomas Ynglond <i>pour</i> John Ynglond	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> de Robard Clopton <i>pour</i> son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xxij <sup>li</sup>	

### lez payments de le Box de Dieu

<i>Emprimis</i> paie a <i>sir</i> William Sawgere <i>pour</i> j anne	vj <sup>li</sup> xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a <i>sir</i> John Walsman <i>pour</i> j anne di' payment	iiij <sup>li</sup> vjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a dit <i>sir</i> John <i>pour</i> ij Roll de wex	xvj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a dit <i>sir</i> John <i>pour</i> ij preketts de wex	xvj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a dit <i>sir</i> John <i>pour</i> iiij <sup>li</sup> de Candill	vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a le chaundeler <i>pour</i> le Braunche iiij ffoys	xiijs <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a lez Chaunters & lez prests <i>pour</i> le derge & le Clerke	xjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie <i>pour</i> quyte Rent <i>pour</i> le tenement in Chepe a seynt matheus	
<i>pour</i> j anne a Seynt John Baptiste	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie <i>pour</i> quyte Rent <i>pour</i> le tenement in Candewykstrete a Sowth-	
cote <i>pour</i> j anne a Seynt John Baptiste	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a John longle in almys	vjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a Water hounspell in almys	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a Brekelvyle <i>pour</i> j anne <i>pour</i> son Salcr'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie <i>pour</i> j Chaperon <i>pour</i> Breklvyle	iijs <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie <i>pour</i> j Chevawe <i>pour</i> le dit Brekelvyle iiij ffoys	iijs <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xviijs <sup>s</sup> xiijs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

### lez payments de le schoppe apres le Bakhous

<i>Emprimis</i> j laborer iiij iours le iour vd ob' <i>Summa</i>	xvj <sup>d</sup> ob'
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> iiij quarters <i>pour</i> j Benche le quarter ij <sup>d</sup> ob'	x <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> ij Boordis <i>pour</i> le Benche ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> ij Peesis <i>pour</i> le Staier ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> ij Boordis <i>pour</i> j doore ps'	viijs <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> Schelly & le frete <i>pour</i> ij fformys ps'	viijs <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> j c de Beche latthis ps'	v <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> Naylis & White Nayle <i>pour</i> le latys ps'	xvj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> j Ryng Crompe & j lacche <i>pour</i> le door	ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> j Payr hengys <i>pour</i> le doore	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> j Carponter vj iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' <i>Summa</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> vj Cartfull Robys le Cart iiij <sup>d</sup> <i>Summa</i>	xviijs <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xiijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob'	

### lez Coostis de le Bakhous

<i>Item</i> j dawber vj iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' <i>Summa</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> j laboorer vj iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' <i>Summa</i>	ijs <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> v loodis lombe le loode iiij <sup>d</sup> <i>Summa</i>	xx <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> <i>pour</i> j loode lymbe ps'	xj <sup>d</sup>

Item pour j loode schonde ps	v <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j mason iij iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item pour j labo:rer iij iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j dawber iij iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j labo:rer iij iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij m <sup>l</sup> Tyle ps le m <sup>l</sup> v <sup>e</sup> Summa	x <sup>e</sup>
Item pour iij Tylers vj iours le iour chekon viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xvij <sup>e</sup>
Item pour iij labo:res vj iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	vij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour v Tylers vj iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xxj <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour iij laborers vj iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xj <sup>e</sup>
Item pour iij loodis schonde le loode v <sup>d</sup> Summa	xv <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij Bosshell Tyle pynnys ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour lxij Coorner tyllis le ps'checon ob' q' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour m <sup>l</sup> Tyle & le Cariage	v <sup>e</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a j Carponter pour le Tymbir & lez Tynnys	iiij <sup>ll</sup> v <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j laborer v iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item pour Crochetis pour lez pewes	j <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij peesis & ij pasis de tymbir pour le Steyer ps'	ij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij Carponters iij iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	v <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour iij masoas j iour le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item pour ij labores j iour le iour vj <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour m <sup>l</sup> de Tyle ps'	v <sup>e</sup>
Item pour iij Tylers vj iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	xij <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour iij labo:res vj iours le iour vj <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ix <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour viij Roff tyllis ps'	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j dawber vj iours le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	iiij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j labo:rer vj iours le iour vj <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour iij Cartys de lombe ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij Cartys de schonde ps'	x <sup>d</sup>
Item pour C ij loodis & ij schalekys de lymbe ps'	vij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ij ll de Sawdor pour le Gooter ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour ffermyng de le Rrevy xxij tons le ton iij <sup>e</sup> Summa	iiij <sup>ll</sup> v <sup>e</sup>
Item paie a Roger kelsey pour latthis & Nayle	xxj <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariag de x loodis de Robys ps'	ij <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Plankys Borde & Nayle & le Carpoater pour le koueryng le prevy	x <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Summa xvij <sup>ll</sup> iij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	

lez Payments & lez Costis de le Halle<sup>1</sup>

Item pour viij m <sup>l</sup> Tyle le m <sup>l</sup> v <sup>e</sup> Summa	xl <sup>e</sup>
Item pour j quartron de Roff tyle ps'	xv <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the New Hall which is being roofed.

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<i>Item pour ij Bosshell &amp; ij<sup>d</sup> de tyle pynnys ps'</i>	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij tylers vj iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	vij <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij laboorers vj iours le iour v<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	v <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour xj m<sup>l</sup> &amp; vC de Roff nayle le m<sup>l</sup> xij<sup>d</sup> Summa</i>	xj <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour m<sup>l</sup> de hert latthis ps'</i>	vj <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour Nayle</i>	x <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j loode lymbe ps'</i>	xj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j loode schonde ps'</i>	v <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item doone a lez Carponters par le comaundement de lez Aldermen</i>	xx <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item paie a Robard Alwyn<sup>1</sup> &amp; six de son comparons vj iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' &amp; le Wardeyn ix<sup>d</sup> Summa</i>	xxx <sup>a</sup>
<i>Item le dit cemeyne ij Carponters v iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	x <sup>e</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob'
<i>Item paie a Cooper &amp; Ceerle pour Preysyng de le tremer</i>	vj <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item paie le mesme temps pour vyne</i>	ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item paie pour xiiij ll de Candill le ll j<sup>a</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xxj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item paie pour Cariage de viij loodis de tymbir</i>	xx <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item paie a Robard Alwyn &amp; ix de son companons v iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xxxv <sup>e</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij masons vj iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	vij <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij laboorers vj iours le iour v<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	v <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour vj masons vj iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xxv <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij laboores vj iours le iour v<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xj <sup>e</sup>
<i>Item pour j Boote de Chalke ps'</i>	xiiij <sup>e</sup>
<i>Item pour vij masons vj iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xxix <sup>a</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour v laboorers vj iours le iour v<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	xij <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour Cariage de xvij loodis Chalke ps'</i>	ij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour wharffage de dit Chalke</i>	viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour di<sup>r</sup> C loodis schonde ps'</i>	xiiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij laboorers vj iours le iour v<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	vij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour meddyng de lez pykes</i>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour Bydyng de ij water tubbys</i>	viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item j stone pour whettyng de lez axis de lez masons</i>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j loode Chalk &amp; le Cariage</i>	ij <sup>e</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour di<sup>r</sup> m<sup>l</sup> de Brek &amp; le Cariage</i>	iiij <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij hopis pour le water tyne</i>	ij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j laboorer vj iours le iour vj<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	iiij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij masons ij iours le iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	iiij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour iiij laboores ij iours le iour vj<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	iiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij laboores v iours le iour vj<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	v <sup>e</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour ij labooreres v iours le iour vj<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	vj <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item pour j laboorer iiij iours le iour vj<sup>d</sup> ob' Summa</i>	ij <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Probably the Foreman.

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Item pour Boothir a Grenewiche & autre choste	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item pour xij m <sup>l</sup> Brek le m <sup>l</sup> v <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> Summa	iiij <sup>l</sup> vj <sup>e</sup>
Item paie a Warlow mason pour le viue	iiij <sup>l</sup> xiiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour iij laboorers vj iours le iour vj <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ix <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pour Cariage de xxiiij loodis Breke	vj <sup>e</sup>
Item pour Wharfrage de dit Breke	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour j laboorer v iours le iour vj <sup>d</sup> ob' Summa	ij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item paie a le Smyzt in apechirchelane	xi <sup>e</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a diuers ffoys a lez Carponters & masons done pour Bever	iiij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

Item paie pour vj<sup>e</sup> & vj loodys lymbe  
Summa xxviij<sup>l</sup> v<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> xxxvij<sup>e</sup>

Paie a Symond Eyre C<sup>ii</sup>

lez payments a lez Costis de Temporall Box

Item paie a Thomas Donyngton pour le ffair de Bartilmewe	ij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j Barge pour le terment de le Roy <sup>2</sup>	iiij <sup>e</sup>
Item paie pour j homme pour achevacher pour lez mynstrall	v <sup>e</sup>
Item paie pour vj mynstrall & a le person vj <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> Summa	xliij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour vj verge & di' pour Chaperons le verge xix <sup>d</sup> Summa	x <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour le ffacion de lez Chaperons	ij <sup>e</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour le ffayr a Westemoster pour warnyng	ij <sup>e</sup>
Item paie pour Boothir a Westmoster a Monsieur de Bedford	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a Claydis pour j noote de ij endentours iij obligacions j quetaunce j noote j le condicion	ij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a Robard Streuener pour le entr' in le grand paper lez ordo- nauncez fretz ouesk totz le company	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a le Clerke de Richard Osborne pour j Bille de lez prentices	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a Richard Colman Clerke pour lez comaundement de totz le company	xx <sup>e</sup>
Item paie a dit Richard j verge & di' pour j chaperon le verge ix <sup>e</sup> Summa	xiiij <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

Item paie a Scheriaunts pour Symond Eyr & John Seynt John	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a j Scheriaunt pour John leget	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour le dener pour lez mynstrall	vj <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pour alewer pour le mayer messe	xi <sup>e</sup>
Summa vij <sup>l</sup> xvij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

Paie a William Crowmer lxxvj<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

lez dettours de lez Promys

Robard Whittynham doit pour son promys viij<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Sol x marc

<sup>2</sup> Terment, probably 'cerment', oath, as on p. 301. The young King Henry, though still very young, did, we are told, keep his royal state during this year; Fabyan, Concordance of Histories, ed. 1811, p. 594.

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William Norton doit <i>pour</i> son promys	iiiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Necolas Wotton doit <i>pour</i> son promys	l <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Isselham doit <i>pour</i> son promys	liij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Raffe Holland doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Richard Waldgraue doit <i>pour</i> son promys	liij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Sir John Thorpe <i>parson</i> de seynt Swethenys doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
William Weston doit <i>pour</i> son promys	lv <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
John <sup>1</sup> Rodogge dettour <i>pour</i> William Weston	xxvij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
John Claverynge doit <i>pour</i> son promys	x <sup>s</sup> Sol
William flooster doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Baker doit <i>pour</i> son promys	v <sup>li</sup> Sol v <sup>li</sup>
John Gooldhawke doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Twyer doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Clement doit <i>pour</i> son promys	x <sup>s</sup>
John farnham doit <i>pour</i> son promys	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Yve doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xl <sup>s</sup>
John Mayston doit <i>pour</i> son promys	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Reynold William doit <i>pour</i> son promys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa xliij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> ijd <sup>s</sup>	

### lez dettours de lez Prentis

John Massy doit <i>pour</i> John Harry son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Wynne doit <i>pour</i> John Merston son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Sewale doit <i>pour</i> John Sewale son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Blake doit <i>pour</i> William Delwoorth son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Gameley Gawen doit <i>pour</i> John Spenser son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Galfrydus Zermowth doit <i>pour</i> William Scheriaunt son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Hugonys feliotte doit <i>pour</i> John Warde son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Gedney doit <i>pour</i> William Peryngton son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
John lubenham doit <i>pour</i> Jacobus mortemer son prentice	xx <sup>s</sup>
Symond Eyre <i>pour</i> Robard Spenser doit <i>pour</i> son prentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Twyer doit <i>pour</i> Robard Jacobbe son prentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa xj <sup>li</sup>	

### lez Dettours de Quartrage

le <i>parson</i> de Bawe	John Tukfelde
William Crowmer	William Breton
Necolas Wotton	Thomas Downe
Water Gawtron	Steuene Hull
Richard Baynard	Thomas Aueray

<sup>1</sup> This entry is crossed through in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Corrected to xliij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> in the original.

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 315

Alexaunder Anne	John ffarnham
Thomas Isselham	John Buknam
John Somer	John Elvysh
Water Redeler	John Woode
John Bowoode	Richard Bokelond
Raff Hollond	Harr' Herte
Richard Clere	

Rest' in cler a phylp malpas & son compaynouns xxvij<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

viiij yer of Kyng Harry the vj<sup>e</sup>

Ceste la Compte de William Crowmere William Weston John Heygham  
& Ric' atte lee ffaite le xxvj iour dottobre lan de grace m<sup>l</sup>iiij<sup>e</sup> xxix & lan  
de nostre *Seigneur* le Roy Herr' Sisme puis le conquest viij<sup>e</sup>

Accounts  
presented  
Nov. 1429,  
for the year  
Aug. 1428-  
Aug. 1429.

lez Rest de box de dieu

En primez rescu de John Gedneye John Beteronden Alisaunder Chyld  
& John Norman en le box de dieu iiij<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Item rescu de Reynold William pour la rente en Chepe pour j an vij<sup>li</sup>

Item rescu de John Glowcester pour la rente en Candewykstr' vj<sup>li</sup>

Item resc' de William Stokdale pour la rente en S. Swythunez lane pour  
j an xxv<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de harr' Barton demouraunte en le mesm rente pour j an  
xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Item rescu de Andrew Trot demouraunt en le mesm rent pour j an xx<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de John Bothawe demouraunt en la mesm rente pour j an xxx<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de Thomas Halman demouraunt en la mesm rente pour j an  
xlvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Item resc' de John Wolfale demouraunt en la mesm rente pour j an xx<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de Alson Algar demouraunt en la mesm rent pour j quarter v<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de iiij<sup>xx</sup>xvj personez pour lour quarterage iiij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de viij personez pour lour entre liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Summa xxxiiij<sup>li</sup> xxij<sup>d</sup> prob'

lez Rest de la temporal Box

cy ben de fynez come dez altrez chosez \*

En primez Rescu de diuers gentz pour fynez a la ffeyre de Seynt Bartholl  
xj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Item rescu de Edmond Salle pour j fyne pareutr' luy & Gallaran xx<sup>s</sup>

Item resc' de Benot Harlewene pour j fyne encontre lez maisterez xx<sup>s</sup>

\* In this year, as in 1430 and 1434, there is no balance paid into the Temporal Box from previous year, but only one to Le Box de dieu,



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<i>Item</i> rescu de Nicholl' Wotton en pleyn payement de son premys	l <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Thomas Islham en pleyn paement de son premys	x <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Wilham Myddylton demouraunt auesq' Clopton pour son fraunchyse	x <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> rescu de Croxton mason pour lxiij feet leggement table ps le foote	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	xv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> rescu de Jane Eyre pour William Wodehous son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Thomas Partre pour Nicholl' Waller son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Aumery Mataney pour laurence frauncez son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Thomas Aylisby pour Rankyn Josselyn son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de John Goldhauk pour Jamys Newborough son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Scher' Salman pour Thomas Qwyk son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de William Russell pour John Dayn & John Wecherley son apprentys	xi <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de William Waryn pour William Waldeby son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de William Parker pour John ffrench son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de William Chervell pour William Terry son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Robert Coton pour Michell Hewet son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de John Nankelly pour John Marchall son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de John Whythood pour John Wyndysley & Robert Whichad son apprentys	x <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de Robert Bamborgh pour Robert Schelley son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> resc' de John William pour Thomas langeley son apprentys	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa xxvj <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup> prob'	
Summa totalis Rest' amonte lxi <sup>li</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> prob'	

#### Lez payements cy bien de le Box de dieu come de le Temperall Box

Prime paie a lez Prestis de Bowe pour lour salerie	x <sup>li</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a le Waxchaundell' pour reparation de le Branch a le Bowe & pour viij lib' de Roll wax & ij priketts ps' tut	xvj <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour iiij lib' talwe Candell pour le quer ps'	vj <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour j Chevall pour le Bedell pour Chevach' ouesq' le mayr ps'	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paye a le Priour de Cristcherche pour quytreint de le Bakhous	v <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a lez Wardayne de lesglyse de S. Math' de quit rent pour j an	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a John Suthcote pour quytreinte pour Geffrye zernemowthe	xx <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a John Brykoyle Bedell pour son salerie pour j an	iiij <sup>li</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie lez Clerkys de la Bowe pour lour labor pour tout lan	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie a Water Hounspell en almesse pour iij temps	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour viij verges murre pour lez Prestes ps' le verg iiij <sup>s</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour j Chaperon pour le Bedell de notre leuere ps'	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour j verge & di' murr' & russ' pour j Chaperon pour Alisaundr Anne ps'	xij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> paie pour alowunse de le Mayr messe	x <sup>s</sup>

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Item paie pour j nove boket ligate auesq' ferr & ij lynkys pour le Cheyne de le dyt Boket ps' tout	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour iiij grauntz perys pour le ovene en le Bakhous ps'	x <sup>s</sup>
Item paye pour le faccion de le mesme perys	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour iiij <sup>xx</sup> ij lib' yryn pour le dyt Ouvene a j <sup>d</sup> ob' quarter	xj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour iiij oyletts pour le panterie & boterie ps'	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j loade lyme & j loade sande pour le dit Ovene ps'	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j labourer pour vj iours le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob'	ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour Candell & servoyse pour lez masons	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour amendement de le pentys en Chepe	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a William Plomere pour le ledyng de lez bataylement & le hautpas en le suthpart de la sale ps' tout.	xxiiij <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a luy pour ij pypis de nove plomb en le hautpas & poisent ij <sup>c</sup> di' viij lib' ps' le C viij <sup>s</sup> Summa	xx <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a luy pour xxj lib' soudour pour lez ditz pipis ps' le lib' [?] vj <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a luy pour xxviij lib' de nove plomb pour Coueryng de le Resonpece vers le gardyn de Rankyn Valentyn ps'	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item paie a maister Nicholl pour amendement de j sam desuth le pantere & le nove gisting de le hautpas de le suth part de le sale	x <sup>s</sup>
Item paye a luy pour le feste de le trape dor & le rebatyng de le bay wyndowe	v <sup>s</sup>
Item paie pour bosc & leggis pour le dit trappe dor	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour di' ox peny nayle ps'	v <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour di' ovj peny nayle ps'	liij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour iiij <sup>c</sup> v <sup>d</sup> nayle pour lez fenestres de le swelerie & altr' chosez	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour ij payr garnetts pour le trappe dore oucsque lez clowys ps'	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j payr garnett pour le prevy dor en le Chambre ps'	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j look & j ryng pour le mesme dor ps'	ix <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour sowdeletts de lez fenestres de Water Gavtron	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour sowdeletts de lez fenestres de John Brokkele	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour sowdelett lez fenestres de John Hyham	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour sowdeletts pour lez fenestrez Baynard Basse & Bangor	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour ledyng de glas a le fenestre al Nioying-plase	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour latisyng de lez fenestrez de panterie Boterie & lardesham	vj <sup>s</sup>
Item paie pour xvjc ij <sup>d</sup> nayle pour lez ditz latysez	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour v <sup>c</sup> transon nayle pour le Glas qc	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item paie pour amendement de le look de le par'our dor	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paye pour v payr hengis & iiij payr hokys pour le swelerie ps' coiez	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

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Item paye iiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> nayle pour le mesme swelerie ps'	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a William Osberne pour le scripte de lez nomez dez apprentys	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a Donyngton sergant pour le scher' de S. Barthol ffeyr	iiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item expn' en payne & vyne par Crowmer Gedneye Tatersalle Whetyng-	
ham & altrez gentz de nostre craft a le popis hed pour nostre liuere	iiij <sup>e</sup> jd
Item paie pour Batylage a le feyr de S. Barthol	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j Barge pour le zertyd de nostre sieur le Roy en notre tempz	iiij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour j Barge & pour Batyllege pour la ffeyre de Westm'	ij <sup>e</sup>
Item paie pour Whassyng de lez naperey	x <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a John Wotton de veyl dette	xiiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour iiij Chapelletts	ij <sup>e</sup>
Summa totalis Paie amont' lv <sup>li</sup> viij <sup>e</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'	
[Altered from lv <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob']	
Et ency Rest clr v <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>e</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob'	
[Altered from v <sup>li</sup> x <sup>e</sup> iij <sup>d</sup> ob']	

### Ceux sonnt lez dettours de quarterage & des apprentys

primez Richard Baynard	xij <sup>d</sup>
Water Gavtron	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Enotte	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Swanesseye	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alysaundre Anne	xij <sup>d</sup>
Symond Copstheff	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Gameley de veyle & nouell	ij <sup>e</sup>
Stephen Hulle de veyl & novell	ij <sup>e</sup>
Thomas Averay	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke Junior	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johne Gedney <sup>1</sup> doit pour Robert Clerk son apprentys	xx <sup>e</sup>
Item doit pour John Dowbele son apprentys	xx <sup>e</sup>
John Grisley doit pour John Budley son apprentys	xx <sup>e</sup>
Robert ffytz Andrew doit pour William Dyxson son apprentys	xx <sup>e</sup>
John Stanton doit pour Thomas Salle son apprentys	xx <sup>e</sup>
Deliuere a Robert Cristendom & a Jo'n ffemyll in parti de payment de	
vij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>e</sup> jd a eux par le mist' de draperz pour plumb' duez lez v le doz	
aprentis auent ditz a nostre acompt le xxvj iour doct' lan viij <sup>e</sup> le	
R. H. vj <sup>mo</sup>	

lez Nowmez de novell gentz

Sir John Pcche

John Whythone

<sup>1</sup> This and four following entries are crossed through in the original.

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 319

Stephen Dalman  
William Rapere  
William Russell  
Thomas Thorndon

Geffry Chytcoke  
William Northampton  
Hugh Asthull

Anno ix<sup>o</sup> Henrici vij<sup>i</sup>

Accounts  
presented  
Nov. 1430,  
for year  
Aug. 1429-  
Aug. 1430.

Ceux sont lez Resseits quex Robert Tetersale John lyng William  
Creke & William Ayloff onnt Rescieux lour tempz *pour* lez meistrs  
de drapers in le Box de dieu  
Enprimez Resc' en le Box de dieu *par* lez maynez de William Crowmer  
William Weston John Heyham & Ric' Att ley veylez maystrs de  
drapers v<sup>ll</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> ob'  
Resc' de Reynold William *pour* la Rent in Schepe *pour* j Ane vij<sup>ll</sup>  
Resc. de John Clowsetter *pour* la Rent in Candwykstrede *pour* j Ane vj<sup>ll</sup>  
Resc' de John Wolfale *pour* la Rent in Swythens lane *pour* j Ane xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de Alyson Algar *pour* la Rent in swythens lane *pour* j Ane xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de Thomas Halman *pour* la Rent in swythens lane *pour* iij quarters  
xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de William Stobdale *pour* la Rent in swythens lane *pour* iij quarters  
xxij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de Henry Barton *pour* la Rent in Swythens lane *pour* iij quarters  
xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de Andrew Trot *pour* la Rent en swythens lane *pour* iij quarters xv<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de John Bothaw *pour* la Rent en swythens lane *pour* iij quarters  
xxij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de lez quarteragez de iiij<sup>xx</sup> vij personez iiij<sup>ll</sup> vij<sup>s</sup>  
Summa xxxj<sup>ll</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

lez Resseits de la temporal Box

Resc' de Baron de Resset de le Roy *pour* son ffredam vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de John Bitterden *pour* ffredam de son homme xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de Symkyn Walter *pour* son ffredam iiij<sup>ll</sup>  
Resc' de William Cvrtendale de Covyntre *pour* son ffredam viij<sup>ll</sup>  
Resc' de Barnard Beke *pour* son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de Stokuz de Abyndon *pour* j Brodur xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de John Tetersale *pour* son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xiiij<sup>ll</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Resc' de ffynez A le ffayre de Seynt Barthelmew Autres tempz de dyuerz  
gentez xxxj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Resc' de Phylp Sate *pour* lez wyrbez de Salle xx<sup>s</sup>  
Resc' de Ric' Sutton *pour* lez wyrbez de Sall xx<sup>s</sup>

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Resc' de John Billysdon <i>pour</i> j fyne	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Resc' de William Pap <i>pour</i> j fyne	xx <sup>d</sup>
Resc' de Robert Ergham <i>pour</i> j fyne de ij obytes	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Resc' de dyueres gentez <i>pour</i> le drape de Arraz	vji <sup>s</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de dyueres gentez <i>pour</i> le stvlyng de Prenteshodecz	xlvi <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa xiiij <sup>s</sup> xvij <sup>d</sup>	

### lez Resseits de prentices

Resc' de John Knyght <i>pour</i> Jo'n Sayere son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Jo'n Bilysdon <i>pour</i> Jo'n ffynchyngfeld	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Symkyn Rowel <i>pour</i> John Gylmer & John Alyn son Aprentez	xi <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de John Brokeley <i>pour</i> Ric' Venton & Water Walgrave son Aprentez	xi <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Ric' Scharp <i>pour</i> Thomas Rodok son apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Hew Hasthool <i>pour</i> Crystofur Banastur son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de John Daberam <i>pour</i> John Bryte son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Jo'n Browne <i>pour</i> William Nichol son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de John Spensar <i>pour</i> William Stokmede son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Thomas Ardyng Jo'n Julyan son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de John Nankelley <i>pour</i> Ric' Gybbon son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de William Botreux <i>pour</i> Thomas Rede son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de William Scherwell <i>pour</i> Remond Podewyn son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de William Edy <i>pour</i> Thomas Bill son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Resc' de Roger Kelsay <i>pour</i> Ric' Tyszerden son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa xvij <sup>s</sup>	

Summa totalis de lez toutez Resceits Amout<sup>1</sup> lxxvj<sup>s</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>

### lez payments de le Box de dieu

Enprimez pay A lez prestez de Bow <i>pour</i> leur salar	xii <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A le waxchaudeler <i>pour</i> Reparacion de le Branch A bow	xvj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay a Donyngton Sariant <i>pour</i> son labour in Barthelmew fair	liij <sup>s</sup> liij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay A Seynt Barthelmew fayre <i>pour</i> expensez	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A Water Honyspel <i>pour</i> son Almez de notre tempz	liij <sup>s</sup> liij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> lez Bargez <i>pour</i> le terment <sup>2</sup> de le Roy	liij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay j Barge & <i>pour</i> Batelage A Seynt Edward fayr	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ij Chywallez <i>pour</i> le Bedel A ij foiz	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A le pryore de Crychirch <i>pour</i> quite Rente de Bachowz	v <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Read 'serment' as on pp. 301 and 313; Nov. 6, 1429, the young Henry VI was crowned at Westminster.

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Item pay A John Sowthcote <i>pour</i> quite Rent de Bachowz	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A lez Wardenz de Seynt Mathew Chirch <i>pour</i> quite Rent en chepe	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A Crystendome & a ffemale de veyl dett	xlvj <sup>s</sup> jd
Item pay <i>pour</i> le drape de Arras in le parlar	x <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A le Mayr <i>pour</i> le stvlyng de Apprenteshedez	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay A Sowthcote <i>pour</i> quite Rent <i>pour</i> le postourne in Schirbourne lane	v <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A lez prestez de Bowchirch <i>pour</i> de dirige	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A lez Schavntterz & lez clerkez de Bow <i>pour</i> tout Anne	x <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> playerz A notre ffeste	vij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A lex mynstrellz <i>pour</i> notre ffeste	vj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay A William Hosborne <i>pour</i> cope de lez nomez de pprenteshodez	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij Chapletts	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> Alowans de le Mayrs Messe	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A Brykfeld Bedel <i>pour</i> son salare	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij <sup>m</sup> tyle <i>pour</i> Reparacion de notre rent	xix <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j tyler & ij hommes <i>pour</i> ix iourez	xiiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> vj iourez	ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ij tylerz <i>pour</i> vij iourez le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ij laborers <i>pour</i> vij iourez le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> viij <sup>li</sup> Sowde A le Plumare <i>pour</i> le Bachouz	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A j tyler <i>pour</i> vj iourez le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay a j laborer <i>pour</i> vj iourez	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay a j tylar <i>pour</i> v iourez le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ij laborers <i>pour</i> v iourez	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> vij lodez lyme	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij lodez Sande	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ij lodez lome	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j mason <i>pour</i> ij iourez	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> ij iourez	xj <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j petit tabul vj peyr trestelez	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iij <sup>e</sup> j quarteron pavyng tyle <i>pour</i> le salle a vij <sup>s</sup>	xxix <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j m <sup>i</sup> & quarteron pavyng tyle <i>pour</i> le tresanz	xxix <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> cariage de lez tylez	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j mason <i>pour</i> viij iourez pavyng de la Salle	v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> viij iourez	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij lodez lyme le lode xij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> vj iourez le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> vj Davbare <i>pour</i> j iourez le iour viij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iij lodez lome le lode iiij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iij lodez Sande le lode v <sup>d</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> iiij <sup>e</sup> Bech lathez le c vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

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Item <i>pour</i> ij <sup>l</sup> & di' de davbyng naill le m <sup>l</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> le Davbar <i>pour</i> parchettyng de le kychon	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> le iiij lodez lyme le lode xij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> ij lodez Sande le lode v <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> iiij iourez le iour v <sup>d</sup> ob'	xvj <sup>d</sup> ob'
Item <i>pour</i> lokez keyez & hoping <i>pour</i> toubbuz	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item pay A Thomas Wynchecombe carpenter <i>pour</i> le tabul in le salle trestellez A wyndyng stayr Avnsyng de hey deyz & <i>pour</i> j Dowr	iiij <sup>ll</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

Item pay A Wynchecombe carpenter <i>pour</i> j latez in le parlar	viiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay A Thomas Wynchecombe & A son compayn <i>pour</i> le fesang de lez iiij Stolez & iiij Popeyz	xvj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> carvyng de ij popeez ouek iiij Augellez	v <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> ix Estrysch Berduz le borde vj <sup>d</sup> <i>pour</i> lez stolez	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> cariage de lez Borduz <i>pour</i> Naylez & glew	ij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
Item pay A le paynter <i>pour</i> payntteng de le tabul trestelez & <i>pour</i> iiij Popez & gylten de iiij Aungeliz	xv <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij elmen Borduz <i>pour</i> le sper' in le kichon <i>pour</i> legs & naill	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay a Wynchecombe carpenter <i>pour</i> son labowr de le sper	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> j laborer <i>pour</i> vj iourez	ij <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> Barrz de hyrn <i>pour</i> iiij Wyndowz in le Salle	vij <sup>s</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> glasyng de j wyndow & di'	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Item pay a Brykefeld <i>pour</i> j carteful Sande & lode lyme & j sac	xix <sup>d</sup>
Item pay a Brykefeld <i>pour</i> m <sup>l</sup> tylez	v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> le wassyng de Napere	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item pay <i>pour</i> iiij <sup>ll</sup> Sowde A le plumware	xviiij <sup>d</sup>

*Summa* ix<sup>ll</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob'

<i>Summa</i> totalis de lez payments Amout'	lviiij <sup>ll</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ob'
Et Ency Rest cler' in or <i>Summa</i>	xvij <sup>ll</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob'

lez dettorez de la Rent

Brykfeld  
pleg'.

William Stocdale doit <i>pour</i> j quarter de midsomer	vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Henry Barton doit <i>pour</i> j quarter de midsomer	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Andrew Trot doit <i>pour</i> j quarter de midsomer	v <sup>s</sup>
John Bothhaw doit <i>pour</i> j quarter de midsomer	vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

lez dettorez de Apprentices

Benet Arllewyn doit <i>pour</i> Jacob Waldeby son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Reynold doit <i>pour</i> William Roper son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Henry Wotton doit <i>pour</i> John carter son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Wardewyk doit <i>pour</i> John Wyndesour son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>
Ric' Stone doit <i>pour</i> Ric' Nevel son Apprentis	xx <sup>s</sup>

*Summa* v<sup>ll</sup>

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lez dettorez de *quarterage*

le Parson de Bow	xij <sup>d</sup>	John Adsale	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Hersy	xij <sup>d</sup>	John Tvkvyle	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Coke	xij <sup>d</sup>	Alysander Anne <i>pour</i> ij <i>Añez</i>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Symond Copchese	xij <sup>d</sup>	Stevyn Hwl <i>pour</i> iij <i>Añez</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Pyke junior	xij <sup>d</sup>	Thomas Avery <i>pour</i> ij <i>Añez</i>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Gameley <i>pour</i> iij <i>Añez</i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	Ric' Wantengfeld	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Hyslam <i>pour</i> ij <i>Añez</i>	ij <sup>s</sup>		

*Summa* de dettorez de Rent Prenteshodez & de *quarterage* de Bredorne  
vij<sup>li</sup> vs v<sup>d</sup>  
*Summa totalis* de ore & de lez toutez dettez      xxiiij<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

*Anni* xiiij<sup>o</sup> Henr' vi<sup>i</sup>

Ceux sonnt lez resseitys *quex* Nicholas yoo Thomas Skot John knyght  
& Nicholas Barton onnt resseux de Walter Cherteseye Symound Eyre  
Richard ffordell & John Gladwyn en lour temps *pour* lez maisterys dez  
*drapers* en le Box de deu

Accounts  
presented  
Nov. 1434,  
for year Aug.  
to Aug.  
1433-4.

Cestassavoir en le mesme Box	v <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> jd
Item ressu de Robert Thorp <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Henr' Barton <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de William Guyke <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Raynold Welham <i>pour</i> vn Anne	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de Thomas Halman <i>pour</i> vn Anne	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de John Bywater <i>pour</i> vn Anne	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item ressu de William Parson <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de Andrew Trot <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xxviiij <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu <i>pour</i> le <i>quarterage</i> de iiij <sup>xx</sup> & x persones	iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de lez executours de William Crowmer <i>pour</i> sonn byquest a le Craft	x <sup>li</sup>
Item ressu dez le executours del parson de Saynt Edmundys <i>pour</i> sonn Biquest a le Craft	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

*Summa* xliij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

lez resseitis de lez prentischodis

Item ressu de William Edy <i>pour</i> William Wolffe	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Hew Astull <i>pour</i> William West	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de William parchemener <i>pour</i> Raff Radish	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de dit William <i>pour</i> Nich' Knyfeton	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Richard Streth <i>pour</i> Thomas Gyls	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Richard Chaundeler <i>pour</i> Rogger Haywarde	xx <sup>s</sup>



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Item ressu de Robert Cristemasse <i>pour</i> Richard Sprever	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu del dit Robert <i>pour</i> John Burmdy	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de John Knyght <i>pour</i> John Martyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de John leget <i>pour</i> John fforster	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Thomas Baker <i>pour</i> Thomas Baker	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Symound Rowell <i>pour</i> William Tolasse	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Richard Onhand <i>pour</i> Water Malton	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Robert Bamburgh <i>pour</i> Thomas Rows	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de William Warde <i>pour</i> William Holme	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Henr' longespe <i>pour</i> Thomas Briggewater	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de William Middleton <i>pour</i> Thomas Badger	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Robert Clopton <i>pour</i> William Hayward	xx <sup>s</sup>
Summa xviiij <sup>li</sup>	

### Lez resseitis del Temporall Box

Item ressu de John kocke <i>pour</i> sonn Entr'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item ressu de Richard Smythecote <i>pour</i> sonn Entr'	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
* Item ressu del Person de Saynt Edmundys <i>pour</i> sonn Entr'	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
* Item ressu del parson de Saynt Mary Woolnove <i>pour</i> sonn Entr'	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de Cxxxviij persones <i>pour</i> lez mynstrellys <i>pour</i> le rydyngge de lez Shirevys	xlvi <sup>s</sup>
Item ressu de Cxliij persones <i>pour</i> lez mynstrellys <i>pour</i> le rydyngge del mayre	xlviij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa ix <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

### lez resseitis del Temporall Boxe *pour* lez finys

Item ressu a le ffair de Saynt Barth' <i>pour</i> diuers ffynys	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de William kyrton <i>pour</i> le faute del rydyng de lez Shirevys	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de William parchemener <i>pour</i> le mesme faute	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de Richard streth <i>pour</i> le mesme faute	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item ressu de John Derby <i>pour</i> le mesme faute	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

Summa totalis de lez reseitis Amount en toute lxx<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

### lez paiementis del Box de dieu

En primez paie <i>pour</i> bothir & batilage a le terment del Roy	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a John Woode Sargeaunt <i>pour</i> le Serche del ffair de Saynt Barth	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a John Malham Sargeaunt <i>pour</i> le Serche del mesow * de Bosworth & del mesow de Adm' Semy et <i>pour</i> vyn <i>pour</i> diuers hummez del Craft	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

\* Two clergymen entered, paying only 6s. 8d.

\* The measure.

## *The Earliest Wardens' Accounts*    325

Item paie pour vyn a le Sale dez drapers pour la fac' del panell del dit Bosworth xv<sup>d</sup> ob'  
 Item paie pour la fac' de iij polys de verre pour le hallyng xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour Bothir a Westmyster & arriere pour le Chesying del lyverey del mair ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a le Bedell pour vn Cheuaul pour le rydyng de lez Shirevys xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a le Staynour pour le takyngdowne de lez draperz Steyne & pour le rolling del mesmez xij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xvj<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob'

Item paie a viij minstrellys pour le rydyng dez shirevys liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour boyr de lez ditz minstrellys iiij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour viij Chaprons pour lez ditz minstrellys & pour di' Chapron pour Thomas oue le Trumpe p's xxj<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour xvj minstrellys pour le rydyng del mair v<sup>ll</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour xvj Chaprons pour lez ditz minstrellys & pour vn Chapron pour le dit Thomas xxxix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour boyr de lez ditz minstrellys vij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a le Bedell pour vn Cheuaul pour le rydyng del mair xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Hungate & a Aston pour le mater Bosworth xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Thomas Bassat pour le dit mater de Bosworth vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a deux autrez hummez de Greysyn pour le dit mater vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Holgrave sergeaunt pour le somnyng del ynquest ij foiez v<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a vn autre sergeaunt pour le Serche del mason de Adam Semy Sherman ij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a John Carpinter pour vn Copy de vn bille de mortisement & pour le mater de Bosworth xl<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie pour vn dyner a John Gedney Robert Whityngham & autrez de nostre Conseill pour le dit mater de Bosworth xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Alisaunder Anne ij vergez sanguayn engrayn a ix<sup>s</sup> la verge & ij verges mell a v<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> la verge xxix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour writyng de diuers dedys de Thomas Pyke a Hern' Hert a Richard Claidich iiij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour bothire & Batilage pour le warmyng vp del ffaire de Saynt Edward a Westm' ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Asche vn humme de lawe pour le mater de Bosworth vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour ij verges de blanket pour Chaux & pour la facon del mesmez pour lez polys pour le hallyng ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xix<sup>ll</sup> vj<sup>s</sup>

Item paie pour la facon de vn Chest & pour yron Staplys pour lez draperz Steyne p's iiij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a lez prestis del Bowe pour vn Anne x<sup>ll</sup>

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Item paie a lez prestis & a lez Clerkys del Bowe <i>pour</i> le dirige p's	iiijs <sup>j</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a lez Clerkys del Bowe <i>pour</i> vn Anne	vjs <sup>j</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a lez ditz Clerkys <i>pour</i> le ringyng del dirige & seroise	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a Waltyngfeld Almesman <i>pour</i> vn Anne	liijs <sup>j</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a le Bedell <i>pour</i> sonn Salary <i>pour</i> vn Anne	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item paie a le Waxchaundeler <i>pour</i> Tapris & Syngyng candels <i>pour</i> vn Anne	xvjs <sup>j</sup> vd <sup>d</sup>
Item a lez Syngers del messe de <i>notre</i> dame a Bowcherch	vjs <sup>j</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a le Cherchewardeins de Saynt Mathews <i>pour</i> quite rent <i>pour</i> vn Anne p's	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item paie a Sowthecote <i>pour</i> quite rent <i>pour</i> vn Anne p's	v <sup>s</sup>
Item paie a le person de Saynt Swytheys <i>pour</i> sonn Offryng <i>pour</i> vn Anne <i>pour</i> le place dez drapers	vjs <sup>j</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a William Osborne <i>pour</i> vn bille de prentishodys de vn Anne p's	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a holgrave sergeaunt <i>pour</i> le Serche de lez yerdis de tailours	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a le Bedell <i>pour</i> bromys & pennys <i>pour</i> vn Anne	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> vn ton vyn <i>pour</i> le mair p's	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> Alowaunce del messe del dit mair <sup>1</sup>	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> wasshyng de diuers Napry for th <sup>e</sup> meyr's table <sup>2</sup>	iijs <sup>j</sup>
Item paie a lez players minstrellys & <i>pour</i> Russhis	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a le Bedell <i>pour</i> iiiij verges del meyr's rynglyvrey	viijs <sup>j</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> takyng de possession de <i>notre</i> meson en Chep' par Thomas Hardyng	iijs <sup>j</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa xxx <sup>li</sup> viijs <sup>j</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

Item paie a John Carpinter <i>pour</i> le Rollyng de vn dede <i>pour</i> le Bakehows p's	ijs <sup>j</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> expens' a le ffair de Saynt Barth'	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> Bothir deux foicz a Westminster cum le mair <i>pour</i> le Custum' p's	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item paie a John Bederenden & autrez <i>pour</i> le Endemakyng entre le Craft & Symound Eyr	viijs <sup>j</sup> iiijd <sup>d</sup>
Item <i>pour</i> j key <i>pour</i> le parlour dore	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa xiijs <sup>j</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

la reparacion de diuers placis

Item paie <i>pour</i> lamendyng del flowr del Olyn en le bakehows	vjs <sup>j</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> lamendyng de Stairys en la dit Bakehows	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie <i>pour</i> pavyng del mesme Bakehows	vjs <sup>j</sup>

<sup>1</sup> John Brokly, a Draper, was Mayor this year.

<sup>2</sup> The last four words added in another hand.

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Item paie pour pavyng de xx teys le Teys viij <sup>d</sup> <i>Summa</i>	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour xij foote de playn Ston pour castyng de water	iijs
Item paie pour iij Carteffull de pavyngston ouesquez le Cariage	viijjs
Item paie pour xj lodys de Gravaile le lode a v <sup>d</sup> <i>Summa</i>	iiijjs vij <sup>d</sup>
Item paie pour vn lokke en vn plate pour le halle dore towarde le kechyn & pour ij Rennyng staplis a le vtterhalle dore & pour ij Clampis & vn plate pour vn fourme en le Sale p's	vjjs
Item paie pour lamendyng de vn lokke del graunde Chest & vn bolt pour le Seler dore p's	xiiij <sup>d</sup>

*Summa* l<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*Summa* de lez paymentis en tout Amount liij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob'

### lez dettours de veile quarterage

Symound Coppesheve	iiijjs
John Gameleye de Colchestre	vjjs
John Edsale de Saynt Edmundhisbury	vjs
John Towkevyle	vjs
Alisaunder Anne	vjs
Thomas Emery	vjs
Henry Hert	viijjs
Edmunde Salle	ijjs

*Summa* xl<sup>s</sup>

### lez dettours de lez apprentishodis

Henry Wotton pour John Carpinter	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Hardyng pour William de lahaye qui fuist le apprentise de John Glyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Briklys pour Thomas Bri' Northeffolke	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Wardewyke pour William Hytchyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Acris pour Nich' Tetersale	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Brockeke pour Robert Marchaunt & Henry tenterden	xl <sup>s</sup>
Symound <sup>1</sup> Eyre pour Henry Ber' & John Dryffeld	xl <sup>s</sup>
John Sebarne pour John Beredog	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Risseby pour William Edwyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Richard Smythcote pour John kynge	xx <sup>s</sup>
Robert Shirborn pour John Eyrlyngton	xx <sup>s</sup>

*Summa* xiiij<sup>li</sup>

*Summa* totalis de dettors xv<sup>li</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This entry is crossed through in the original.

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Rest en Ore & Argent deliuiere a Nich' yoo Thomas Skot John knyght  
& a Nich' Barton xvj<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Rest en diuers Dettoours xv<sup>li</sup>

*Summa totalis* & Rest en Ore Argent et en diuers  
Dettoours amount en toute xxxj<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

La<sup>r</sup> acompte de Water Cherteseye Symound Eyr' Richard ffordell  
& John Gladwyn Acompte en le vigill de Sayntz Symound & Jude lan  
du reigne le Roy Henr' Sisme puis le conquest treszysme

La<sup>r</sup> Accompte de Nicholas yoo John knyght Thomas Scot & Nicholas  
Barton fait le iiij<sup>te</sup> iour de Nouembre lan du Regne le Roy Henr' Sisme  
puis le Conquest xiiij<sup>li</sup>

Accounts  
presented  
Ang. 1435,  
for year  
Aug. to Aug.  
1434-5.

lan xiiij de Roy Henr' vj<sup>i</sup>

Ceux sonnt lez Resseitz queux William Parchemener William Kyrton  
Benet Harlewyn & Ric<sup>z</sup> Sharpe onnt Resseux de Nich' yoo John  
Knyght Thomas Scot & Nich' Barton en leur temps pour lez maistres  
dez drapers en le Box de Dieu

Cestassauoir en le mesme box	xvj <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de Robert Thorp pour vn Anne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de Henr' Barton pour vn Anne	xxiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de John Ruddok pour vn Anne	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de Reynold Welham pour vn Anne	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de Thomas Halman pour vn Anne	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Ressu de John Bythewater pour vn Anne	vj <sup>li</sup>
Item Ressu de William Parson pour vn Anne	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de iiij <sup>xx</sup> xij persones pour leur quarterage	iiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Summa</i> xlj <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	

lez Resseitz de lez Apprentyshodes

Item Ressu de John Byllesdon pour John Aleyn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de Ric' langton pour Henry Eburton	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de John Hylle pour Thomas Court	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de William Cornewyke pour John Poynter	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de John Shirbourne pour John Tyrlington	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de John Bekynggham pour Thomas Emind	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de John Brokle pour Robert Marchaunt	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de luy pour Henr' Tenterden	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item Ressu de William Reresby pour William Edwyn	xx <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Endorsement on the outer page of the last leaf.

<sup>2</sup> Endorsement on the outer page of the first leaf.

## *The Earliest Wardens' Accounts* 329

Item Ressu de Thomas Seberne en partie de paiement pour John Ber-  
dogge x<sup>s</sup>  
Item Ressu de John William pour John Howet xx<sup>s</sup>  
Summa x<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

### lez Resseitz del Temporall Box

Item Ressu de Ric' Onehand pour son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de Robert Bertyn pour son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de Stephene Marchaunt pour son entree vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de Roger Haysand pour son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de John Stokker pour son entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de William Horne pour son entre xlvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de John Anntus pour entre vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu de Barth' lathe pour son entree xl<sup>s</sup>  
Item Ressu de Cxlj personnes pour lez minstrell pour le Rydyng de les  
viscountz xlvij<sup>s</sup>  
Item Ressu del Argent de les pouerez dones par diueres personnes del  
mistier par lez mains de Will' Edy & Stephene Grene Collettowrz  
del dit argent Cestassauoir pour le terme de saint Michell lan xiiij<sup>s</sup>  
iiij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
Item Ressu en mesme le fourme del Argent de les pouerez par lez ditz  
Will' Edy & Stephen Grene le veill' de pask lan xiiij<sup>s</sup> xxx<sup>s</sup>  
Item Ressu de Alisaunder Anne de vell dette xij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xiiij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

### les Resseitez del Temporell box pour lez fynes

Item Ressu de John Derby pour le ffaute del Rydyng oue le mayre viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa totalis de toutz les Resseitz amouste lxxvi<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup>

### lez paiements del Box de dieu

En primez paie a Wode serieaunt pour le Serche del feir' de s' Barth'  
iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie pour boier a le feir' de s' Barth' vij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie pour Batellage & botehir' a Westm' al terment del Roy iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie a viij mynstrell pour le Rydyng dez viscountz liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie pour Boier pour lez ditz mynstrell le mesme iour iiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie pour viij Chaperonz pour lez ditz mynstrell & pour di' Chaperon  
pour Thomas oue le Trompe xix<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie a Thomas Bedell pour vn Chiual pour Rydyng ou' lez viscountz  
xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paie a luy pour vn Chiual pour Rydyng ou' le maire xij<sup>d</sup>

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Item paie a lez prestys del Bowe Cestassauoir a sir John Walker pour vn Anne iiij<sup>d</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a luy en Reward en la vacacion del autre preste Cestassauoir pour ij termes vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lautre preste pour demy Anne iiij<sup>d</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lez prestys & Clerkys del Bowe pour le Dirige iiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lez Clerkys del Bowe pour vn Anne vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lez Clerks del Bowe pour Ryngyng & boier al dirige xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lez Syngers de masse de nostre dame a Bowe vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a le Chaundeler pour lez lyghtys and syngynge Candell pour vn Anne a Bowechirche xv<sup>s</sup> jd ob<sup>r</sup>  
 Item paie a Ric' Waldyngfeld almesman pour vn Anne liij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Ric' Stryke almesman pour iij quarters dun Anne xl<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a lez Chirchewardyens de s' Mathewes pour quyte Rent pour vn Anne xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a William Sowthecote pour quyte rente pour vn Anne v<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a luy de Rerages del dit quyte Rent pour ij Annes x<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a le parson de Seint Swythynes pour son offryng pour vn Anne pour lez place dez drapers vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Thomas Bedell pour son Salar' pour vn Anne iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xxiiij<sup>d</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> jd ob<sup>r</sup>

Item paie a Nich' Southecote pour quyte Rent pour vn Anne pour le Bakhous par le vicar de Croydon xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a William Osbarne pour vn bille de apprentyshodes pour vn Anne xx<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour Alowaunce del messe del mayre xl<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie pour wasshyng de diuerz naperye ij<sup>s</sup> vjd  
 Item paie a lez pleyers mynstrell & pour Russhes xxiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie pour vn copye del Charter de lez Taylours xix<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a John veysy almesman pour di' Anne xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a William Bonour almesman pour j quarter dun Anne vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour payn & vyn pour mons' Ponyngs & Madame ouc lour gentz ij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie pour ffewell & hangynge vppe del Hallynge & pour takynge doun del Hallynge arer' pour mons' xv<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour botehir' pour le present' del maire a le Roy viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a Thomas Bedill pour vn Tubbe. viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a John Carpenter iiiij verges di' & di' quarter sang' eng' a ix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> xliij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>r</sup>  
Summa  
 Item paie a Alisaundre Anne ij verges sang' eng' a ix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> & ij verges scarlet le verge a xij<sup>s</sup> Summa xliij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a lez ij prestys viij verges sang' eng' le verge a vj<sup>s</sup> Summa xlvij<sup>s</sup>

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Item paie a Thomas Clement Bedell di' verge & di' quarter scarlet & di' verge & di' quarter sang' eng' pris toutz x<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a John Reynewell demy verge & di' quarter sang' engrain le verge a ix<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> vjd ob'  
 Item paie pour hangynge vppe takynge doun & foldynge vppe del hallynge a le feste xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour Amendynge dun lok j keye & j bolt pour le hautpas dore vj<sup>d</sup>  

Summa xiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> vjd

### lez Reparacions de diuerz placez

Item paie pour vn lokke oue j keye pour le meison de Ruddok vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour vn borde oue le werkemanshipp pour amender le hautepas del parlour tang' a le kechene ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a vn mason pour iiij iourz & di' pour amendynge de lez herthes en lez Rentez & en le Bakhous parurent cheson iour viij<sup>d</sup> ob. iiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a vn seruant laborer a dit mason pour le mesme temps xxij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour ij lodez lyme pour le dit werke ij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie pour vn lode sonde pour lez ditz werkes vd  
 Item paie pour j lib' Candell pour le dit werke jd ob'  
 Item paie pour Cariage de ij lodez Robous vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie a vn Tyler pour Tylynge del Bakhous & lez Chamber sous le parlour pour ix iourz vj<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> ob'  
 Item paie a vn laborer seruant a dit Tyler pour le dit werke & pour Tyle pynnez iiij<sup>s</sup> vjd ob'  
 Item paie pour vn m<sup>i</sup> Tyles & pour certeyns Rose tyles v<sup>s</sup> xd  
 Item paie pour lyme & sande pour le dit werke iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour Cariage de Robows & pour boier xxij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour naylez pour le Goter a le Bakhous xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour feisare de nostre parte dun Goter partable parentre John Wellys & nous a le Bakhous vij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item paie a vn plomer pour Sowdynge dun Goter sous le Chamber del parlour iiij<sup>s</sup> xd  
 Item paie pour vn Cartefull Stonys pour le Bakhous xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour feisure dun Chemeney en le hostiell de Reynold Welham en Chepe xxij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour vn Sak lyme pour le fourneys en le Squelerye ij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour freston pour le fourneys en le Squelerye xij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item paie pour j barre de ferre pour le dit fourneys pois vij<sup>li</sup> xd ob'  
 Item paie pour herthelome pour amendyng del Ovene en le kechene ij<sup>d</sup>  

Summa iiij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>



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Item paie pour werkemanshippe del dit fourneys & amending del mesme Ovens xx<sup>d</sup>

Item paie a vn Tyler pour v iourz pour poyntyng del Sale & pour Closyng del Chemenei en lostiell de Reynold Welham paruant le iour viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Item paie a vn laborer seruant a dit Tyler pour v iourz ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

Item paie pour vn pekke de Tyle pynnes pour le Sale j<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

Item paie pour vj<sup>s</sup> Roffenayles & demy C latthes & vn borde pour le Botine del Goter en le meison en Chepe xiiij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

Item paie pour demy m<sup>l</sup> Tyles pour lostiell de Reynold Welham ij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

Item paie pour demy c Tylez pour le Sale iiij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

Item paie pour cc Solatte Stones pour le Sale xvj<sup>d</sup>

Item paie pour iij Sakks lyme & vn lode sande pour le Sale & lostiell de Reynold Welham xj<sup>d</sup>

Summa xiiij<sup>s</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

Summa totalis de toutz les paicementz Amounte xliij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

### lez Dettourz de veill quarterage

Symond Coppesheve iiij<sup>s</sup>

John Gameleye vj<sup>s</sup>

John Edsale de Seint Edmundes Bury v<sup>s</sup>

John Towkevyle v<sup>s</sup>

Alisaundre Anne iiij<sup>s</sup>

Thomas Emerye v<sup>s</sup>

Henr<sup>r</sup> Hert viij<sup>s</sup>

Emund Salle ij<sup>s</sup>

Summa xxxix<sup>s</sup>

### lez Dettours de lez Apprentyshodes

Henr<sup>r</sup> Wotton pour John Carter xx<sup>s</sup>

Thomas Hardyng pour William de lahay qui fuist apprentys de John Glyn xx<sup>s</sup>

John Brikkelys pour Thomas Northefolk xx<sup>s</sup>

John Wardewyke pour William Hytchyn xx<sup>s</sup>

Thomas Acrys pour Nich<sup>r</sup> Tatersale xx<sup>s</sup>

John Seberne pour John Beredogge x<sup>s</sup>

Ric<sup>r</sup> Smythecote pour John kyng xx<sup>s</sup>

John Pake pour John Pake Jun<sup>r</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>

John Wotton pour Robert Borwyke xx<sup>s</sup>

Emery Matany pour Thomas Moreton xx<sup>s</sup>

William<sup>r</sup> Russell pour John Wase xx<sup>s</sup>

\* Against this entry is a note in the margin, 'Ressu par parchemener'.

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Thomas Brembill <i>pour</i> John Pekerynge	xx <sup>a</sup>
Robert <sup>2</sup> Cristemasse <i>pour</i> Thomas Nesse	xx <sup>a</sup>
Ric' Hyght <i>pour</i> John Hychecok	xx <sup>a</sup>
William Raper <i>pour</i> Thomas Joyous	xx <sup>a</sup>
Roger Talbot <i>pour</i> William Wolryche Barth' Cowper & John Lyon	iiij <sup>li</sup>
John Gedney <i>pour</i> Thomas Garwardeby & Robert Whitehill	xl <sup>a</sup>
Nicholas yoo <i>pour</i> Nich' Warde & Edmund Rusby	xl <sup>a</sup>
Ric' <sup>2</sup> Onehand <i>pour</i> William Twyvill	xx <sup>a</sup>
Water <sup>2</sup> Thorpe <i>pour</i> Thomas Elys	xx <sup>a</sup>
John <sup>2</sup> Wyot <i>pour</i> Thomas Mongomery	xx <sup>a</sup>
Benet Harlewyn <i>pour</i> Thomas ftenwyk	xx <sup>a</sup>
Roger <sup>2</sup> Haysand <i>pour</i> Alisaundre Haysand	xx <sup>a</sup>
Ric' Sharpe <i>pour</i> philip kery & John knyght	xl <sup>a</sup>
John <sup>2</sup> Cok <i>pour</i> John Holder	xx <sup>a</sup>

*Summa* xxix<sup>li</sup> x<sup>a</sup>

### les Dettours *pour* Rent

Item Andrew Trotte Taylour <i>pour</i> vn Anne entier	xxviiij <sup>a</sup>
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*Summa* xxviiij<sup>a</sup>

*Summa totalis* de toutz les Dettourez Amonte xxxij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>a</sup>

Rest en Ore & Argent deliuee a William parchemener William kyrton	
Benet Harlewyn & Ric' Sharpe	xxiiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>a</sup> x <sup>d</sup> 2
Item Rest en Diuerz Dettourz	xxxij <sup>li</sup> xvij <sup>a</sup>
<i>Summa totalis</i> qui Resten Ore Argent & en Diuerz Dettourz Amount en tout	lvj <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>a</sup> x <sup>d</sup>

Thys accmpt y made the ix day of Nouembre the xix<sup>th</sup> yer<sup>2</sup> of kyng Harry the vj<sup>th</sup> by John Gedney<sup>3</sup> maister John Wotton John Derby Robert Bertyn & Thomas Cook Wardeynes of the craft of draperes for the yer last past ffurst resceyued by the accmpt of the olde Wardeynes in the box

Accounts presented  
Nov. 1440,  
for year  
Ang. to Ang.  
1439-40.

Also resceyued of diuers personys for fynys y mad for the feyr of seynt mary overey as hit enseweth

Of Richard Thornebery	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of Edmund Miles	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Wylliam Cornewyk	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Hille	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Robert Awnell	iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Against each of these entries s a note in the margin, 'Ressu per parchemener'.

<sup>2</sup> The balance is 1d. too much.

<sup>3</sup> John Gadney was the first Master.

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Of Wylliam Thyrston	iiij <sup>a</sup>
Of Wylliam Warde	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Wylliam Mewe	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Dowbyll	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Robert ffytz Andrew	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Bracy	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Wylliam Waltyngfeld	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Peretre	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Pake	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Salman	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Crappyng	iiij <sup>d</sup>
vij <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

Also resceyued of duers personys for mercements for diuers causis

Of parchemener	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Northampton	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Harry longespee	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Whyt	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Wellys	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of John parker	iiij <sup>d</sup>
iiij <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
[Summa totalis] xvij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>d</sup>	

Also resceyued for fynys of hem that fayled at the mayris rydyng

Of Emery Matany	ij <sup>a</sup>
Of Thomas Cook the elder	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of John Stystede	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of Stephen Marchaunt	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Of Ric' Onhand	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of John Wykys	xx <sup>d</sup>
Of Ric' Thornberye	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Of Roger Hayzand	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Thornton	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Of Thomas Bernewey	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Of John Hygham	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of John Norman	xij <sup>d</sup>
xvj <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

Also resceyued of diuers personys for the schrevys mynstrallys that is to seye of eche persone iiij<sup>d</sup> whiche amounteth xlix<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Also resceyued of Robert Derby for a fyn vij<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Also resceyued of Rauf Asteley for his entre by redempcion xl<sup>a</sup>

Also resceyued of Richard Bayly for his entre by redempcion vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

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Also resceyued of Thomas Crosse for his entre  
Also resceyued for newe quarteragys of <sup>iiij</sup> <sup>xx</sup> <sup>iiij</sup> personys  
xvj<sup>ii</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> <sup>iiij</sup><sup>d</sup>

vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>iiij</sup><sup>ii</sup> <sup>iiij</sup><sup>s</sup>

Also resceyued of Old <sup>1</sup> . . . . her yer' dewe

Of Wylliam Edy  
Of Wylliam Cheriv . . .  
Of Wylliam Par . . .  
Of John D . . .  
Of John ff . . .  
Of Thom . . .  
Of John . . .  
Of . . . . .  
O . . . . .  
O . . . . .  
O . . . . .  
O . . . . .

[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
xij<sup>d</sup>  
xij<sup>d</sup>  
xij<sup>d</sup>  
xij<sup>d</sup>  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]  
[xij<sup>d</sup>]

xij<sup>s</sup>

Also resceyued of . . . . . r[c]ntys to the craft belongynge

Of Thomas Halman . . . . for an hool yer  
Of Harry Barton for . . . . ol yer  
Of Thomas Scott for an hool yer  
Of John Ruddok for an hool yer  
Of John Derby for an Hool yer  
Of Aldonce Scherman for an hool yer  
Of Wylliam Broughton for an hool yer

<sup>iiij</sup><sup>ii</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> <sup>iiij</sup><sup>d</sup>  
xxiiij<sup>s</sup> <sup>iiij</sup><sup>d</sup>  
xx<sup>s</sup>  
xlvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>iiij</sup><sup>ii</sup>  
liij<sup>s</sup> <sup>iiij</sup><sup>d</sup>  
xx<sup>s</sup>

xv<sup>ii</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

[Summa totalis] xvj<sup>ii</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Also resceyued for dyuers . . . . . is to seye

Of John lynge for John . . . . .  
Of John Bryklys for Ri . . . . .  
Of Wylliam Clerk for John . . . . .  
Of Thomas Hardyng for . . . . .  
Of Stephen Marchaunt for Wy . . .  
Of Roger Kelseye for John . . . . .  
Of John Stokker for R . . . . .  
Of John Stokker for . . . . .  
Of Thomas Malter for . . . . .  
Of Thomas Aylesby . . . . .

<sup>1</sup> The marks of omission indicate a lacuna in the manuscript.

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Of Stephen Salmas . . . . .  
 Of *William* Russell for John . . . . .  
 Of *William* Russell for . . . . .  
 Of *William* Russell for . . . . .  
 Of John Cristemasse for . . . . .  
 Of Harry Braye for John . . . . .  
 Of Robert Scherbourne for . . . . .  
 Of Wylliam Anveld for . . . . .  
 Of Wylliam Sampole for . . . . .  
 Of John Nankelly for Nug . . . . .

The Sowme of alle rescetitz aforeseid lx<sup>ii</sup> vs ij<sup>d</sup>

These ben the parcells payd at diuers tymes for the vse of the Craft of  
 drapers

ffor a barge to Westmynster at the mynde of the kyng ij dayes	vj <sup>s</sup>
ffor an elle of Spynall to wrappe ynne the baneris	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor mynstrallys for the schrevys	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor the mynstrallys hodys and drynkyng	xix <sup>s</sup>
ffor a barge to Westmynster for the Craft	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor boot hire diuers tymes yn & owt for the aulnage	xj <sup>d</sup>
ffor oure counseil & for deusynge of a bille to the mair & drynkyng	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor huyre of iiij hors for botell of sdet wyn & our costys to Carpenter	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a wrytt to discharge Ruddok	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Copy of the oth of the aulnage	xij <sup>d</sup>
yeven to leuysham for dispensacion of the oth for the leden seel	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a peir endenturs be twene Ruddok & vs mad by leuysham clerks	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor a lyne & an banier paid to Ruddok	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor drynkyng with levesham diuers tymes & with his clerkis	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor endenturs be twene Gladwyn and vs	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a box for oure patent <sup>1</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iij yerdis and an half musturells for maister Ric <sup>e</sup> Barnet	xvij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor the bedellys hors at the mayris rydyng	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor wyn at the cardinallis hatt in presence of our maister & our counseil	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor bred and wyn & colys in presence of our maister & our souereyns aldermen & Gartour in Drapers Hall <sup>2</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor peynting of viij scochons	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor reward to Gartour <sup>3</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Charter of 17 Hen. VI.

<sup>2</sup> First mention of the Drapers' Hall.

<sup>3</sup> For their Grant of Arms. Granted March 1439.

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ffor a yerd & half scarlet & musturels for an hood to Garter	xij <sup>s</sup>
yeven to Garteris ij men	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor Gartour is dyner in the presence of the Wardeyns	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor portreyng in diuers wysis of our comune seel	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor devysyng and for wryting of our dede of Armys & for a notaries signe <sup>1</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor lymnyng of the same dede	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor Gravinge of the comune seal <sup>2</sup>	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor xij vnces & iiij quarterons siluer thereto the vnce ij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>3</sup>
[total of page] xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>3</sup>	

ffor a payre endenturs vndur the comune seel for Carter is hood	viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a purs to the seal and a keye to the box	viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Copy in the chauncery of the newe article in the taylours charter <sup>3</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor ij billes devysyng & wryting to the meir for the same article	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor Haydok man of lawe	xx <sup>s</sup>
ffor boot hire to Westmynstre & hom diuers tymes	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor setting of our Armys in Glas wyndowys in drapers halle	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iiij lib <sup>4</sup> talow candel for our prestis at the lowe church	v <sup>d</sup>
ffor peynting of scohouys with our Armys in the parlour	iiij <sup>s</sup>
ffor xj lode & iiij sakkis of lym	xj <sup>s</sup>
ffor ij tyleris xij dayes the day viij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>
ffor ij laboreris as many daies a day v <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
ffor iiij buschell of tyle pynnys	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor a Goter <sup>4</sup> of tre in the kechen & the werkmanschipe	vj <sup>s</sup>
ffor x lode of sand	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iiij lode and iiij sak of lym	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor vml <sup>5</sup> of large tylys the ml <sup>5</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ijml <sup>5</sup> tylys the thousand v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	xj <sup>s</sup>
for iiij buschellys of tyle pynnys	xviij <sup>d</sup>
ffor vij evys bordis	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ml <sup>5</sup> & half roof nayl	xvj <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>3</sup>
ffor carrynge of tyles to the halle	xvj <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij tyleris vj dayes the day viij <sup>d</sup>	viij <sup>s</sup>
ffor ij laboreris vj dayes the day v <sup>d</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor ij tyleris viiiij dayes the day viij <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> vliij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij laboreris as longe the day v <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor caryng away of xiiij lodis robus	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Carpenter a day	viij ob <sup>3</sup>
ffor ledgis and bordys	x <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Clasp and a bolt to the wyndowe	ij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For their Grant of Arms. Granted March 1439.

<sup>2</sup> They were given the right to have a Common Seal by Patent 17 Hen. VI.

<sup>3</sup> Charter to Taylors, cf. Clode, Merchant Taylors, pt. i, p. 36. <sup>4</sup> Gutter.

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ffor naylis	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob'
ffor a bolle	ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a peyre of garnetts and hokis thereto	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij staplis	ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor pych and rosyn and workmanschip to the goter	iiij <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] viij <sup>ii</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> ob'	
ffor loder to the Goter in the stret	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor makyng of a tynde	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor nuncions among werkmen	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
ffor iij <sup>e</sup> latthis	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor a lode of lomb	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a dawber and his man	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a mason ij dayes	xvij <sup>d</sup>
ffor his laborer ij dayes	xj <sup>d</sup>
ffor traunsom nayl	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a trestel foot	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor bord in the gable ende of the halle	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor naylis	j <sup>d</sup>
ffor the werkmanschip therof	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor refresching of the cotidyan hallyng	xx <sup>d</sup>
ffor bromys and for a schovele	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a keye to derby is schoppe dore	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor hopis to the olde tubbis	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a lokk to the lede & for a bolt & mending of a lok in chepe	x <sup>d</sup>
ffor vj burdons of ruschen & the berynge	xvij <sup>d</sup>
ffor hanging vp & taking don of the hallyng	xvj <sup>d</sup>
ffor a quarton of roof tyle	xvij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ij <sup>e</sup> tyls	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor oure ij prestis singinge at bowe Church	x <sup>ii</sup>
ffor Ric' Waldyngfeld	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor Thomas Clement	iiij <sup>ii</sup>
ffor our wax for the yere at bowe Church	xvij <sup>s</sup>
ffor mynstrallis and pleyeris at your feste	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor wasching of naperie	ij <sup>s</sup>
ffor the clerkis of the bowe for alle the yere	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor the singeris at our masse	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor parson and clerkis at our dirige & masse	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor ringeris at bowe church & drinking	xij <sup>d</sup>
ffor allowaunce of the meiris messe	xl <sup>s</sup>
ffor allowaunce of aldermen of othe <sup>r</sup> craftis by alle the company nempned and assigned	xl <sup>s</sup>
ffor lym & werkmanschip at bowe corner	vj <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] xxiij <sup>ii</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>	

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 339

for ij garnettis for a Gapyas	vj <sup>d</sup>
ffor quarter bordis & ledgis	viiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor half an hundred of vj peny nayl	iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor planke borers and fyletts	v <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Carpenter a day	viiij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>1</sup>
ffor quit rente to seynt mathewe for a yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
ffor taking dour & setting on of glas wyndows at your feste	viiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor led to the Goter in the kechen and thoruz the larder	xxxix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor quyt rente of the bakhous	<sup>1</sup> xx <sup>s</sup>
ffor quyt rente of the posterne	v <sup>s</sup>
ffor the persun of Seynt swythyns	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a bylle owt of the Chambre for apprentys hodis	xx <sup>d</sup>
ffor an obligacon and defesaunce to Derby and for wax	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] iiij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>1</sup>	

The somme of all the expences aforeseid liij<sup>li</sup> xvj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>1</sup>  
The Somme in money in the box is v<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>1</sup>

These ben the detours to the craft dewe by the sessing of this<sup>2</sup> our yere

Robert Clopton	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Symond Eyre	v <sup>li</sup>
Robert Cristendom and Staundon	iiij <sup>li</sup>
John frabyan	xx <sup>s</sup>
Harry longespee	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
John Whyt	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Horn	xx <sup>s</sup>
Raynold Welam	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Wyot	xx <sup>s</sup>
Ric <sup>1</sup> ffordel	xx <sup>s</sup>
William Alyf	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Benet Harlewyn	iiij <sup>li</sup>
John Ryngefeld	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Nicholas Barton	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Bridges	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Cook the elder	xl <sup>s</sup>
John Hille of Cornhille	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
John Cristemasse of Cornhille	xx <sup>s</sup>
John Wottun	xl <sup>s</sup>
Middelam of Suffolk	xx <sup>s</sup>

Summa xxx<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Amount altered in original from v<sup>s</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> First notice of assessing. Probably for a 'riding' on some public occasion.



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These ben the dettours of olde quarterage

Robert Whitingham	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rauf Holand	xij <sup>d</sup>
Sir Wylliam Gerveys	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Haseley	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Bytterden	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Swayneseye	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyk	vij <sup>s</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>

[total of page] xxx<sup>ii</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup>

Wylliam Surcotys	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Baron	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Burgon	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Mund	xij <sup>d</sup>
	iiij <sup>s</sup>

These ben the dettours of Apprentyshodys<sup>1</sup>

my maister Brokley for Robert Seyken	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
my maister Brokley for Walter	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
my maistere Brokley for Thomas Hapthorp	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Symond Eyre for Robert fyscher	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Edy for evbod Edy	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Norhampton for Thomas Dou	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Norhampton for Thomas yonge	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Parchemener for Ric' ffoot	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Chervel for John Richer	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke for John Marven	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke for Robert Stowke	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Raynold Welam for Thomas Maryot	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Cokke for Harry Elderton	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Wyot for John Brandon	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Edmund Pountvyne for Robert Rewel	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Ruddok for Jamys Compe	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Ruddok for John beauchampe	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Dene for Thomas Crosse	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Nicholas Mason for Ric' Danscombe	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Wardewyk for John Corbett	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Norman for John Dale	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Norman for Harry Cunstable	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fee for apprenticeship 13s. 4d. So it was in 1475.

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 34I

Thomas Salman for John ffrebarn  
Robert Hawnel for Harry Aleyne

xiijs<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
xiijs<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

xvj<sup>li</sup>

[total of page xvj<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>]

These ben the quarteragis owynge by diuers personis so . . . .

Of my maister Nicholas Wotton	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of my maister John Brokley	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of my maister Robert Whitingham	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of my maister John Raynwelle	xij <sup>d</sup>
Of my maister Rauf Holand	xij <sup>d</sup>
sir Ric' Thorp	xij <sup>d</sup>
sir Wylliam Gerveyes	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Haseley	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Bytterden	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Tatersale	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Hardyng	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Kyrkely	xij <sup>d</sup>
Geffray yermowthe	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Northampton	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Parchemener	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Ramsede	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Stanus	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Dyer	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Swaneseeye	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alexaner Child	xij <sup>d</sup>
Nicholas Barton	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Spenser	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Wode	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wylliam Sybson	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Brouse	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Style	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Elvysch	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Goodhynde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric' Hersy	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wyllie Baron	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Cokke	xij <sup>d</sup>

xxxij<sup>s</sup>

Somme of all the dettys is xlviij<sup>li</sup> x . . .

## 342 *The Earliest Wardens' Accounts*

Accounts  
presented  
Nov. 1442,  
for year  
Aug. to Aug.  
1441-2.

Thys Accompt y made the vij day of Nouble the xx<sup>o</sup> yere of Kyng  
Harry the vj<sup>th</sup> : By John Brokley mayster John Stoker and Roger Haysand  
Wardens of the Crafte of Drapers ffor the yere last past ffyrst resceyued  
by the accompt of the olde Wardens in the Box v<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob'

Allso Resceyued off William Rysby ffor a ffyne that he made at the  
mayrys rydyng xij<sup>d</sup>

Allso Resceyued of Richard Payne.

Rec' off William Wantyngfeld

Rec' off Thomas Bracy

Rec' off Robert Mylnere

Allso Resceyued ffor newe qwartyrage off ij<sup>xx</sup> and viij personys iij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>  
*Summa* x<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob'

Allso Resceyued off Olde qwartyrage of that othyr yere dewe Off Thomas  
Hardyng xij<sup>d</sup>

Allso Resceyuyd off the renews to the Crafte belongyng

Off Thomas Halman ffor a hole yere for ij tenementys iij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Off Harry Barton ffor a hole yere xxij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Off Thomas Cotton ffor a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>

Off John Ruddoke ffor di' yere xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Off John Darby ffor a hole yere iij<sup>li</sup>

Off John Aldowce Schermas for a hole yere liij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Off William Botter for a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>

Off Thomas Cowper ffor a hole yere iij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

Off Richard Robert Skynner ffor a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>

Off Thomas Cowper ffor the terme of ij yere & di' of owre tenymment  
ix<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

*xxix<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>*

Allso Resceyued ffor dyuers Apprenticiales that ys to Sey

Off my maister Brokley ffor Robert Seykyn x<sup>s</sup> 2

Off my maister Brokley ffor Walter x<sup>s</sup>

Off my maister Brokley ffor Thomas Hapthorpe x<sup>s</sup>

Off my maister Brokley ffor Thomas Halbroke x<sup>s</sup>

Off my maister Brokley ffor Edmund Bykbysworthe x<sup>s</sup>

l<sup>s</sup>

*Summa xxxj<sup>li</sup> xliij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>*

Allso Rec' off my maister Nycoloz ys for John Adam x<sup>s</sup>

Rec' off Davy Selly ffor Ric' Huberds x<sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> R. Clopton, a Draper, was Mayor this year.

<sup>2</sup> The fee for apprenticeship is varying between 13s. 4d. and 10s., unless indeed those paying 10s. are paying the balance of a previous year which had been unpaid ; cf. account of 1413-14.

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 343

Rs' of Thomas Portre for Thomas Gooderyche	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off Thomas Portre ffor John Wenffrey	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off William Waldyngffeld ffor John Morton	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off Benet Harwyn ffor Geffrey Gernon	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off William Rysby ffor Ric' Seman	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off William Thurston ffor William Holtham	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off Symond Knell ffor John Rumbold	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off John Willyam ffor Ric' Mason	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off John Willyam ffor William Hyde	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off Ric' Skrey ffor John Eston	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off Robert Edolffe ffor Robert Osborn	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off John Dawe ffor Hewe Page	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Rec' off Thomas Salman ffor John ffrebarn	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off John Pake ffor Thomas Basse	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off William Parchmener ffor Ric' ffote	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off Robert Hawnell ffor Harry Aleyn	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off John Stoker ffor Alexander Swynborn	x <sup>s</sup>
Rec' off Emery Mateny ffor Ric' Barnardeston	x <sup>s</sup>
xj <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	

The Somme of all the resseyts a ffore Seyd liij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup> ob'

Ress' off the Executoours off Thomas Aylysby at hys bequest xl<sup>s</sup>

Thez be the parcells payd at dyuers tymeze ffor the vse off the crafte of  
draperye

ffyrst ffor a Barge to Westmynstyr to the mynde off the kyng ij dayes v <sup>s</sup>	
All so ffor a Barge to Westmynstyr wyth the Scheryffys ffor the Crafte v <sup>s</sup>	
Item ffor bote hyre to Westmynstyr ffor my lord off Salysbery dyuers tymes	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor the Bedylls hors at the mayrs rydyng	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor a qware off papyr	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor iiij lb. talow candyll ffor yowr prystys at the Bowe	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor vj Byrthyn off ryshen for your Hall	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor havyng vp & takyng downe of the hallyng	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item to the ij prystys off the Bowe ffor the yere	x <sup>li</sup>
Item to Ric' Waldyngffeld	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Watkyn ffrebarne	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to Thomas Clement Bedyll	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item ffor wax to the Bowe chyrche for the yere	xvij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor mynstrylls & players at owr ffest	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor waschyng off napery	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item to the Clerk of Bowe ffor all the yere	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item ffor Syngers at owre masse	v <sup>s</sup>

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<i>Item</i> ffor Prystys & Clerkys at owre dyryge	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> ffor ryngers & drynke	xij <sup>d</sup>
<i>Item</i> ffor a lowans off the mayrys mese	xl <sup>s</sup>
<i>Item</i> ffor a lowans off alldyrme <sup>s</sup> mess off odyr Craftys	xl <sup>s</sup>
[total of page] xxvj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

<i>Paid</i> ffor the qwyte rente to Seynt Matheus for a yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
ffor qwyte rente off the Bakhouce	xx <sup>s</sup>
ffor qwyte rente off the postren	v <sup>s</sup>
To the <i>parson</i> off Seynt Swythyns ffor offeryng	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a Garnet to John Darby Schop in chepe	iiij <sup>d</sup>
To John Darby ffor wrytyng off a copy for the crafte	viij <sup>d</sup>
To the Glasyer ffor takyng off & Settyng on of a wyndow	viij <sup>d</sup>
ffor a byll owte off the Chambyr for prentyshodys	xx <sup>d</sup>
ffor hokys & naylys ffor the chambyr	j <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>'</sup>
ffor Sawdyng off goters off Cowpers howse	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor vj yerdis off vyolet at xij <sup>s</sup> the yerde ffor my lorde of Salysbery	iiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>
ffor <i>maister</i> Adam Molens vj yerds of vyolet at xij <sup>s</sup> <i>summa</i>	iiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup>
ffor John Carpentyr a yerde & di' off vyolet at xij <sup>s</sup> <i>summa</i>	xviij <sup>s</sup>
ffor <i>Maister</i> Ric' Barnet a yerde & j <i>quarter</i> vyolet <i>price</i>	x <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
ffor William Chadworth a yerde & j <i>quarter</i> Scarlet & vyolet <i>price</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor Burgeyn man <sup>s</sup> off lawe a yerde & j <i>quarter</i> Scarlet & vyolet <i>price</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor vylton man <sup>s</sup> off lawe a yerde & j <i>quarter</i> Scarlet & vyolet <i>price</i>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
ffor viij yerdis of vyolet ffor the <i>prestis</i> gownez	xlviij <sup>s</sup>
ffor the Bedylls hode j yerde & j <i>quarter</i> Scarlet & vyolet <i>price</i>	xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
To Thomas Cowper ffor certeyn reparacions done	viij <sup>li</sup> xlx <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>
<i>paid</i> to <i>maister</i> Ric' Barnat ffor a Entryng & ij copyes	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] xxvj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> [viij <sup>d</sup> ob <sup>'</sup> ]	

The *Somme* off all the expences a ffore Sayd lij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>'</sup>  
The *Somme* in the Box ys iiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

Thez bene the Dettours to the Craft by the sessing off the yerys be ffore  
Seyd

My <i>maister</i> Clopton	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Symond Eyre	v <sup>li</sup>
Robert Crystyndom & Staunton	iiij <sup>li</sup>
John ffabyan	xx <sup>s</sup>
Harry longespee	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

# The Earliest Wardens' Accounts 345

John Whyte	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Horne	xx <sup>a</sup>
Reynolde Welham	xx <sup>a</sup>
John Wyot	xx <sup>a</sup>
Richard ffordell	xx <sup>a</sup>
William Alyffe	xxvj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Benet Harlwyn	iiij <sup>li</sup>
John Ryngffeld	xijjs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Nycho/as Barton	xx <sup>a</sup>
John Bryges	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Coke y <sup>e</sup> Elder	xl <sup>a</sup>
John Hyll in Cornhyll	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
John Crystmas in Cornhyll	xx <sup>a</sup>
John Wotton	xl <sup>a</sup>
Myddylton in Suffolke	xx <sup>a</sup>
[total of page] xxx <sup>li</sup> x <sup>a</sup>	

Thes bene the Dettours off olde quarterages wych ware gyfyn to vs

My maister Brokley	xij <sup>d</sup>
Robert Whyttynggham	ij <sup>a</sup>
Raffe Holand	ij <sup>a</sup>
Sir William Gervyse	ij <sup>a</sup>
Thomas Hasley	ij <sup>a</sup>
John Byttsyden	ij <sup>a</sup>
Richard Swaynseye	ij <sup>a</sup>
Thomas Pyke	ij <sup>a</sup>
William Surcotys	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Baron	ij <sup>a</sup>
Thomas Burgone	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Mounde	xij <sup>d</sup>
My maister Nycho/as Wotton	xij <sup>d</sup>
My maister John Raynwell	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Tatyrsall	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Kyrkeby	xij <sup>d</sup>
Geffray yermowthe	xij <sup>d</sup>
William norhamton	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Parchmener	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Ramsed	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Stanns	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Dyer	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alysaundyr Chylde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Nycho/as Barton	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Spenser	xij <sup>d</sup>

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Thomas Browne	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Dodde	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Sybson	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Style	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Elvyche	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Godehynde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Hersy	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Cokke	xij <sup>d</sup>
Sir Richard Thorpe	xij <sup>d</sup>

xlij<sup>s</sup>

### Thes bene the Dettours of apprentyshodys

My maister Norman ffor John Dale	xlij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
My maister norman ffor Herry Cunstabyll	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Symonde Eyre ffor Robert ftycher	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Edy ffor Ewbot Edy	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Norhamton ffor Thomas Donse	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Chervell ffor John Rycher	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke ffor John marven	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke ffor Robert Stowke	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reynolde Welham ffor Thomas maryot	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Cokke ffor Herry Eldyrton	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Wyot ffor John Brandon	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Edmonde poyntvyne ffor Robert Rewell	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Ruddoke ffor Jamys Compe	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Ruddoke ffor John Beauchampe	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Dene ffor Thomas Crosse	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Nycholas mason ffor Richard Danscombe	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Wardewyke ffor John Corbet	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Goold ffor Herry Rote	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
My maister Gedney ffor John wynche	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
My maister Gedney ffor Thomas Bothe	xlij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
Davy Selly ffor Nycholas Goldyng	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Wynslow ffor Waltyr Qwyke	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Awntus ffor Robert Braddele	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Walsham ffor Robert Beanforde	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Roger Beauchamp ffor John Beauchamp	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

[total of page] xvij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Richard Thornbery ffor Ric' Thorpe	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Thornbery ffor William Knyght	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Thornbery ffor John Owyn	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
William Horne ffor Thomas Webbe	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

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Emery ⁊ mateny ffor Richard Bernardeston	xiijs <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Eda <sup>r</sup> Petevyn ffor Roger mathewe	xiijs <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] iiij <sup>li</sup> vjs <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

Thes bene the Quartyragys owyng by Dyuers personz thys yer

My maister Nycholas Wotton	xij <sup>d</sup>
My maister Robert Whyttyngham	xij <sup>d</sup>
My maister John Raynwell	xij <sup>d</sup>
Maister Raffe Holand	xij <sup>d</sup>
Sir William Gervys	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Hasley	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Hygham	xij <sup>d</sup>
John flemall	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Byttyrden	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Tatysall	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Kyrkby	xij <sup>d</sup>
Geffray yermowthe	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Ramsede	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Stanus	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Dyer	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alysaundyr Chylde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Nycoles Barton	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Spenser	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Pyke	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Woode	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Sybson	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Browne	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Style	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Elwyche	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Goodehynde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Hersy	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Baron	xij <sup>d</sup>
[total of page] xxvijs <sup>d</sup>	

William Sampowle	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Awntrus	xij <sup>d</sup>
Parkar the yonger	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Brakley	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Wyxetys	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Goolde	xij <sup>d</sup>
Bartylmewe Plumer	xij <sup>d</sup>
lasy Dyer	xij <sup>d</sup> per laysand.

⁊ This entry is crossed through in original.



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	Brambyll Dyer	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Gylyam de loynes	xij <sup>d</sup>
	John Grysley	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Reynold Welham	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Robert Scherborne	xij <sup>d</sup>
	William Benet	xij <sup>d</sup>
	John Whyte	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Robert Crystmas	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Thomas Bakere	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Jeffrey Chyttok	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Harry longespy	xij <sup>d</sup>
per Haysand.	Thomas Burgoyne mas off lawe <sup>1</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Aspley mas off lawe <sup>1</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
per thurston.	[total of page] xviii <sup>s</sup>	

The Some off all the detts ys lv<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 All to John Ruddoke owyth ffor di' a yer rent xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

### XIX

#### NOTE ON GRANT OF THE SITE OF THE FIRST DRAPERS' HALL

In the reign of Edward I, Robert Ayguylon left a 'tenter ground', i. e. a plot where clothes are stretched after fulling or dyeing, which had apparently once belonged to Fitzalwyn, first Mayor of London, to the Chapel of Watton atte Stone in frankalmoigne.<sup>2</sup> This Chapel granted the site in the same reign to Fulk St. Edmund at the rent of 5 marks to the Chapel and 6s. 8d. to the King, and his descendants held it till the reign of Richard II. It was then declared forfeited as having been devised in mortmain by Robert Ayguylon and first given by the King into the custody of John Hende, a Draper, and then granted to Sir John Beauchamp (1384) with a rent of 5 marks payable to the Chapel. It had then certain shops built on part of it.

In 1385 Sir John granted it to Richard Forster, Thomas Charleton, and two others for 6 score marks. But Hende continued to occupy a piece of the ground 38 ft. by 8 ft. abutting on his own house.<sup>3</sup>

In 1408 Richard Forster and Thomas Charleton granted the plot to the following joint tenants: Elias Bockyng, John Botiller, Walter

<sup>1</sup> N.B.—Two lawyers, members.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 601.

<sup>3</sup> A. viii. 177.

Gawtron, William Denardeston, William Weston, Richard Coroner, John Gedney, Robert Luton, and John Prentout, reserving a yearly rent of £5 for Forster's life and the Livery of the Company.<sup>1</sup>

In 1426 (5 Henry VI) John Gedney, William Weston, and Walter Gawtron released their share to John Botiller and Richard Coroner.<sup>2</sup>

In the same year John Botiller and Richard Coroner granted it to William Crowmer, John Gedney, Robert Tattersall, Sir Thomas Cooke, and thirty-six others.

In 1483 (2 Richard III) by the death of the other joint tenants the land was in the hands of Philip Cooke, son of Sir Thomas, and he granted it under the name of 'Drapers' Hall' to Sir William Stokker, Harry Eburton, and others. Cf. 403, fo. 33b, 'Great dede with letter of attorney of Philip Cook to Sir Wm. Stokker and other of the crafte'.

In 1489 (5 Henry VII) the others released their share to Eburton, and in 1490 Eburton devised it to the Fraternity, as well as other tenements. This will is referred to in the Accounts of 1489-90, 'Item paid to Harry Wodecock scrivener for making a testament and other devises to put Drapers' Hall and other tenements into mortmayn and other expenses £2 10s. 4d.' Cf. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, ii. 601.

Now it is to be observed that, of the grantees in 1408, the names of all, with the exception of Elias Bockyng, Robert Luton, and William Denardeston, appear in the Accounts of 1413-14 and 1423-4, while of the grantees of 1425-6 all appear in the Accounts between 1413-26.

As we have no Accounts between 1408-13, it is no wild supposition to make that the three, whose names do not appear in or after 1415, had died between 1408-15. And if so all the grantees in joint tenancy were Drapers. It is also noticeable that the terms on which Forster granted the land was that he should be granted the Livery of the Brotherhood, which shows that he was, or became, a member. Thus it appears that from 1385 the land belonged entirely to members of the Fraternity, and was no doubt held in trust for it. Further, the Accounts of the year 1426 mention a sum of £66 13s. 4d. paid to William Crowmer. We are not told why, yet as the land had been valued in 1385 at 6 score marks (£80), it seems most probable that the sum paid to Crowmer was for the land or for a balance yet unpaid. This is rendered all the more likely by the fact that in that year, as is proved by the Accounts, the Brotherhood began to build their Hall, which is called Drapers' Hall in 1440. There is also notice of a quit-rent of 6s. 8d. paid to the Parsons of St. Swithin's for the Hall in 1433-4 and in the following years, which probably represents the 6s. 8d. originally owing to the Crown. Cf. the Documents quoted and abstracted in Catalogue, vol. ii, p. 385, Drapers' Hall.

<sup>1</sup> A. viii. 125.

<sup>2</sup> A. viii. 126.

The explanation of this curious and complicated transaction appears to be this :

By the Charter of Henry VI (1441) the Fraternity had been authorized to purchase lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, while that of Edward IV had given them licence to hold lands, tenements, and rents up to the value of £20 per annum, for the payment of their two chaplains and other purposes. But beyond this, by the custom of London, citizens enjoyed the peculiar privilege of devising or leaving by will (though not by grant *inter vivos*)<sup>1</sup> lands and tenements within the City in mortmain up to any value and without any licence. It appears that this custom was disputed at this date, since Elyas Bokkyng, a Draper, when devising a tenement to the Rector of St. Swithin's in 1410, especially provided 'that if at the time of his death the citizens were prevented from devising on mortmain as of old they were accustomed', the tenement should be sold by the Rector to four trusty parishioners for the time being and the proceeds devoted to charitable uses.<sup>2</sup> The original intention, therefore, of the co-tenants in 1408 had probably been that the survivor of them should devise the land in question to the Fraternity and so evade the mortmain laws. In the year 1434 (13 Henry VI), however, an Act of the Common Council forbade the enrolment of any testament of lands which had come to the devisor by a side or fraudulent testament for this purpose. The Company were therefore unable to complete the transaction. As it was not proposed to attach any burdens on the possessors of the land in question, it was doubtful whether a grant of it would be covered by the terms of Edward IV's licence. Moreover, a general licence to hold in mortmain did not supersede the necessity of a special licence to the grantor to grant lands in mortmain in each case. They were therefore unable or unwilling to receive the land in that way, while a devise would have been contrary to the Act of the Common Council of 1434. They were therefore obliged to wait, and the system of repeated re-grants was continued till 1490. In that year, however, Justice Brian ruled that citizens being freemen could devise lands to Gilds or Corporations within the City,<sup>3</sup> and as the said lands were at that moment in the possession of one man, Eburton, they seized the opportunity to have the devise executed.

The same kind of transaction was also completed at the same time

<sup>1</sup> Stat. 15 Ric. II. c. 5. Apparently before that statute Gilds were allowed to receive lands by grant.

<sup>2</sup> Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, ii. 387.

<sup>3</sup> Roll. Abr. 556. Brian decided that this privilege only extended to citizens being freemen, not to 'foreigners', and in Elizabeth's reign it was more plainly stated that it only referred to lands within the City. Cf. Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i, p. xxxvii.

with regard to a piece of land in Candelwick Street in the parish of St. Mary Bothaw, which curiously enough had also been the property of Fitzalwyn, and for which a quit-rent of 5s. was owing to the Prior of Christchurch. This site in 1428-9 was in the hands of W. Cromer, T. Gedney, W. Weston, and Sir Thos. Cook, who were also the nominal owners of the site of Drapers' Hall. With that site it eventually and by the same process passed into Eburton's hands, who left the two properties to the Fraternity.<sup>1</sup>

There are other instances of similar transactions. Thus in 1515 Maister Cally gives lands to the Company. Maister Carter takes them over on their behalf, promising to devise them to the Company.<sup>2</sup>

In 1522 Ayard, a Draper, devises to the Company a house which they had previously bought of Will. Haryot. Rep. 7, pp. 229, 279.

Another method by which Civic companies obtained lands in mortmain was by having lands conveyed to trustees in trust to convey the same to the Company; cf. Wm. Dummer's grant of tenements to certain persons, on trust to pay the rents to the Rentor for distribution among poor Drapers, with a proviso that, when the Company by their learned counsel are advised that they are capable by Law, the feoffees or their survivors shall transfer the estate to the Company.<sup>3</sup>

## XX A

## THE WARDENS' ACCOUNTS. Anno dñi 1481-2, No. 403. fo. 21 a.

In tempore Thome Stalbroke Militis Magistri artis Pannariorū, Johannis ffynkell, Johannis Tutsm<sup>a</sup>, Willī Isac Et Ricardi Batte Gardianoꝝ anno xxj<sup>o</sup> Regis E<sup>d</sup> iiiij<sup>ti</sup> a ffeste assumpt<sup>i</sup> bte marie virginis An<sup>o</sup> dñi vt sup<sup>a</sup> vsq; ad idm ffestū tūc p<sup>r</sup> sequen<sup>d</sup> sil<sup>t</sup> in An<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1482 Et an<sup>o</sup> regis p<sup>r</sup>dcū xxij<sup>o</sup>

This is thaccompt of John ffynkell John Tutsi<sup>a</sup>n Will<sup>a</sup>m Isac and Ric Batte Wardeins of the crafte of Drapers of London begynnyng at the ffeste of thassumpcion of oure Lady in the xxj yere of kyng Edward iiiij<sup>th</sup> And endyng at the same ffeste of thassumpcion the xxij yere of the same

<sup>1</sup> Catalogue, ii. 303, A. viii. 327; p. 392, A. viii. 121. Cf. Appendix, vol. i, No. VIII, Grant of quit-rent by Fitzalwyn.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. 7, pp. 33, 34.

<sup>3</sup> Book of Ordinances, p. 133; Devise, No. 19; Sharpe, Calendar of Wills, i, p. xxxvii; Livery Companies Commission, i. 13.

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kyng Which is by an hoole yere that is to say of alle their receipts and payments by reason of their office by alle the same yere.

### Receipts.

ffyrste the seyde Wardeins chargen them to haue resseyued of Mighell Harryes John Hawkyn Riċ Hawkyns and Thom<sup>s</sup> Wynh<sup>m</sup> their predecessours Wardeins for the yere laste paste of the ffoote of their accompte Sm<sup>a</sup> lxxx<sup>ti</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

### Spone siluer.

Receiued of Riċ Ryse apprentice of maister John Stocker Alderman

Itm of Thom <sup>s</sup> Puppelot apprentice of Willm Peryn	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Harold Stavnte apprentice of Ryċ Langton	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Martyn apprentice of John Worsop	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Dawson apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> White	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
It of Robt Helgey apprentice of m Willm Heryst Alderman	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Martyn Thwyng apprentice of Thom <sup>s</sup> Rysby	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Percevale Wodehows apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> Wodehows	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Will <sup>m</sup> Walgrave Apprentice of Willm White	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Will <sup>m</sup> Heende apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> White	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Nychavele apprentice of Herf Eburton	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Wa? Maykyn apprentice of John Bartelot	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Thom <sup>s</sup> Aleyn apprentice of Maister Drope Alderman	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Antony Wardolf apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> Browne	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of J hn Hille apprentice of John Hille	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Will <sup>m</sup> Couper apprentice of m 3 Willm Stocker	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Thomas Rakon Apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> Sibson	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Prentyce apprentice of Thom <sup>s</sup> Peende	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Willm Mawncett apprentice of John Jakes	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Squyer Apprentice of John ffynkett	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Herf Maldon apprentice of John ffynkett	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Riċ Andrewe apprentice of Thom <sup>s</sup> Bronn	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Halle apprentice of Petre Johnson	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of John Townesend apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> Isac	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Riċ ffullebury Apprentice of Will <sup>m</sup> kendall	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Piers Lewys apprentice of Rauf Genet	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Thom <sup>s</sup> Sampt <sup>n</sup> Apprentice of Thom <sup>s</sup> Sampton	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Will Shingylton apprentice of Rauf Costantyn	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm of Robt ffynkett apprentice of Willm Sibson	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa iiij <sup>li</sup> xvjs viij <sup>d</sup>	

### Apprentyshodys.

Receiued of Riċ Hawkyns for Thom<sup>s</sup> Wymark

xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

Receiued of Maister White for Edmond Grevyll	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receiued of Maister White for Thom <sup>s</sup> Grawicte	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Robt Godewyn for John Daldy	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Robt Godewyn for Thom <sup>s</sup> Hamerton	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Thomas Langrych for John Wytewang	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Symond Stevinson for Edmond Hayes	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Will <sup>m</sup> Isac for John Wodecok	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Riç Isac for Thomas Wodecok	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receiued of Thom <sup>s</sup> Wattys for Thom <sup>s</sup> Adam	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Hugh Bilby for William Sherman	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receiued of John Brampston for Robt Este	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of John Wodechirche for Riç Harryson	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Kateryn Thorndon for Launceley Thirkytt	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Nycholas Bachiller for Thom <sup>s</sup> London	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receyued of Piers Joye for Robt Walden	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receyued of Thom <sup>s</sup> Dixon for Robt Massett	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Receiued of William Clerke for Will <sup>m</sup> Bronn	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of John Beauch <sup>m</sup> p for John Steward	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Will <sup>m</sup> Peende for Edward Lane	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Riç Chapett for Roger Melys	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of John Hills Chelder for John Iveson	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Jamys Hoope for John Coe	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Reç of Thom <sup>s</sup> Notson for Thom <sup>s</sup> Everard	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>

Summa xvj<sup>li</sup>

Receiued of John Brampston admitted by Redempcion fo 22 b.

Receiued of Raynold Ruttur for a ffyn	Summa iiij <sup>li</sup> xvjs viij <sup>d</sup>
Receiued of John Bartelot for a ffyn	vjs viij <sup>d</sup> } Summa x <sup>s</sup>
Receiued certein personys for mynstrells money	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup> } xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

Receiued of <sup>xx</sup>iiij and xij personys beyng in the clothing for q<sup>r</sup>terages  
iiij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup>

Receiued of xij personys oute of the clothing for q<sup>r</sup>terages

Receiued of Thom<sup>s</sup> Notson

I<sup>l</sup> of John Tiler

I<sup>l</sup> of Nyç Bachiller

I<sup>l</sup> of Riç Wotton

I<sup>l</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> Wotton

I<sup>l</sup> of Thom<sup>s</sup> Hunte

I<sup>l</sup> of John Ilee

I<sup>l</sup> of John Betts

I<sup>l</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> Cowper

I<sup>l</sup> of John Middelton

I<sup>l</sup> of Will<sup>m</sup> Lewys

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It of Wiff Ekyngton  
 It of Willm Colkyn  
 It of T Broughton  
 Itm of John Theer  
 It of Riç Whitehed  
 It of Riç Andrewe  
 It of Thom's Cave  
 It of Her? ffawnte  
 It of James Hope  
 It of Thom's Stany  
 It of Riç Knollys  
 It of Petre Watson  
 It of Rauf Genet  
 It of Thom's Aylward  
 It of Will'm Clerk  
 It of Thom's Hiot  
 It of John Banaster  
 It of Kateryn Thorndon  
 It of Riç Chapell  
 It of John Anteknap  
 It of Edmond Clerke  
 It of Wa? Mower  
 It of Willm Stryng  
 It of Robt Smyth  
 It of Willm Hobson  
 It of John Cowper  
 It of Jamys framlude  
 It of Willm Wellys  
 It of Jamys Nesfeld  
 It of Rauf Costantyn

Summa xlj<sup>s</sup>

Receiued of certein personys for theſ entre into the clothing

Reç of Thomas Langriche  
 It of John Bartelot  
 It of John Colred.  
 It of John Bayle  
 It of Will'm Bremonç  
 Itm of Rauf foderyngey  
 Itm of Raynold Ruttur  
 Itm of Robt Rowchester  
 Itm of John Skypw<sup>t</sup>

vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Summa iij<sup>li</sup>

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Receyued Of Robt Godewyn in fulle payment of A Bille of foure pounde fo. 23 a.  
for the dette of Thom<sup>s</sup> Strotynge xl<sup>s</sup>  
Receiued of Robt Manzore of A Rerage of his accompt of the tyme of  
John Pake and his ffellowship xxxj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Receiued of George Bulstrede for his apptnt<sup>r</sup> John Wethipott xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa totalis of alle oure Receipt<sup>r</sup> jcxvj<sup>li</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

## Payments and discharges

ffyrste payde to the mynstrellis for the mayre Sr Will<sup>m</sup> Heriot knyght  
to westminster lv<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm payde for a reward to the bargemen to Westmynster with ye Sheriffs  
and after with more Chawrey ageyn with the mayre aforseyd ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Itm payde to Sr Thomas Appulby for Cristemas quarter xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>2</sup> Itm to Sir Alisaundre for aystem<sup>s</sup> (Cristemas?) quarter xxxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>3</sup> Itm to John ffarley for a quarter wage xxv<sup>s</sup>  
Itm to the howse of Cobham in Kent for the quyte Rent goyng oute of  
the howse yt Gylbert franke dwellyd in In Cornhill as apperith by  
acqittaunce xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm payd to Robt Olneys counceill for makyng of the indenture xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm for parchement and Wax x<sup>d</sup>  
Itm for brede and malvesey at the sealing of the seid indenture vij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm payde to Will<sup>m</sup> Bremonger for bargehire at thre tymys to Westm<sup>r</sup>:  
xxxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm for ij billys of the chambreleyn of Apprenstishod<sup>r</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>  
<sup>3</sup> Itm payde to Will<sup>m</sup> Bracebryg for A Res<sup>t</sup> of the Walle money viij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm payde to Piers Caldecot for A reward graunted by alle ye crafte vj<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm for hangyng of the halle and Chamberys ij<sup>s</sup>  
Itm for makyng of thenditures to Her<sup>r</sup> Wodecok of Gilbert frankes  
hows and for drawing of noote for the Goote iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm paid to John Assh Sergeant for his ffee vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Itm paid for brede in this place the vj day of marche A<sup>o</sup> xxij<sup>d</sup> j<sup>d</sup>  
Itm ye same day for A Galon of Osey xij<sup>d</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> tyme beyng here maister Drope m<sup>r</sup> Stalbroke m<sup>r</sup> sir Wilt Stocker maist<sup>r</sup>  
John Stocker my maisters the Wardens & ye counceill of ye crafte  
Itm payde for a repaste made to Robt Olney by consent of the crafte after fo. 23 b.  
the discession of William Sibson iiij<sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These are the two chaplains of the Company.

<sup>2</sup> Their clerk.

<sup>3</sup> Money paid to repair the walls of the City, a duty imposed on the Greater Livery Companies.



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Item paide uppon Shore thursday when my maisters ye wardeins were afore the Chamburleyn and iij or iiij mo of worshipfull men of the crafte with maister Parker for yer brekefast in an Ale hows by cause of ther longe taryng	viiij <sup>d</sup> ob
Item paide for A repaste made to Robt Olney to her? Ashborne and to other lernyd men of his counceill by the wille and agrement of our maisters thaldremen & ye counceill of ye crafte	xx <sup>s</sup>
Item paid for hoopyng of tubbys	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item for makyng clene of the leeds and gutters abowte ye place and for caryng of dust	ij <sup>s</sup>
Item for paper and Inke for alle ye yere	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item for Wasshing of napery	xx <sup>d</sup>
Item we aske allowaunce for the meyrys messe mynstrells players and russhis for the halle and Chamberys	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for John ffarley for gaderyng of quarterage of men beyng oute of the clothing	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa tot: of oure payment <sup>p</sup> and discharg <sup>p</sup>	xxxvj <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> ob
Rest due vnto the crafte	lxxxv <sup>li</sup> vij <sup>s</sup> jd ob
Dettours to the crafte	
Riç Langton by a bille ensealed	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Cristofre Colyns by a bille ensealed	xl <sup>s</sup>
Item Rauf Genet for ij apprentices	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item Robt Manzore for A rerage of an old accompt	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Item Thom <sup>s</sup> kypptyng	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item George Bulstrode for ij Apprentices	... ..

## XX B

### THE EARLIEST RENTERS' ACCOUNTS, 1481-2. No. 141

THIS is thaccompt of Symond Stephenson & Richard Stewkeley Renters of the Craft of Drapers of london of all manere Receyts & payments by them Receyued & paide of & for the Rents belonging vnto the saide Craft from the ffest of Cristemas the yere of oure lorde god m<sup>i</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> lxxxj vnto the ffest of Cristemas the yere of our lorde god m<sup>i</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> lxxxij Sir Thomas Stalbroke knyght than beyng maister of the saide Craft John fynykell John Tuttesham William Isaac & Richard Batte than beyng wardeyns of the same Craft Anno regni regis Edwardi quarti xxj.

# *The Earliest Renters' Accounts, 1481-2* 357

## Receyts of the rents in london

Candelwyk- strete.	ffirst receyued of William Dey Coke for a yere	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item receyued of John Thomson for a hole yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
	Summa iij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> p's	
Saint Swy- thens lane.	ffirst receyued of William Roydon for a hole yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
	Item receyued of Tytmarsshes wife for a hole year	xiiij <sup>s</sup>
	Item receyued of Robert Manser for a hole yere	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item receyued of William Barker for a hole yere	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item receyued of Thomas Strowtyng for a hole yere	iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item receyued of William Golder for a hole yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
	Summa viij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> p's	
Cornhyll.	ffirst receyued of Gilbert ffrank for half a yere	xxx <sup>s</sup>
	Item receyued of hym for a nother half yere	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Summa iij <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Hony lane.	ffirst receyued of John Hawes for a whole yere	v <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item receyued of William Eton for a hole yere	iiij <sup>li</sup>
	Summa ix <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Bowe.	Item receyued of William Eton mercer for a hole yere for the shop	iiij <sup>li</sup>
	Summa patet	

Summa totalis receyued of the Rents in london this yere  
xxviij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>

## Reparacions & payments done vpon the rents in london withyn the said yere

Candelwyk- strete.	ffirst paide for a monell (mullion or post) for the botry dore of William Dey	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a quarter of Oke	j <sup>d</sup> ob
	Item paide for a ledge of Elme	j <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for viij fote of elmyn borde for the same werke	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for xiiij fote of quarter borde for the same werke	v <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for nayle to the same werke	j <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to a Carpenter for a day to the same werke	viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for iij henges and iij hokes to the same werke	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a new bolt iiij staples & for a new key	vij <sup>d</sup>
	Summa iij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup> ob	

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Qwyte Rent first paide to my lady weldon for A hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
in Candel- Item paide to the pryour of Cristchirch in london for a yere v<sup>s</sup>  
wykstrete. Summa xxv<sup>s</sup>

Saint Swy- first paide for a m<sup>l</sup> of tyle v<sup>s</sup> vjd  
thens lane Item paide to William Roydon tyler for xij dayes & di' ix<sup>s</sup>  
& Drapers tylyng ix<sup>s</sup>  
hall. Item paide to his labourer for the same xij dayes & di' v<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> ob ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ix Rofe tyles ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for xij Corner tyles for the kychen in Drapers xij<sup>d</sup>  
hall xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ij lode of Sande ijj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for iij lode & v sakkys of lyme v<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a plate of tymber for the Sege hous<sup>2</sup> at Drapers xvj<sup>d</sup>  
hall v<sup>d</sup> ob  
Item paide to ij Carpenters for a day to make the same ijj<sup>d</sup> ob  
Item paide to a mason for the vnder pynnyng of the same ijj<sup>d</sup> ob  
Sege hous ij<sup>s</sup> vjd  
Item paide to hugh Ingram for lath & dawbyng of the same jd  
Segehous jd  
Item paide for v lb. of Sowder for the gutters atte drapers xvj<sup>d</sup>  
halle xvj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ffaggetts to the same werke ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ij quarters of Oke for the partable (dividing) ij<sup>d</sup>  
gutter betwene the Rents of maistres ffermary & drapers v<sup>d</sup>  
halle iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for xlvj fote of planch borde for the same gutter ijj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for xliiij fote of lyre borde for the same gutter jd  
xvj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to a Carpenter for ij dayes werke in the saide xvj<sup>d</sup>  
gutter xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to a nother man for ij dayes werke in the same ix<sup>d</sup>  
gutter ij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for xxv fote of quarter borde to the same gutter v<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to a man for to dresse the same gutter iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a C of v peny nayle to the same gutter iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a C of iijj peny nayle to the same gutter ijj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for di' C of vj peny nayle to the same gutter jd  
Item paide for iij peny nayle iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for Carrying away of the Rubbes of the same jd  
gutter iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for makyng clene of the yarde at Drapers hall jd

<sup>2</sup> A Privy.

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Item paide to John farley for the Caryng away of the Rubbes  
atte Drapers halle viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for the werkyng of ij<sup>e</sup> di' & xvij<sup>lb</sup> of old lede of  
the saide partable gutter the C xvj<sup>d</sup> Summa iij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob  
Item paide for a quarter & xv lb. of new lede to the same  
gutter ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xlvj<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

Quite Rent of Drapers hall. Item paide to my lady Weldon for the postern at Drapers  
hall vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa patet

Charges for the Craft of Drapers. ffirst paide to the parson of Saint Swythens for the offering of  
Drapers halle for a hole yere vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to sir Alysaunder Dowdale for his Salary for mid-  
somer mighelmasse & Cristemas v<sup>li</sup>  
Item paide to John farley for his Salary for the same iij  
quarters iij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup>  
Item paide to Thomas Batter atte diuerse tymes when he was  
in prison xij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to Gabriell the Clerk of Saint Mighells for the  
kepyng of our lady masse atte Drapers ffest and for the  
dirige & masse kept the same tyme ix<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to x prests & to the Sexteyn (sexton) of Saynt  
mighells for the saide Dirige & masse iij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa x<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>

Cornhyll. Item paide for the makyng of the one part of the endentures  
of lease of the hous which Roger Acheley now holdith vj<sup>d</sup>  
Summa patet

Quite Rent in Cornhyll. Item paide to the maister of Cobham for a hole yere xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa patet

Hony lane. ffirst paide for ix quarters of oke for a pentice (penthouse)  
ij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for di' C & v fote of quarter borde to the same xx<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to ij Carpenters for ij dayes werke of the same  
pentice ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for iij<sup>e</sup> & viij fote of quarter borde to the same  
werke ix<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to ij Carpenters for ij dayes & di' for makyng of  
the same werke iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>

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Item paide for the Caryng of the old bordes of the said  
pentice vnto Drapers halle ij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>r</sup>  
Summa xix<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>r</sup>

Obite of first paide to maister Stalbroke than maister of the saide  
maister John Craft iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Norman. Item paide to John ffynkell John Tuttesham William Isaac  
& Richard Batte than beyng wardeyns of the same Craft  
of Drapers vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to the parson of hony lane viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to iiij prests for the dirige & masse xvj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to the Clerk of honey lane for dirige & masse  
& for the Ryngynge of the Belles xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to John farley for warnyng of the Craft viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa xiiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Charges for first paide to the parson of hony lane for to pray for the  
maister John sowle of maister John Norman euery Sonday in the yere xx<sup>d</sup>  
Norman. Item paide to the Beame light in hony lane xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to Bosoms lunc for ij litell gardens for a yere x<sup>s</sup>  
Summa xxv<sup>s</sup>

Bowe. first paide for makynge clene of the Chambers & for havynge  
away of the Dust iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a new key & for mendyng of the lok (lock) of  
the chamber dore iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ij keyes for the hall dore & the hatche vj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a Bolt of Iron for the same hatche iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a new lok a staple & a grete key for the vtter  
dore xj<sup>d</sup>  
Summa ij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

Quite Rent Item paide to the Chirch wardeyns of Saint Mathewes in  
atte Bow. ffrydaystrete for a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
Summa patet

Allowances. first allowed to the Tenants in london atte the gaderyng of  
the Rents by alle the saide yere ij<sup>s</sup>  
Item the saide accomptaunts asken Allowaunces for there  
wages by alle the saide yere liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa lv<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Summa totalis of all the Reparacions & payments of the Rents  
in london this yere xxij<sup>li</sup> xij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>

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So the Receyts is more then the payments of the Rents in  
london this yere by iiij<sup>li</sup> xj<sup>s</sup> xd

## Vacacions of the Rents in london this yere

Vacacions. ffirst the Tenement which William lyster holdith att Bow  
voyde a yere xi<sup>s</sup>

Summa patet

## Receyts of the Rents in Southwerke by alle the saide yere

Southwerke. ffirst receyued of the godeman of the Bell for a hole yere x<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item receyued of Walter Mathew Blaksmyth for a hole yere xl<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of Audryan Clerk for a hole yere xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item receyued of William Vnderwode for a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of John Harrys Drayman for a hole yere xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item receyued of John Joynour for a hole yere xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item receyued of Arnold Garwyn for a hole yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of John Devyosh for a hole [yere] xxx<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of John Meller for a hole yere viij<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of Margaret Gryffyn for a hole yere viij<sup>s</sup>

Summa totalis receyued of the Rents in Southwerke this yere  
xx<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup>

## Reparacions & payments done vpon the Rents in South- werke by alle the saide yere

Southwerke. ffirst paide for iij lode of lombe (loam) xviij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to a Dawber for iij dayes ij<sup>s</sup>  
Item paide to his man for the same iij dayes xv<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for di' m<sup>l</sup> of Spryg (brads) iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for ij lode of Sande xij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to Burton mason for makyng of the herth of the  
kechyn in the Bell xiiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to William Roydon for a m<sup>l</sup> or tyle v<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to the same William for vj dayes & di' tylyng iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to his labourer for v dayes ij<sup>s</sup> jd  
Item paide for iiij Rofe tyles iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide for a pek of tyle pynnes jd ob<sup>s</sup>  
Item paide for ij lode of lyme ij<sup>s</sup>  
Item paide for brede & Ale atte diuerse tymes vpon the

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	Carpenters & masons when they come for to see the saide Rents (houses)	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob'
	Item paide to Byrde the plomer for the grete lede in the Bell which Robert Manser shuld haue paide in his tyme	vij <sup>s</sup>
	Item paide for di' C & iiij fote of quarter borde for wyndowes	xix <sup>d</sup> ob'
	Item paide for a pèce of tymber for to ffurre the stall	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for ledges for the wyndowes	vij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for nayles for the same werke	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to a Carpenter for iij dayes werke to the saide werke	ij <sup>s</sup>
	Item paide for a plate for the Belle dore	v <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a quarter for to bere vp the Rafters in the hey loft	j <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for nayles to the same werke	ob'
	Item paide to a Carpenter for di' a day in the same werke	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for ij new keyes & ij new staples for the skynners hous	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a latche & A Cache & a Crampe for the Draymans hous	ij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for A new key for the same dore	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a henge & a hoke for the kechyn dore	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for brede & Ale when John Jaks William Sybson & Richard Hawkyns come for to see the lyvelod of the bell	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Summa xxxvij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Obite of Benet Harlewyn.	ffirst paide for a doseyn of white Cuppes	v <sup>d</sup> ob'
	Item paide for a doseyn & di' of Bonnes <sup>1</sup>	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for iij galons & a quarte of Rede wyne & white wyne	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for a kylderkyn of gode Ale	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to John ffynkell John Tuttesham William Isaac & Richard Batte than beyng wardeyns of the saide Craft of Drapers	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to the parson of Saint xpfres	xx <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to viij prests & ij Clerks for the dirige & masse	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to the Clerk for Rynging of the Belles	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide to John ffarley for warnyng of the Craft	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paide for the makyng & wast of ij Tapers	vj <sup>d</sup>
	Summa xix <sup>s</sup> ix <sup>d</sup> ob'	

<sup>1</sup> Bonny-clabber. Sou milk.

# *The Earliest Renters' Accounts, 1481-2 363*

Quite Rent. Item paide to Saint Awstens of Caunterbury for quite Rent  
goyng oute of the saide Rents in Southwerke for A yere xxij<sup>s</sup>  
Summa patet

Charges for first paide for x galons of lampe Oyle for the lampe atte  
Benet Saint Xpofres x<sup>s</sup>  
Harlewyn. Item paide to sir Thomas Appulton for his wages for iij<sup>s</sup>  
quarters of a yere v<sup>li</sup>  
Item paide to William Wyilson the Escheters man of South  
werke iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item paide to the Baylyf of Southwerk for the mercyments of  
iij Chemeneys v<sup>s</sup>  
Summa v<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Allow- Item allowed to the Tenants in gaderyng of the Rents by alle  
aunces. the saide yere xx<sup>d</sup>  
Summa patet

Summa totalis of all the Reparacions & payments of the  
Rents in Southwerke the yere ix<sup>li</sup> xix<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

So the Receyts of the Rents in Southwerk is more than the  
payments this yere by x<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

Receyts of the Rents in Whitecrostrete by all the said yere  
White- first receyued of John hosyer for iij quarters xv<sup>s</sup>  
crostrete. Item receyued Morys Cordyner for A yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
Item receyued of William Senderby for A yere v<sup>s</sup>  
Summa totalis receyued of the Rents in Whitecrostrete this  
yere xl<sup>s</sup>

Payments of the Rents in Whitecrostrete this yere  
Obite of first paide to maister Robert Drope than beyng maister of  
maister the saide Craft of Drapers vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Richard Item paide to Robert Godewyn Edmond Rigon John Hyll &  
Norman. John langrich than wardeyns of the same Craft x<sup>s</sup>  
Item paide to the fryer Awstens of london xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
Summa totalis of all the payments in Whitecrostrete this  
yere liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

So the payments is more then the Receyts of the Rents in  
Whitecrostrete this yere by xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Vacacions of the Rents in Whitecrostrete this yere  
Vacacions. first the hous which John hosyer late held voyde A quarter v<sup>s</sup>



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Item the hous which William Sendeby late held voyde iij  
quarters of A yere xv<sup>s</sup>  
Item the hous next the saide William Sendeby voyde a yere xx<sup>s</sup>  
Summa xl<sup>s</sup>

Summa totalis receyued of alle the Rents in london South-  
werke & Whitecrostrete by alle the saide yere xlix<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup>

Summa totalis paide of & for the Reparacions & payments  
of the saide Rents by all the saide yere xxxv<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

So the Reccyts of all the saide Rents is more than the pay-  
ments this yere by xiiij<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> ob<sup>s</sup>

The wages are interesting :

A carpenter	8d.	A Dawber	8d.
A Tyler	8d.	A Dawber's man	5d.
A Tyler's labourer	5d.		

## XXI

### LIST OF MEMBERS, 1493

Wardens' Accounts (No. 403, fo. 4 a).

JHESUS Maria 1493 et anno regni regis henrici Septimi viij<sup>o</sup>.

m <sup>r</sup> Wynham	} Wardeyns.
m <sup>r</sup> Wylcokkes	
m <sup>r</sup> Nyghtyngale	
m <sup>r</sup> Banast	

The Names of them that be of the Crafte of Drapers of london in  
clothing Anno 1493

Maister White Alderman & maister	John Saunders
Maister fynkell Alderman	John Bounde
Maister Capell Alderman	John Wodechirch
Maister Isac Alderman	John Dryland
Maister ffabyan Alderman	John Spylman
John Beauchamp	John Bramston
John Tutsam	John Bartelot
John Langrith	John Bracebryg
John Hill	John Banaster

John Holden  
Jamys Nessefeld  
John Skypwith  
John Bettes  
John Croke  
John Clerke  
John Squyer  
John Mylleborne  
Thomas Peend  
Thomas Wynham  
Thomas Wattes  
Thomas Bowan  
Thomas Botsell  
Thomas Creme  
Thomas Hertewell  
Thomas Hunte  
Thomas Wollesby  
Thomas Awbrey  
Thomas Notson  
Thomas Rathebon  
Laurence Aylmer  
Piers Joye  
George Bulstrode  
William Brogreve  
William Bracebryg  
William Shukburgh  
William Sybson senior  
William Sparke  
William Holme  
William Herist  
William Wylcokkes  
William Brotte  
William Edward  
William Nyghtyngale  
William Norton  
William Aydrop  
William Sibson junior  
William Worthington  
William Venablys  
William Spynk  
William Clerk  
Robert ffitzherbert

Robert ffabyan <sup>\*</sup>  
Richard Hawkyns  
Richard Odyham  
Robert Drayton  
Robert Gowdeby  
Richard Stickeley  
Robert Galson  
Richard Tripland  
Rauf ffoderyngey  
Richard Croke  
Roger Achilley  
Richard Cloos  
Richard Knollys  
Richard Shooore  
Richard Wotton  
John Bruges  
Robert Wattes  
Harry Eburton  
Symond Hogan  
Symond Stevynson  
Piers Johnson  
Harry Axstell  
Edward ffynkell  
Symond ffypper  
Geffrey kend  
Giles Grevill  
Petre Watson  
Piers Starkey  
Thomas Gylbert  
Edmonde Brydges  
Thomas Wattes  
William Game  
Water Mowar  
Thomas Corbett  
William Dixon  
Harry Chard  
Thomas Carter  
William Wotton  
Edward Bernard  
Wylliam Scochdon  
Wylliam Lewys  
John Nychavell

<sup>\*</sup> Struck out in original.

William Courteman  
 William Calley  
 William Brogreve  
 Robert Thyrykyl  
 Gylbert Gentyll  
 John Devycke  
 Henry Patner  
 Thomas Woodward  
 Edmund Burton  
 John Browne

John Witwang  
 John Botnani  
 Rychard Charlys  
 John Tolle  
 Richard Andrewe  
 John Game  
 Henry Gollyngham  
 Water Blanchard  
 Xpofer Askewe

Jhesus Maria Anno 1493 the Names of men that be of the Broderhed  
 of Drapers oute of the Clothyng

Thomas Wodeward	} Wardeyns of the Bachillers.
Edmond Grebill	
Edmond Medcalf	
Launcelet Chyrkyl	

Harry ffabute  
 William Cosgrave  
 John Marchall  
 William ffreman  
 John Middelton  
 Jamys Hoope  
 John Sutton  
 Nycholas Vycary  
 Harry Snowe  
 John Smalleward  
 Thomas ffox  
 John Anteknap  
 Robert Tilleworth  
 John Stokes  
 Thomas Knottynge  
 Thomas Say  
 Edmond Leesson  
 Thomas Derby  
 Edward Johnson  
 John Cowper  
 Thomas Hiot  
 Nycholas Bachiller  
 John Tyler  
 Richard Whitehed  
 John Leveson  
 John Ely

John Mapulton  
 John Wellys  
 Harry Bagot  
 Robert Waldyng  
 John Cornour  
 Richard Nycholl  
 Richard Charlys  
 Nycholas Wyche  
 John Baker  
 Brian Stotisbury  
 John Style  
 John Wyttewang  
 Edmond Casse  
 John Tolle  
 William Garett  
 John Smyth  
 William Wyseman  
 Nycholas Layke  
 Harry Patemer  
 Thomas Richardson  
 Richard Andrewe  
 John Baldry  
 Raynold Wodeshawe  
 Arnold Babyngton  
 Richard Lucie  
 William Prout

Symond Auncell  
 John Browne  
 Edmond Burton  
 John Euerard  
 Richard Ely  
 John Dunwyche  
 Water Maykyn  
 Xpofer Ayskewe  
 Symond Tiler  
 William Mynett  
 Stevyn ffreende  
 John White  
 Edmond Smyth  
 Thomas Howe  
 William Neele  
 Richard Hylby  
 William Noreys  
 Richard Noreys  
 John Barker  
 Hewe Couper <sup>2</sup>  
 John Cheer  
 William Sprynget  
 Robert Oke  
 Roger Lute  
 Thomas Hilton  
 John Devyk  
 John Daske  
 Edmond Hayes  
 Robert ffallowfeld  
 John Sonnyng  
 John Wymer  
 Robert Est  
 John Amore  
 Thomas Gerard

Thomas Puplot  
 Robert Helgey  
 Martyn Thwyng  
 Parcevall Wodehous  
 William Heende  
 John Hancock  
 Water Blaunchard  
 Thomas Vske  
 John Betenham  
 William Stratton  
 Nycholas Hoo <sup>2</sup>  
 John Heddesdon  
 John furneys  
 John Brydge <sup>2</sup>  
 Richard Drynkemylk  
 John Awedon  
 Nycholas Heriot <sup>2</sup>  
 William Alman  
 William larke  
 Harry Colynggham  
 Richard Prowe  
 William Laverok  
 John Rabyne  
 Robert Waldyng  
 William Soper  
 Robert Harryes  
 Alisamid Wellys  
 William Saxby  
 Robert Horneby  
 William Chadkyrk  
 John Game  
 Edward Skelton  
 Thomas Wayte

XXII A

WARDENS' ACCOUNTS, No. 403

An<sup>o</sup> dñi. 1508. An<sup>o</sup> dñi. 1509. An<sup>o</sup> 24. An<sup>o</sup> pmo.

fo. 86 a.

Tempe Georgij Monoux Aldermanni ac magri mistere pannarior  
 london Johannis Banaster Johis Brugge Cristoferi Askue & Johis Toll  
 eiusdñi mistere Gardianoꝝ An<sup>o</sup> Dñi. 1508 Et anno Regni Reg<sup>is</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Struck out in original.

# 368      *Wardens' Accounts, 1508-9*

Henrici Septimi vicesimo quarto. Et An<sup>o</sup> pmo H. octauī videlt a die lune p<sup>r</sup> post ffestū Assumpcōis bt<sup>o</sup> marie virginis An<sup>o</sup> Dnū & An<sup>o</sup> rrs vt sup<sup>a</sup> vsq<sup>3</sup> ad finem tmini vni<sup>9</sup> anni tūc px sequen.

## Receytp

- ffirst where ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> the last Wardens charg<sup>p</sup> them for the fote of  
 m Monoux m John Milborn m patmer and m Wylkynson Accompt  
 We charge vs w<sup>t</sup> the same fote and discharg<sup>p</sup> them which Am<sup>th</sup> to the  
 Some of xxx<sup>ii</sup> xvijs<sup>v</sup> d
- It where ou<sup>r</sup> said p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> the last Wardens charg<sup>p</sup> them for the fote  
 of m Hawkins m Watson m Carter and m Charlys Accompt we  
 charge vs w<sup>t</sup> the same fote whiche Am<sup>th</sup> lxij<sup>ii</sup>
- It we charge vs to haue receyved of ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> the last Wardens for  
 keping of a Just accompt for the hole fote of m Hawkins m Watson  
 m Carter & m Charlys Accompt w<sup>t</sup> a Jewell of m frabyans whiche  
 heth in plegge of v<sup>ii</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> w<sup>t</sup> the said Jewell Am<sup>th</sup> xiiij<sup>ix</sup>
- It more receyved of ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> the last Wardens in redy money at  
 ij tymes vppon the<sup>r</sup> accompt xxiiij<sup>ii</sup>
- It we charge vs for the fote of ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> the last Wardens accompt  
 for keping of a due order therin xxxix<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob
- It we charge vs w<sup>t</sup> a bill of John Wetewang<sup>p</sup> for Willm fowler his app<sup>n</sup>  
 which ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>decessou<sup>r</sup> dd (dedit) to vs xiijs<sup>ii</sup> d
- It we charge vs for the fote of m Monoux m John Milborn m Patm<sup>o</sup>  
 & m Whylkynson accompt aft<sup>r</sup> a custom iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>
- It we charge vs after the same Custom for the fote of Robert ffzherberds  
 accompt and xvj yer<sup>p</sup> past iiiij<sup>s</sup> x<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>
- It we charge vs aft<sup>r</sup> the sam<sup>e</sup> custom for the fote of Willm Nyghtingalys  
 accompt & xv yer<sup>p</sup> past ix<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>
- It of the pakkers ffelliship in pty (part) of payment of xl<sup>s</sup> due at mydsom<sup>o</sup>  
 An<sup>o</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>
- It of the p<sup>r</sup>or (prior) of Elsyn Spytill in pty of payment of lxx<sup>ii</sup> for the hous  
 that he bought of vs and John Braybroke w<sup>t</sup> hym at the<sup>r</sup> takyng of posses-  
 sion of the same hous sett in the old Jury in Saynt laurence layn at the  
 ensealing of ou<sup>r</sup> Writing<sup>p</sup> about ovt [sic] lady day in lent An<sup>o</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> v<sup>ii</sup>
- Itm of Walter Aprice in pte of payment of xx<sup>ii</sup> lent to hym w<sup>t</sup> his hovs  
 callyd the Gote to be paid ayen q<sup>t</sup>ly eūy q<sup>t</sup> xx<sup>s</sup> as apper<sup>p</sup> by his writing  
 So am<sup>th</sup> that we haue receyved for iij q<sup>t</sup> endyd at mydsomer An<sup>o</sup>  
 primo Hen<sup>ri</sup> viij Sm<sup>a</sup> (Summa) iij<sup>ii</sup>
- Itm of John Wetwang and Richard Nycholl<sup>p</sup> Collecto<sup>r</sup> for Riding money  
 and other charg<sup>p</sup> at the Beriall of King Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> xj<sup>ii</sup> xvjs<sup>v</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 And more that m Askue & m Toll were Sessed at x<sup>s</sup> a man Sm<sup>a</sup>  
 xij<sup>ii</sup> xvjs<sup>v</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>
- It that m lau<sup>r</sup> (Lawrence) Starky ow<sup>t</sup> for the same sessing vjs<sup>v</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Thom<sup>s</sup> Boughe vjs<sup>v</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> & Ri<sup>c</sup> Cradok iij<sup>s</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

Spone Syluer

Rec <sup>t</sup> of Edward Mathen thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of Thomas Cremor	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Rob <sup>t</sup> Nicholson thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of Gilbert Gentyll	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Steph <sup>n</sup> Thurstone thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of John Bartelot thelder	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of John poret thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of Richard Cloos	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Thom <sup>s</sup> Stowell thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of John Hyll	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Richard Achille thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of John Smyth thelder	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> Hartwell Sonn of Thomas Hartwell Drap	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of John Edwyn thap <sup>p</sup> n <sup>t</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> Isaak	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

The lyūey. Bleue and Scarlet

Rec <sup>t</sup> of Jamys Bodenham for his Entree in to the same lyūey for diūs considerations	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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Ap<sup>p</sup>ntishod<sup>p</sup>

fo. 86 b.

Rec <sup>t</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> Sprynget for Robert Hayward his Ap <sup>p</sup> ntice	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> Game for Rychard Ayrn	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of John Wylkynson for Edward Dalby	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Thomas flude for Rauf Rok <sup>p</sup>	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Rob <sup>t</sup> Haylys for Will <sup>m</sup> Manson	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Nicholas Cowper for Will <sup>m</sup> North	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Edmund Burton for Richard Keekwiche	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Geffrey Sponer for Thom <sup>s</sup> Taylyor	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of John Banaster for Will <sup>m</sup> Kent	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Walter Champyon for Thom <sup>s</sup> Brade	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Edmund Brugge for Rob <sup>t</sup> Baker at Nele	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> Roche for John Taylyor	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Thom <sup>s</sup> Bowre for Rob <sup>t</sup> Hardy	vjs <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of m <sup>n</sup> Monoux for John Consyte	. . .
It <sup>m</sup> of Ri <sup>c</sup> fforth for Thom <sup>s</sup> Style	. . .
It <sup>m</sup> of Peter Watson for Walter Walcot pd in An <sup>o</sup> 1517 to m <sup>n</sup> Burton	. . .
It <sup>m</sup> of Raphaell papworth for John Clerk	. . .

Redempcioners

Rec <sup>t</sup> of m <sup>n</sup> Rychard Sutton Squyere and of the Kings Counsell except the Clerk <sup>p</sup> ffee	n <sup>i</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Otnell Ratclyf Gentyllman Steward of Saynt Gyles in the ffeeld except the Clerk <sup>p</sup> ffee	n <sup>i</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Nycholas Hurlton Gentyllman Clerk of the Spycery w <sup>t</sup> the king	iijs <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of John Adams 3u <sup>a</sup> nt (servant) w <sup>t</sup> Sir Will <sup>m</sup> Capell	n <sup>i</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Roger Sadler except the Clerk <sup>p</sup> ffee	n <sup>i</sup>
It <sup>m</sup> of Will <sup>m</sup> laynard of Westmynster	x <sup>s</sup>

## Quarterage

Rec<sup>t</sup> of lvi psones being of the Maisters lyūey aft<sup>r</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> eūy (every) psonē  
 Sm<sup>a</sup> to the place viij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>  
 Sm<sup>a</sup> to<sup>d</sup> of all ou<sup>r</sup> Receyt<sup>p</sup> Am<sup>th</sup> clxxv<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob

fo. 87 a.

Payment<sup>p</sup> and Discharg<sup>p</sup>

Itm<sup>l</sup> lent to Walter App Rysse Drap for diūs (divers) consideracions by  
 thassent of this place to be paid q<sup>tly</sup> ayen xx<sup>s</sup> eūy q<sup>t</sup> as by seūall  
 wryting<sup>p</sup> more playnly appereth Sm<sup>a</sup> xx<sup>li</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> to Morgayn for making of a Statute and apaire of Endentor<sup>p</sup> of  
 defesaunt<sup>p</sup> for the said Sm<sup>a</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> to Richard White for his ffee being ou<sup>r</sup> 3geaunt for this hole yere  
 vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for potacion aft<sup>r</sup> ou<sup>r</sup> serche at ou<sup>r</sup> ladye day the Natiuite in the ffayre  
 at Southwark xx<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for the offring of the iiiij<sup>s</sup> newe Wardens at Robrt Morleys Masse of  
 Requiem iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for a lood of logg<sup>p</sup> a lood of Byllet & x q<sup>ts</sup> Colys for the plo<sup>r</sup> for this  
 yere viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for Bargehire to Ric Adams for m<sup>o</sup> Exmewe & m<sup>o</sup> Smyth Shireff<sup>p</sup> and  
 aft<sup>r</sup> for m<sup>o</sup> Genyngs Maire to Westm<sup>o</sup> for potacion & all Sm<sup>a</sup> xl<sup>s</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for m<sup>l</sup> [Mistress] Wylds Obyte kept at the ffrer<sup>p</sup> Augustyns for this  
 yere xvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> to the Maister and Brethern of Saynt Gyles by yond holborn for & in  
 full payment of the lytyll hovs next to the Gote in chepe as aper<sup>p</sup> by  
 wryting Sm<sup>a</sup> xxxj<sup>li</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for botchyr<sup>p</sup> Writing<sup>p</sup> & other cost<sup>p</sup> & reward<sup>p</sup> spent or we coud  
 agre for the said hows Sm<sup>a</sup> xxxj<sup>s</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for j<sup>li</sup> of reed wax for the hole yere viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for surche of c̄tayn (certain) deed<sup>p</sup> bytwene vs and the p̄or (prior) of  
 Elsyn Spytyll for the clerenes (clearance) of the hows that we bouzt of  
 Hartwell in Saynt laurens layn in the old Jury and aft<sup>r</sup> we sold the said  
 hows to the said p̄or Sm<sup>a</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> for ou<sup>r</sup> pte of suche Wryting<sup>p</sup> as were made bitwen vs and the said p̄or  
 & John Braybroke for the fore said hows which we sold to them Sm<sup>a</sup>  
 iiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> paid to them of the lyūey (livery) that dyned nother at the Shireffs  
 ffeste nore mair<sup>p</sup> this yere xxvj<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup> ob  
 It<sup>r</sup> for half apece Creste clothe for iiiij<sup>s</sup> table clothes in the hall for the  
 Bachillers brekefast tuysday xvj<sup>s</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> to Thom<sup>s</sup> Smart Carpent<sup>r</sup> for the fote of Edward Barnard<sup>p</sup> Accompt  
 vij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> and more vppon a Rakenyng xvij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> viij<sup>li</sup>  
 It<sup>r</sup> to Thom<sup>s</sup> Smart in arnest for making of ou<sup>r</sup> hows in Chepe newe

- callyd the gote & for making of viij newe kyching<sup>p</sup> in Southwark & for potacion <sup>v<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for diuising & wryting of diūs Not<sup>p</sup> bitwen the said Thom<sup>s</sup> Smert & vs for the making newe of the said hows callyd the gote in Chepe Sm<sup>a</sup> <sup>v<sup>s</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for potacion w<sup>t</sup> certayn Carpenters that vewed the biolding of the said gote <sup>iiij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to Thom<sup>s</sup> Smert in pty of payment of lx<sup>li</sup> for the making of the said hows <sup>xx<sup>li</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to the said Thom<sup>s</sup> Smert in full payment for making of the viij keching<sup>p</sup> in Southwark <sup>v<sup>li</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for xij torches for the beryall of Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> weying ccxx<sup>li</sup> & j q<sup>t</sup> whereof was wasted xxxiiij<sup>li</sup> at iiij<sup>d</sup> le fi & xij<sup>d</sup> for making of eūy (every) torche Sm<sup>a</sup> <sup>xxiiij<sup>s</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for caryng of vij carpett<sup>p</sup> to ou<sup>r</sup> standing to cover the Rayles and for potacion af<sup>r</sup> the syght at the draps hall w<sup>t</sup> the Counsell where the endent<sup>r</sup> bitwene vs & Smert were redd openly for the making of the Gote in Chepe & they were content w<sup>t</sup> the same Sm<sup>a</sup> <sup>xij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for lxxxiiij<sup>s</sup> yerd<sup>p</sup> of nro [narrow] white for xij gownys and hood<sup>p</sup> yeven to xij torchberers of our own company at v<sup>d</sup> ayerd Sm<sup>a</sup> <sup>xxxv<sup>s</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> for xij paire of grete blake beed<sup>p</sup> for the said torche berers eūy man apayre <sup>xix<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to Thom<sup>s</sup> Newport for making of xij gownys and hood<sup>p</sup> for the said torche berers <sup>vj<sup>s</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to Andrue Zule that attendyd the af<sup>r</sup> nown & the next fore nowne vppon the said torche berers and to kepe them in order <sup>xx<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to xij Ryders morners of ou<sup>r</sup> ffeliship at the said Beryall that is to say to m<sup>n</sup> Banast<sup>p</sup> m<sup>n</sup> John Brugge Wardens m<sup>n</sup> Hawkins m<sup>n</sup> Cremor m<sup>n</sup> Holden m<sup>n</sup> Cally m<sup>n</sup> Starky m<sup>n</sup> Game m<sup>n</sup> Burton m<sup>n</sup> patmer m<sup>n</sup> Wylkynson & m<sup>n</sup> Carter to eūy (every) of them toward<sup>p</sup> there charg<sup>p</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> <sup>viiij<sup>li</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to John Wetewang & Ri<sup>c</sup> Nicholl<sup>p</sup> for the colleccion of the said Ryding money for there labo<sup>r</sup> <sup>xiiij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- Itm to Swyft the Mair<sup>p</sup> 3geant for arresting Jamys Bronn for disobediens to the Wardens <sup>viiij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- Itm spent at Walter Aprysse tavern af<sup>r</sup> our serche of our lyvelod <sup>vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to the Clerk of Saynt Michaell<sup>p</sup> in Cornhyll for a Solempn Masse there the Sonday next af<sup>r</sup> thassumpcion of our lady & a masse of Requiem on the morowe <sup>xv<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to Robrt Bromfeld for cariage of x tonn order (ordure) out of the gote in chepe at xvj<sup>d</sup> le tonn & iiij<sup>d</sup> over <sup>xiiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></sup>
- l<sup>r</sup> to Margaret wyf of John Chyld plumer for full payment of a newe Systron (cistern) in m<sup>n</sup> Hawe hows <sup>xvj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup></sup>

fo. 87 b.



- It to Willm Tull bryklayer for making of viij Chymneys in Southwark xl<sup>s</sup> jd  
 It to Willm Tull for vndpynnyng the long Wall next the chirche yarde in Southwark xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Riç Rowly Smyth for nalys heng<sup>p</sup> hook<sup>p</sup> latchis catchis bolt<sup>p</sup> & staples as aper<sup>p</sup> by his byll xvj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Cristofer Malyn glasyer for lv fote glas in the gote at iiij<sup>d</sup> in hony layn xix fote glace in Cornhyll for mending of xij paynes & in Saynt lau<sup>r</sup> (Lawrence) layn for xx fote neweglas & mending there the old glas conf<sup>t</sup> xxxij fote & for the draps hall for iiij<sup>s</sup> yer<sup>p</sup> amending the faut<sup>p</sup> there sm<sup>a</sup> xliij<sup>s</sup>  
 Wherof ou<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>ecessour<sup>p</sup> paid hym x<sup>s</sup> and we paid xxxiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 It to Thom<sup>s</sup> Brytt for ix<sup>c</sup> lyme at v<sup>s</sup> sm<sup>a</sup> xlv<sup>s</sup> wherof Barnard pd xx<sup>s</sup> and we paid xxv<sup>s</sup>  
 It for a lood of hart lathe w<sup>t</sup> the cariage x<sup>s</sup> vjd  
 It to Thom<sup>s</sup> Alynson for x m<sup>l</sup> tyle for Southwark at iiij<sup>s</sup> vjd sm<sup>a</sup> xlv<sup>s</sup> wherof Barnard paid xv<sup>s</sup> and we paid xxx<sup>s</sup>  
 It to m Eburtons preste for a q<sup>rt</sup> (quarter) wag<sup>p</sup> endyd at Michelmas An<sup>o</sup> h. vij<sup>m</sup> xxiiij<sup>s</sup> xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to m Bound<sup>p</sup> preste for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to 3 Willm Clynche & 3 Nicholas pyke our Chapelayns for the same q<sup>rt</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to 3 Wylm Haryot<sup>p</sup> preste for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xxxv<sup>s</sup>  
 It to Thom<sup>s</sup> Rychardson our Clerk for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>  
 It of Riç Stukeley Beedman for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Willm Aydrope beedman for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Thom<sup>s</sup> Hayward beedman for the same q<sup>rt</sup> x<sup>s</sup>  
 It to Geffrey Kent Bedeman for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Thom<sup>s</sup> payn of Denocyon for the same q<sup>rt</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Raynold Sampton vnd bedell for the same q<sup>rt</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to the Abbot of Evesham for quytrent for di yere endyd at Michelmas An<sup>o</sup> h. vij<sup>m</sup> xxiiij<sup>s</sup> liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for Riç Normans Obyte at the ffrere Augustyns for this yere liij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for m Bound<sup>p</sup> preste for iiij q<sup>rt</sup> endyd at mydsof<sup>n</sup> An<sup>o</sup> h. vij<sup>m</sup> pmo. v<sup>li</sup>  
 It to ou<sup>r</sup> ij Chapelayns aforesaid for a q<sup>rt</sup> endyd at mydsof<sup>n</sup> An<sup>o</sup> pmo. h. vij<sup>m</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to 3 Willm Haryots preste for the same q<sup>rt</sup> xxxv<sup>s</sup>  
 It to John Bayns for lxxij m<sup>l</sup> & di [67,500] Bryk pcell of jc m<sup>l</sup> [100,000] that he sold vnto vs af<sup>r</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> the m<sup>l</sup> [1000] clere of all caryage whiche am<sup>th</sup> xij<sup>li</sup> vij<sup>s</sup> vjd wherof the owdyto<sup>r</sup> abat<sup>p</sup> for that cariage that was allowed hym in his accompt this yere Edward Barnard the whiche Edward paid by the com<sup>and</sup>ment of the Wardens vj<sup>s</sup> for cariage of xij lood whiche ought not to be paid for it was bought free of all cariage so Rest<sup>p</sup> clere xij<sup>li</sup> xviiij<sup>d</sup>

It to harselet by aggrement in grete for all the toll at london Brige for  
 bryk & sand & ct xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It allowed to m John Brugge for our pte of the cost<sup>r</sup> for a placard  
 purchaced for the old made clothes to be sold by mcers draps Taylyor<sup>r</sup>  
 & Sheremen as by his bill of pcell<sup>r</sup> aperethe whiche Am<sup>th</sup> to xxij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 wherof ou<sup>r</sup> pte comys to vs viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It allowed vnto the said m Brugge onely for his own cost<sup>r</sup> & charg<sup>r</sup> that  
 he had for the purchessing of the said placard as other compaynes  
 aforenamed dyd in the pmisses vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It to Richardson for pap & Ink for the hole yere ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for keping clene the place Sellers Chambr<sup>r</sup> & hanging of the hall by  
 all the yere except the ffeste ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for keping clene the gutters and leed<sup>r</sup> aboute the place for all the  
 yere ij<sup>s</sup>  
 It to the Canell raker for the hole yere for all the place xvj<sup>d</sup>  
 Itm for the clerks wag<sup>r</sup> of Saynt Swythunys for the hole yere for all the fo. 88 a.  
 place ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for engrossing of this Accompt iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for Wasshing of our Napery for the hole yere to m<sup>r</sup> [Mistress] Banaster  
ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 It we aske allowance for the fote of m Hawkins m Watson m Carter &  
 m Charlys Accompt whiche we remytt to our Successou<sup>r</sup> the next  
 Wardens whiche fote Am<sup>th</sup> w<sup>t</sup> a jewell of m ffabyans for v<sup>li</sup> sm<sup>a</sup> xiiij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup>  
 It we aske allowance for the fote of m Monoux m Milborn m patm<sup>r</sup> &  
 m Wylkynsons Accompt whiche we remytt to our Successours the  
 next Wardens iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It for the fote of m ffytzherbert<sup>r</sup> accompt we ask allowance for we remyt  
 it to the next Wardens our Successou<sup>r</sup> & xvj yer<sup>r</sup> past Sm<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>  
 It we ask allowance for the fote of m Nyghtingalys accompt & xv yer<sup>r</sup>  
 past whiche we remytt to our Successou<sup>r</sup> the next Wardens Sm<sup>a</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>  
 It we ask allowance for John Wetewang<sup>r</sup> byll for Willm ffowler his  
 appntice which we remytt to our Successou<sup>r</sup> the next Wardens xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>  
 It we aske allowance for the fote of m Willm Milborn m Cally m  
 hasylwod & m Rudston Accompt whiche we remytt to our Successou<sup>r</sup>  
 the next wardens xxxix<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob  
 Sm<sup>a</sup> to<sup>d</sup> of all ou<sup>r</sup> payment<sup>r</sup> and dyscharg<sup>r</sup> Am<sup>th</sup> clxxviij<sup>li</sup> x<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 So rest<sup>r</sup> clerely to thies accomptant<sup>r</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> lij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob

Avdido<sup>r</sup> of this Accompt.

m Cremor m Peter Starky m Wylkynson & m Carter

Md that the foresaid Rest of lij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob was paid in man & fourm  
 folowing that is to say ffirst must be abatyd therof for a playn table

cloth conf xiiij ell<sup>p</sup> at viij<sup>d</sup> the ell whiche m Banaster<sup>p</sup> su<sup>nt</sup><sup>p</sup> (servant)  
 lost in the wasshing & he was paid for the wasshing of all our napry  
 as the custom ys Sm<sup>a</sup> Am<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob  
 Itm m Dixon being Warden paid to m Mattok Chamblayn at the  
 request and for m John Brugge to accomplysh the full payment of xl<sup>s</sup>  
 where vnto he was sessed for the iij<sup>c</sup> Sougeo<sup>r</sup> (soldiers) that went for  
 this Cite in to ffrau<sup>n</sup>ce w<sup>t</sup> the king Henry the vij<sup>th</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> xx<sup>s</sup>  
 It m Perpount being Warden paid to m Askue for the clere rest of the  
 said lij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> ob xxiiiij<sup>s</sup>

Dettour<sup>r</sup> for Sessing toward<sup>r</sup> the charg<sup>p</sup> of the king<sup>p</sup> beryall

m laurens Starky deb<sup>3</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Thom<sup>s</sup> Bowgh deb<sup>3</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> & Ri<sup>c</sup>  
 Cradok deb<sup>3</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> Sm<sup>a</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>  
 Whiche the foresaid accomptan<sup>t</sup><sup>p</sup> hathe paid for vnto this place as  
 apper<sup>p</sup> by this accompt.

## XXII B

## RENTERS' ACCOUNTS, 1508-9.

An<sup>o</sup> xxiiij<sup>o</sup>. An<sup>o</sup> xxiiiij<sup>o</sup>. An<sup>o</sup> p<sup>mo</sup> h. viiiij<sup>m</sup>. An<sup>o</sup> dm. 1508. 1509  
 No. + 142.

Edward Barnard Rentor

M <sup>r</sup> Banaster	} Wardens.	M <sup>r</sup> Hawkyns	} Auditors.
M <sup>r</sup> John Brugge		M <sup>r</sup> Cremor	
M <sup>r</sup> Askue		M <sup>r</sup> Rudston	
M <sup>r</sup> Toll		M <sup>r</sup> Askue	

*Thes Auditors by estymacion fynd that Edward Barnard owth xvij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>  
 for his ij accompts for a yere & j qt.<sup>1</sup> endyd at our lady day in lent An<sup>o</sup>  
 xxiiiij<sup>o</sup> H. vij.*

The viij<sup>th</sup> day of Aprell in the iijij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reign of King henry  
 the viij<sup>th</sup> Edward Barnard brought in to this place and delyvered to  
 M<sup>r</sup> Roche in party of payment of this Accompt viij<sup>li</sup> the which Eyghte  
 pondes ys in parte of payment of a more som<sup>e</sup>

per me William Roche.

<sup>1</sup> All the parts in italics are later additions. Those crossed through are items altered.

J.

Agreed we pay unto the Chirchwardens of Saynt Dynyse Bakchirch of london for a quyterent geyng out of the ij houses that were M<sup>r</sup> Whites sett in shereborn layn of [illegible] yerely at michelmas xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Agreed that Barnard pd. for a Roftyle to M<sup>r</sup> Alyson iiij<sup>s</sup> for Southwerk.

A<sup>o</sup> xxiiij<sup>o</sup>.

This is thaccompt of Edward Barnard Renter of alle the londres tenementes and rentes parteynyng and belongyng to the felaship of drapers set lying and beyng in the Citee of london, White Crosse Strete and in Southwerk aswele of alle his Resceites as of his discharges paymentes and Reparacons, that is to say from the ffeste of the Anunciacon of our lady A<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> 1508 in the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of kyng harry the vij<sup>th</sup> unto the ffeste of the Anunciacon of our lady A<sup>n</sup><sup>o</sup> 1509 in the xxiiij<sup>th</sup>

~~our sovayn lord~~  
yere of the said kyng *Λ & in the first yere of K. h. the viij<sup>th</sup>* that is for the ~~then ending at the time of the Annunciation of our lady~~  
space of an hole yere. *Λ Than beyng George Monoux Alderman & Wardeyns*  
John Banaster John Brigge Cristofre Askue and John Tolle. ~~Anno domini~~  
~~ml. viij<sup>th</sup>~~

The Charche (charge) of the Rentall

Candilwik strete.	ffirst receyved of Robert harrys draper for his	} 1 <sup>s</sup>
	Tenement charged for the said yere	
	It. rec. of Thomas ffisser for his tenement for the said yere	
		xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Sm. iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> .	

Seint Swith- ines Lane.	Item. rec. of Thomas lyntwhite for an hole yere	} xx <sup>s</sup>
	for his tenement	
	It. rec. of Annes Somer for hir tenement for the	} xiiij <sup>s</sup>
	same yere	
	It. rec. of Bartilmew hamonde for his tenement	} xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	for the same yere	
	It. rec. of Richard Call for an hole yere for his	} xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	tenement	
	It. of the same Richard for an other tenement for	} xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	the same yere	
	It. rec. of Robert Sherman for his tenement for	} xxx <sup>s</sup>
	the same yere	
	It. the litle house next the gate which the Renter dwelleth in by yere	xx <sup>s</sup>
	Sm vii <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>	

Dowgate.	Item rec. of William Wheler for his tenement that John Ax sumtyme occupied for the said yere	} liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. rec. of William Geffrey for his tenement for the same yere	
	Item rec. of John Clerk for his tenement the same yere	
	It. rec. of a little shop that parcell of Whelers house for the same yere	
S <sup>m</sup> xiiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup>		vj <sup>li</sup>
Corneyhill.	Item rec. of Maister Acheley for his tenement for the same yere	} iiij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item rec. of Seint Christofers Church	
S <sup>m</sup> iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>		
Cheapside.	Item the tenement called the Gote that Myles Broun held for di yere of this accompt iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	} ix <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> vj <sup>li</sup>
	Also Walter ap Rice for the same tenement for the other di yere of this accompt after x <sup>li</sup> by yere that is v <sup>li</sup>	
	It. of Thomas Rothewode Girdiller for his tenement there for the said hole yere	
	It. of Rauf of Opowleston Goldsmyth for his tenement for the same yer	
S <sup>m</sup> xix <sup>li</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
Honylane.	It. rec. of M <sup>r</sup> hawys for the rent of his place for the said hoole yere	} v <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> viij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Thomas Keel for the Rent of his tenement for the same yere	
S <sup>m</sup> xxxj <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		
Bassyngeshaw.	Item of Adam Shirry for his tenement for the said yere	} iiij <sup>li</sup> xvj <sup>s</sup> xx <sup>s</sup> xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item of John Belle Tailor for his tenement the said yere	
	It. of John hywode for his tenement for the said yere	
	It. of Robert Galy for his tenement for the said yere	
S <sup>m</sup>		

Smythfelde.	Item of Margarete harryson for her tenement called the Bull for the said yere	} vij <sup>li</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup>	
White Crosse Strete.	Item of William Arrard for his tenement for the said yere	} xl <sup>s</sup>
	It. of John Goodwyn for his tenement for the said yere	} xl <sup>s</sup>
	<del>S<sup>m</sup> xvij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup></del>	
Theam- strete.	Item of John lawden for his place for the said yere	} iiij <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item of John Roo for his tenement for the same yere	} xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item of Elizabeth <del>forster</del> <sup>forex</sup> for hir tenement for the same yere	} xxxij <sup>s</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup>	
Southwerk.	Item of John hargill for his tenement and wharf for the yere of this accompt	} iiij <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of moder Elizabeth for her tenement for the same yere	} ix <sup>s</sup>
	It. of <sup>c</sup> player Joynor for his tenement for the same yere	} xvj <sup>s</sup>
	It. of Rowley Smyth for his tenement	xvj <sup>s</sup>
	It. of Thomas Waterman for his tenement for the said yere	} xv <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of William Bosom for his tenement	xv <sup>s</sup>
	It. of Henry Godfrey for his tenement for the same yere	} xx <sup>s</sup>
	It. of the same Henry for an other tenement	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of the same Henry for an other tenement	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Antony Gastoyne for his tenement by yere	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Stephen Joynor for his tenement	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Thomas Barbour for his tenement by yere	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Cristian Taillor for hir tenement	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of the said Cristian for a little yerd by yere	xvj <sup>d</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup> xxiiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>	
	Item of henry Carver for his tenement by yere	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Nicholas Peynter for his tenement	.xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. of Cornelis for his tenement by yere	xvij <sup>s</sup>
	It. of Johane hynton for hir tenement	xvij <sup>s</sup>

It. of William Bother for his tenement  
 It. of Ioy Joynor for his tenement by yere  
 S<sup>m</sup> viij<sup>l</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup>

xviij<sup>s</sup>  
 xxxliij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

S<sup>m</sup> to<sup>li</sup> of all the Receytes  
 am<sup>th</sup> lxxxxviij<sup>l</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

The discharges & paymentes.

The obite of	ffirst paid to the iiij wardeyns	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
henry Ebur-	It. to the parson	viij <sup>d</sup>
ton holden	It. to vj preestes and two clerkes	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
the xiiij <sup>th</sup> day	It. to the Clerk for Ryngyng	viij <sup>d</sup>
of Juyn at	It. to the Wexchaundeler	viij <sup>d</sup>
Seint Mary	It. to Thomas Richardson	viij <sup>d</sup>
abchirch.	It. for brede and ale spice wyne and chese and other charges	vij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	

The Obite of	Item to the iiij wardeyns	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Alice Har-	It. to the parson	xx <sup>d</sup>
lewyn the	It. to vj preestes and oon clerk	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
xxij day of	It. to the clerk for Ryngyng	xij <sup>d</sup>
Juyn at Seint	It. to Thomas Richardson	viij <sup>d</sup>
Cristofors.	It. to the wexchaundeler	xij <sup>d</sup>
	It. for brede ale wyne chese and spices & other charges	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup> xx <sup>s</sup>	

The obite of	Item to M <sup>r</sup> Monoux alderman	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
John Nor-	It. to the iiij wardeyns	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
man the xvj	It. to the parson of honylane	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
day of	It. to vij preestes and oon clerk	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
august In	It. to the sexteyne (sexton)	ij <sup>d</sup>
honylane.	It. to the wexchaundeler	xij <sup>d</sup>
	It. to Thomas Richardson	viij <sup>d</sup>
	It. to the clerk for Ryngyng	viij <sup>d</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	

The Obite of	Item paid to the iiij wardeyns	iiij <sup>s</sup>
M <sup>r</sup> Hariotes	It. to the parsons duputie	viij <sup>d</sup>
the viij <sup>th</sup> day	It. to viij preestes & iiij clerkes iiij <sup>s</sup> and more for to drynk x <sup>d</sup> S <sup>m</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
of ffebru at	It. to xxj pore people	xxj <sup>d</sup>
seint dun-		
stonys in the		
Est.		

It. to the wexchaundeler for wax and candilles	xvj <sup>d</sup>
It. for ryngyng of Belles	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
It. to Richardson	iiij <sup>d</sup>
It. to iij Almos men in drapers hall	vj <sup>d</sup>
It. to Raynold	ij <sup>d</sup>

Sm xiiij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>

Paymentes for preestes Salary

	ffirst paid to Sir William Clynych for his salary for iij quarters	vii
Mr harriot.	Also paid to Sir Thomas Box for his wages for thre quarters	vii v <sup>s</sup>
Robert Sir Nicholas Westmor- land.	Also paid to Sir Nicholas for his wages for v wekes service & the Remniant of that quarter was void	xj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Sir Pike.	Also paid to Sir Nicholas Pyke for di yere within the tyme of this accompt	v m <sup>ls</sup>
Mr Eburton.	Also paid to Maister Eburton chaplein for a quarter endyng at midsomer a <sup>o</sup> xxiiij <sup>h</sup> henry the vij <sup>th</sup> at the goyng out of that service	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paid to Thomas Richardson for his wages for iij quarters of a yere	iiij <sup>h</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>
	Also paid to Reynold Sampton for his wages for iij quarters	xx <sup>s</sup>
Mr. Boundes preest.	Also paid to Mr Boundes preest for oon quarter	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Robert Brigges.	Item paid to Robert Brigges for his almosse for a quarter endyng at midsomer a <sup>o</sup> xxiiij h. vij & than he died	xv <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Richard Stukeley.	Item paid to hym for his wages for iij quarters	xl <sup>s</sup>
William Aithorp.	Item paid to hym for his Almose for iij quarters	xl <sup>s</sup>
Geffrey Kent.	Item paid to hym for his almose for <del>the hole yere</del> <sup>iiij quarters</sup> and than deceessed	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paid for brede and ale at Drapers hall at the wardeins commaundement whan the said Geffrey was buried goven to the ffeliship	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thomas heyward.	Item paid to hym for his almosse for iij quarters of this accompt	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Payne.	Item paid to hym for his almose for iij quarters	xx <sup>s</sup>
Hugh Mitton.	Item paid to hym for the masse of our lady and for Ryngyng	x <sup>s</sup>



	Item paid to xij preestes and ij clerkes for derige and masse of Requiem	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item to the sextein for erbes and floures to straw the pewes	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	<i>Sum</i>	
	Item paid for the maisters dynner & wardeyns both olde and newe with their Counceile at such tyme as thei went to oversee their landes and tenementes at the signe of the Cristofer in cheapeside	xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	<i>Sum</i>	
Seint Cristofers parisshe.	Item paid for a lode of colys & money geven in almose to the pour folk of the said parisshe and to the almose men of the said ffeliship of drapers	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	<i>Sum xxxviij<sup>li</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></i>	
	<i>Quyterentes</i>	
M <sup>re</sup> Weldon.	ffirst paid to her for quyterent oute of Drapers hall for the hole yere of this accompt	xx <sup>s</sup>
Abchirch.	Item paid to the wardeyns of the said chirche for a yerely Quyterent of a chymney in the parlour in Drapers hall	xij <sup>d</sup>
William Rygby.	Item paid to hym for a yerely quitrent out of the tenement called the Gote In Cheapeside for the yere of this accompt	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Bosomes Inne.	Item paid for a quiterent oute of M <sup>r</sup> hawys place fo the yere of this accompt	x <sup>s</sup>
Seint Mathew in fridaystrete.	Item to the Church Wardeins there for quiterent oute of the corner tenement at Bow chirch for the yere of this accompt	xx <sup>s</sup>
Seint Awstyns beside Cantirbury.	Item for quiterent oute of the londes and tene- ments In Southwerk for the yere of this accompt	xxij <sup>s</sup>
Cristes Church in london.	Item paid for the londes and tenements in Saynt Mary Bothowe parish in Candilwykstrete for the said yere	v <sup>s</sup>
ffynesbury.	Item paid for quiterent of the landes & tenements in Whitecrossestrete of this yere passed	ix <sup>d</sup>
honylane.	Item to the Church Wardeins In hony-lane paid for the Beamelight for the yere of this accompt paialbe at Mighelmas	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

Seint Swithune.	Item paid to the parsons there for the Offeringes of Drapers hall for the yere of this accompt at mighelmas	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Seint Mary Overeys.	Item paid for quiterent oute of the tenement Gote In the cheape for the hole yere paiaable at mighelmas and our lady day in lent	iiij <sup>ll</sup>
The Craffe of talow-chaundellers.	Item for a quiterent oute of the landes and tenements at Dowgate for the yere of this accompt endyd at our lady day in lent	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Evysham.	Item paid to the abbot of Evysham for the patronage of Seint mighelles Church in Cornehill for di. yere	liij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Seint James in the ffeelde.	Item paid for quitrent for the londes and tenements in Bassyngeshawe for the yere of this accompt at oure lady day in lent	xx <sup>s</sup>
Seint Johanes in Walbroke.	Item to the Chirche Wardeyns there for the quiterentes oute of the londes and tenements at dowgate for this yere paid at midsomer	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
The Collage of Cobham.	Item for quyterent oute of the landes and tenements In Cornehill at our lady day in lent for the yere of this accompt	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paid to the Colectors for the kynges money for drapers hall	xviij <sup>s</sup>

Sm liiiij<sup>ll</sup> liij<sup>s</sup>  
Sm xviij<sup>ll</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

Sm xviij<sup>ll</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

Reparaciones

Mr hawys.	ffirst to a Tiler after viij <sup>d</sup> a day and his laborer after v <sup>d</sup> a day for viii <sup>th</sup> daies werk for tylyng the hall chambres and makyng a new herth In the Kechyn	viiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paid for iiij lodes of sand at vi <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> lode sm.	ij <sup>s</sup>
	It. paide for iiij lodes of lyme at ix <sup>d</sup> the lode	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item for a lode of breeke	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	Item for a grate of Iron for the Gutter weing viij <sup>lb</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob. a lb sm.	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Item paid to a mason for iiij daies work for makyng of the synk that goith into Bosomes Inne	ij <sup>s</sup>
	It. paid for vj fote of gutter stone for the said synk at iiij <sup>d</sup> the fote	ij <sup>s</sup>
	Item to a laborer for iiij daies there	xv <sup>d</sup>

	Item for a lode of lyme	ix <sup>d</sup>
	It. for a lode of sand to the same werkes	vj <sup>d</sup>
this iiij <sup>s</sup> is not allowed here.	<del>It. for ij new cases of Iron for a glasse wyndowe in Thomas Keles house</del>	<del>iiij<sup>s</sup></del>
	S. 22. d7.	
	Item for a new case of tymbre for the grete cestren in the Kechin for stuf & werkmanship	viiij <sup>s</sup>
	It. for casting of vij <sup>s</sup> di of olde lede at xiiij <sup>d</sup> the C. to Thomas child plumber	viiij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob
	It. for a cok of brasse to the same cestren	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
	Item for a pipesend over the sinke weing xiiij <sup>lb</sup>	viiij <sup>d</sup> ob
	Item to Thomas childe plumber in partie of payment of 1 lb. Sowder after v <sup>d</sup> the lb. sm xx <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> for the newe cisteren in M <sup>r</sup> hawes hous. So restes due to the plumber xvj <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup> which <i>Rest was paid by M<sup>r</sup> Toll, &amp; Bernard paid but iiij<sup>s</sup> of the said xx<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup></i>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Candilwik- strete.	It. for xxij fote of hard stone for the pavyng of the Kechin there at v <sup>d</sup> the fote with laying of the same	ix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	It. for ij lodes of lombe to the same werkes	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. for a laborer iij daies	xv <sup>d</sup>
	It. for ij <sup>s</sup> sap lath	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. for m <sup>i</sup> sprig for mending of walles	vj <sup>d</sup>
	It. for iij lodes of lombe	xij <sup>d</sup>
	It. for a lode of lyme & a lode of sonde	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. to John Thurston dawber and his laborer for iij dayes	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	S, 42. d, 3	
	Item for a lode of Breke to perfourmyng the Kechyn flore and mending of the hirth	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
	Item for caryng away of iiij lode of Robous	viiij <sup>d</sup>
	Item for half a dayes labour of a werkman to make the herth and lay the breke	iiij <sup>d</sup>
	S <sup>m</sup>	
	<del>Reparacions.</del> Paten Patensons house	
	ffirst to a tyler and his laborer iij dayes in Tylyng the said house & makyng a new herth In the chamber next the Strete	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
	It. paid for viij Roof tile to the said house	vj <sup>d</sup>
	S, 6. d, ii	

Item paid to John Thurston dawber and his laborer there iiij dayes for mending the flores and wasshyng the walles	} iii <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup> xij <sup>d</sup> iii <sup>d</sup> x <sup>d</sup>
Item for iiij lodes of lombe	
Item for iij Sakkes of lyme	
It. for ij lb Sawder occupied In the gutters	
S <sup>m</sup>	

The Corner hous in cheape side.	Item paid to a mason for makyng of two new herthes oon In the kechyn an other In the celler and for mending of a towaile of a Sege <sup>2</sup>	} xj <sup>d</sup>
	It. for cariage of a lode of Robous away (rubbish away)	
	S <sup>m</sup>	

S, 7. d, 7.

The Bull In Smythfeld.

ffirst paid for vi <sup>c</sup> lathe	} ij <sup>s</sup> xij <sup>d</sup>
Item paid for ij m <sup>l</sup> Sprig	
Item paid for di m <sup>l</sup> Sprig	} iiij <sup>d</sup> xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item for iiiij lodes of lombe	
Item to John Thurston dawber & his laborer for iiiij daies dawbyng the walles there	} iiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for Voide of xvij ton ordour oute of two seges the ton xij <sup>d</sup> sm.	
Item to a man for wachyng there two nyghtes	} xvij <sup>s</sup> xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item for xij hopes for the grete yellyng Tonnes price the pece vj <sup>d</sup> sm.	
Item for leyng of lede upon the same yeldyng Tonnes	} vj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Item for paid to a Carpenter for mending of the wyndowes in the middyll parlour & setting up of a grete in the sege house di day	
S <sup>m</sup>	

S, 34. d, j.

Reparacions at Drapers hall.

Item paid to a Tyler and his laborer there for v dayes werk for Tyllyng the hall the parlour and the Almose men houses	} v <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>

<sup>2</sup> A water-closet.

Item for iij lodes of lyme	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Item for iij lodes of Sand	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for Cariage away of iij lodes of Robous	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item for a litle laddyr for the ladys chambre	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item for iij hokes of Iron to hang on the grete laddyr weyng v lb di. jd ob the lb. sm.	viiij <sup>d</sup>
It. paid for a new key to the wykket S <sup>m</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

S, 11. d, 1.

## The Gote in Cheape.

Item paid to William Carpenter for xxxij <sup>d</sup> fote of Tymbre that made postes and bases in the celler there and warehouse to bere up a flore	v <sup>s</sup>
Item fo C di of v <sup>d</sup> naile	vj <sup>d</sup>
Item to the same William for iij daies werk for setting up the said postes and baces	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Item paid for a new lok and a key to the Bakk dore	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paid for a bolt of Iron to the Inner dore	j <sup>d</sup>
Item paid to John Thurston dawber for half a daies labour to cover the Sege	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Item for ij lodes of lombe to the same werk	viiij <sup>d</sup>
S, 9. d, 11	

Item to a Tyler and his laborer for iij daies Tylyng the chambres and for makyng of a new herth in the Kechyn and mending the wall In the dry ware house	iiij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
It. for ij lodes of lyme	xviiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for x rooffe Tyles for the garret Chamber	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for ij lodes of Sand	xij <sup>d</sup>
Item to a laborer to make clene their chambres cellers and gutters for iij daies	xv <sup>d</sup>
Item for cariage of vj lodes of Robous away S <sup>m</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>

S, 8. d, 8.

## Reparacions at Saint laurence lane

Item for a lode of pavyng Stone with the cariage	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Item paid for paving of two taice (days?) werk di	xviiij <sup>d</sup> ob
It. for a lode of gravell S <sup>m</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

Reparacions at Whitcrossestrete

Item paid to a Tyler and his laborer iij daies for  
Tyleng of the Bochers houses } iijs iij<sup>d</sup>  
S, 6. d, 4. m.

Item for a lode of lyme and ij lodes of sand } ij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item for cariage of iiij<sup>s</sup> tyle from Smythfelde } ij<sup>d</sup>

Item paid to laurence Baily pavior for pavyng of  
v taice werk in the strete there at vij<sup>d</sup> the taice  
sm. } ij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>

Item for iiij lodes of pavyng stone with the  
cariage therof } v<sup>s</sup>

Item for vj lodes of gravell to reyse the same  
werkes } ij<sup>s</sup>

Item for clensyng of the diche to convey his  
water } viij<sup>d</sup>

Item for a newe bokete to the well } viij<sup>d</sup>  
S<sup>m</sup> ~~xxvijs~~ ~~v<sup>s</sup>~~

S, 14. d, 2.

Dowgate.

Item for making of iij dores and oon wyndowe  
and henches and nailes and other stuff and  
workmanship of the same } v<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> ob  
~~ij keyes ij laches & cachis and a ring to a dore~~

It. for ij new lokkes and ij keyes ij lachis &  
cachis & a ryng to a dore } ij<sup>s</sup>  
S<sup>m</sup>

Reparacions at Seint donstons.

Item paid for a paire of new henges to the  
wykkt to the grete place there } iiij<sup>d</sup>

Item paid for iiij<sup>d</sup> naile therto } j<sup>d</sup>

Item paid for vj Rakkes to hang upon clothes in  
fforsters house for tymber and werkmanship } ij<sup>s</sup>

Item In x<sup>d</sup> naile for the same } ij<sup>d</sup>  
S<sup>m</sup>

S, 10. d, 1 m

Reparacones of Southwerk

Item paid for a dog of Iron and nailes to hold In  
the sege house at the Bell wharf weyng vij lb  
di } ix<sup>d</sup>

Item paid for a case of bordes to close In a pipe of lede in Brigg house lane	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for a new lok and a key for the store house dore	vij <sup>d</sup>
Item geven In Ernest to the mason for makyng of Chymneys	j <sup>d</sup>
Item paid to Thomas Byrt lyman for xx <sup>d</sup> Ton of chalk at vj <sup>d</sup> a Ton	x <sup>e</sup>
Item paid for a whole Barowe	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paid for takyng up of the payment and caryng In of the Stones and Gravell ij daies of a laborer	x <sup>d</sup>

S, 14. d, 1.

Item to Thomas Brete in partye of payment of <i>the j<sup>e</sup> v<sup>e</sup> dunt in l<sup>r</sup> wherof</i> <i>paid by Bernard and</i> ix <sup>e</sup> lyme pce $\wedge$ Restes to hym xxv <sup>e</sup> that $\wedge$ paid <i>by Mr Toll paid afterward</i>	xx <sup>e</sup>
Item paid for mendyng of ij olde lokkes and a new key	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for mendyng of ij lokkes for the grete gate and to oon of them a new key	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item to John Thurston for mendyng the walles In the tenement next Brigg house lane for a daies werk	viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for a lode of lombe there occupied	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item for ij sakkess of lyme	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item paid to William Cull mason for dyggyng and makyng of the foundation of the Kechyns and under pynnyng the Grounselles <sup>*</sup> there by Cennement	xiiij <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Item for viij m <sup>l</sup> of roof naile for the Tylyng of the Kechynes	v <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It. to Richard Rowly Smyth in Southwark for viij m <sup>l</sup> roof nale	v <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
It. for xij payr hinges & xij tooles weyng xxxviij <sup>l</sup> at j <sup>d</sup> ob the li	iiij <sup>e</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
It. for vj lotchis & vj catches ix <sup>d</sup> and for iiij boltes & iiij stables viij <sup>e</sup> sm.	xvij <sup>d</sup>
It. for c vj <sup>d</sup> nayle v <sup>d</sup> and for m <sup>l</sup> v <sup>d</sup> nayles iiij <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> sm.	iiij <sup>e</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
It. for v <sup>e</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> nayle for doores & wyndows	xv <sup>d</sup>

Sm. paid by  
Mr Toll  
xviij<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup><sup>\*</sup> The timber foundation.

Item more paid to the said Smyth by Ed. Barnard }  
for ij<sup>s</sup> of iiij<sup>d</sup> naylor } iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
It. more for xvj m<sup>l</sup> sprygge } viij<sup>s</sup>

S, 44. d, 9.

~~Item for xij paire of henges and xij hokes weyng } iiiij<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>a</sup>  
xxxvij at 1<sup>d</sup> ob the lb sm. } ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item for vj lachis and vj cachis } viij<sup>d</sup>  
Item for iiij Boltes and iiij staples } viij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item to the smyth paid }  
Also so resteth to the smyth xvij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob q<sup>r</sup> whiche }  
rest M<sup>r</sup> Toll paid } viij<sup>s</sup>  
Item for xvj m<sup>l</sup> sprig } vjd<sup>a</sup>  
Item c vjd<sup>a</sup> naylor } iiij<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item m<sup>l</sup> naylor } iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item for ij<sup>s</sup> of iiij<sup>d</sup> naylor } xv<sup>d</sup>  
Item for v<sup>s</sup> of iiij<sup>d</sup> naylor for dores and wyndowcs } xv<sup>d</sup>  
Item for iij Busshill of tile pynnes } viij<sup>s</sup>  
Item paid to a Tyler for hayng of viij m<sup>l</sup> tyle } viij<sup>s</sup>  
Item to John Thurston dawber for ij werkmen } viij<sup>s</sup>  
vj daies werk }~~

S, 17. d, 3.

not paid. Item to iij laborers for vj daies } vij<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>a</sup>  
not paid. Item to Thomas Walshe Sandeman for xvj lode } viij<sup>s</sup>  
of sand at vjd<sup>a</sup> a lode }  
Item to hym for xix lodes of lombe for the walles } vj<sup>s</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>  
and particions at iiij<sup>d</sup> the lode, sm. }  
Item to Thomas Aleynson Tyle maker In partie }  
of payment of x m<sup>l</sup> Tyle had into Southwerk }  
for the vij new kechinges after iiij<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>a</sup> the m<sup>l</sup> }  
Sm paid by Ed. Barnard } xv<sup>s</sup>  
Item paid for Cariage of xij lode Breke to Thomas } vj<sup>s</sup>  
Galyam in to Southwerk }  
Item for iij<sup>s</sup> hert lath for the litle kechyn }  
In the Corner } xv<sup>d</sup>  
Item for a pek of Tyle pynnes } j<sup>d</sup> ob  
Item to a laborer for ix daies } iiij<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup>  
Item paid to John henley lyme man }  
for iij<sup>s</sup> and di lyme at v<sup>s</sup> the c sm. } xvij<sup>s</sup> vjd<sup>a</sup>

S, 51. d, 1 m.

which vjd<sup>a</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Banaster &  
John Brage & the  
Company ought to  
pay for ys mas of  
the bryk that they  
bought of John  
Barnard's cariage  
free & therfor they  
shall repay the said  
vj<sup>s</sup> & therfor see  
ys put in ther ac-  
count amonge there  
receytes.



	Item to the Sand man at the Tower hyll for xx loodes sand at vjd a lode sm		x <sup>s</sup> vjd
	Item for my wages for a hole yere ended at our lady day in lent A <sup>o</sup> p <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> c <sup>i</sup>	iiij <sup>li</sup>	
	Item for potacions upon the Tenements for this yere	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
	Item for paper and Ink and makyng of this accompt	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
	Sm	v <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup> vjd	
Sandeman.	Also there is owen to the sandman Thomas Walshe for xvj lode of sand vij <sup>s</sup> vjd and for xix lodes of lombe vj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> Sm.	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Plummer.	Also there is owen to henry Tarsey plumber as it appereth by his bill	xlviij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Glasier.	Also to the Glasier in ffynkes layne— To <sup>li</sup> li 20 S. 11. d 5 m for Reparacions Wages Potacions etc.		

## Vacacions \*

Gote.	ffirst the said accomptannt asketh allowaunce for the tenement Gote charged at ix <sup>li</sup> by yere geven to Miles Broun half yerres rent endyng at mighelmas xxiiij h. the vij <sup>th</sup>	iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	
Gote.	Item the same tenement Gote letten to Walter ap Rice for x <sup>li</sup> by yere and voide the quarter from mighelmas to Cristemas	l <sup>s</sup>	
Dowgat.	Also a tenement parcell of the grete house at dowgate the upper part charged at xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by yere voide from mighelmas to our lady day Annunciacion that is half yere	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Dowgate.	Also a litle shop that is parcell of the said upper part charged at xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by yere voide all the yere of this accompt	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Saynt Swy- thunys layn.	Also there resteth in the handes of Richard Call for a hole yere and a quarter endyng at our lady day aforsaid for oon tenement after xxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> by there	xxix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	

li, 9. S, 9. d, 2.

N.B.—The wages are the same as in 1481-2: a Tiler, a Mason, a Carpenter 8d. a day, a labourer 5d. a day.

\* The number of tenements vacant is striking. Probably due to the sweating sickness, which was severe about that time.

